

The Social Movement: Redefining Meaning of Transitional Space in Kampung Urban Neighbourhood

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ABSTRACT

The domination in using transitional space becomes a social phenomenon in urban neighbourhoods in Indonesia. In Indonesia, the urban neighbourhood called kampung, its transition space is not only for accessibility but also as a social space. Kampung Prawirotaman is included. Nevertheless, the spatial transformation due to tourism development affects its residents in using the transitional space. Majorly, the residents have their social interaction at various level of transition spaces, which are street, alleys and aisles. Thus, this study focuses on the transitional spaces in Prawirotaman, on what factors influenced the resident's social movement, and how their movement patterns. The data were obtained by walking interviews to identify their social movements, then processed using ArcGIS to map their social movement behavior. Using content analysis, the result redefine meaning of transitional space in kampung urban neighbourhood. This research concludes that (1) Street in kampung Prawirotaman accommodates commercial activities related to tourism, while alleys and corridors represent a neighboring life, including social interaction. (2) The transformation of the transitional space is generally not in physical form but in their function. (3) The main influencing factors are its structure as a connecting network within kampung.

Keywords: Movement pattern, Transition space, ArcGIS, Urban neighbourhood.

1. INTRODUCTION

Transition area, such as a street, becomes an important place for people's activity in the neighborhood area [1]. Meanwhile, Middleton [2] states that social experience is encouraged by pedestrian activity and community bonds. Social existence and daily living [3]. Therefore, transition space is a marker of the boundary between outside and inside the house that can be significant for users [4]. For example, street shows sense of community and social interaction among neighbors [5]. These spaces form the interface between the private and the public. In the kampung context, the transition area is eventually intended and functioned as a meeting spaces for pedestrians [6]. It preserves the social system of kampung [7]. They manage the environment based on a decision collected through the interaction among residents [8]. Transition area in kampung functions as circulation space and social space [9]. The common space where are people perform the social interaction [10]. For instance, aisle is organic pattern that builds the common space [7].

Urban kampungs in the city of Yogyakarta covers the multifaceted aspect of neighboring life where the community relies upon the transition area for supporting their daily social interaction. This is seen in Prawirotaman where the community forms interaction space on the transition area. According to Can and Heath [11], social interaction is seen as one of the key elements in creating a sense of community and neighbouring. These spaces encourage social interaction and urban public life. However, it can have different meanings according to different cultures. Thus, transition area as part of urban public spaces is very important in accommodating the various activities of urban community. The spatial configuration correlates to the position of elements forming spaces. In similar vein, the micro-spatial level is more investigate the relationship between people and specific elements [12]. Traditional neighborhood is composed by elements and pattern that interact with the community daily life [13]. The physical element that identifies a part of neighborhood causing the preference behavior [14].

1980s



2021



Figure 1 Transitional space and resident's interaction in Pawirotaman.

Hence, residents and transitional spaces are attributes of an urban neighbourhood that cannot be separated. The uniqueness of the transition area in kampung context is in terms of its multipurpose use. It integrates pedestrian activities with vehicular traffic in the same area. In conclusion, transition area as a micro spatial structure of urban and kampung spatial structure develops kampung's social ties through their interaction. Urban neighborhood focuses on how spatial structure (e.g., alley, aisle) and its elements correlates to their activity's behavior, particularly the social interaction. The behavior is affected daily socio relation activities and the physical elements use [15]. The elements also reflect local daily life and become dominant roles influencing the spatial pattern changes [13]. It shows that transition area as public space at kampung has multi roles and supporting element for social interaction. Consequently, this study will focus on the unit of socio spatial in the kampung, namely the alley and aisle to redefine the meaning of public space, through social interaction, space setting and elements.

2. METHODS

Pawirotaman is urban traditional neighborhood (kampung) that located in the Sultan Palace circle, city of Yogyakarta, Indonesia. It is a prosperous kampung that accommodates the lower layer of traditional Javanese aristocracy affiliated with the sultan's Palace [16]. In the 19th century, Pawirotaman was a Sultan soldier. Then, in 1960s until 1970s, Pawirotaman was a center of batik industry in Yogyakarta, called as Batik Kampung. Due to the declining of batik industry in Indonesia in 1970, mostly of the batik merchants in Pawirotaman changed their batik business into room rental business for local and tourists [17]. Since 1980s, Pawirotaman has been become a popular settlement that provided low budget accommodation for tourists [16].



Figure 2 Map of Pawirotaman.

The method used is a combination of visual and spatial analysis to obtain the relationship between public transition space, alley and aisle and social interaction due to the necessary and social activities. Parallel with ArcGIS for redrawing the satellite map and mapping the social interaction nodes within Pawirotaman to study the resident's behavior in transition area as kampung public space. ArcGIS geoprocessing functions to calculate cross-sectional proportion and street wall continuity [18].

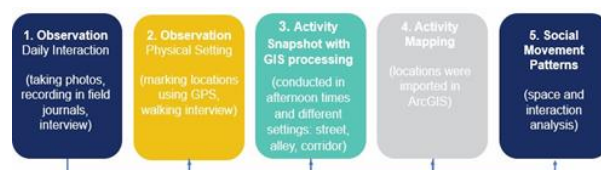


Figure 3 Research method.

This study focuses on redefining meaning of transitional space in kampung urban neighborhood through the social movements. This study proposes a comprehensive conclusion for defining transitional space at kampung in accommodating the social interaction. Thus, the fundamental questions of this research is "how the resident's social movement" to define the meaning of transitional space of kampung.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Transitional space in kampung is interpreted as a public space when there are social cohesion and the element use. The existence of elements in kampung transition area increase the frequency of social interaction. This encourages the resident's movement to the place that facilitated with element. In another word, transitional space can be related to the social activity of community, particularly in the kampung.

Transitional space, such as street, alley, and aisle as a micro spatial structure of kampung that develops social interaction through the residents' movements.

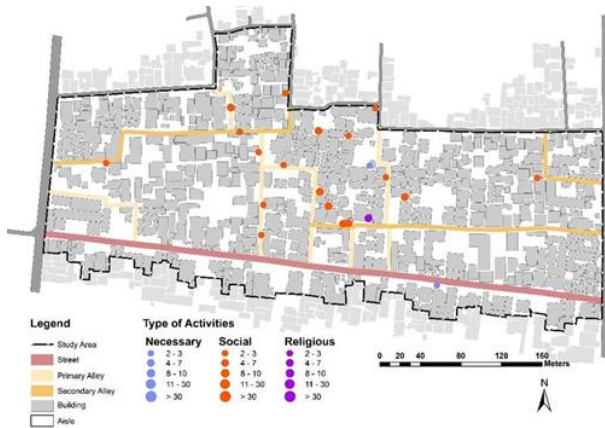
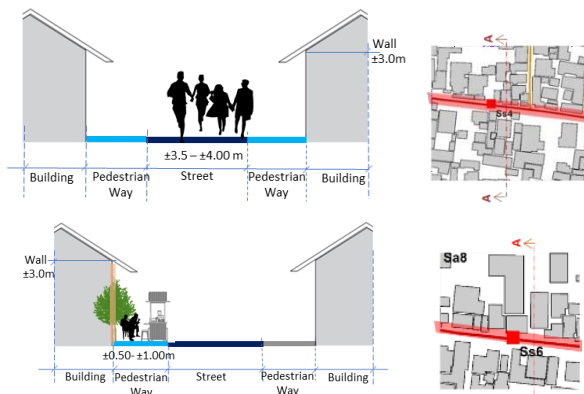
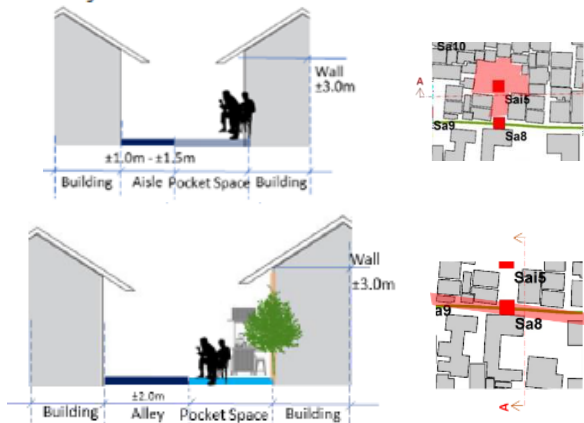


Figure 4 The movement of residents' interaction.

Street



Alley



Aisle

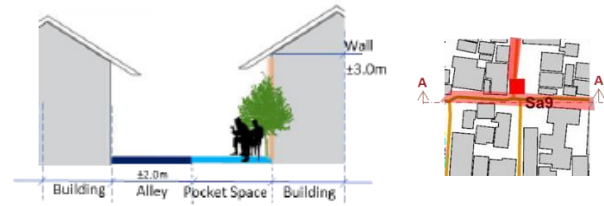
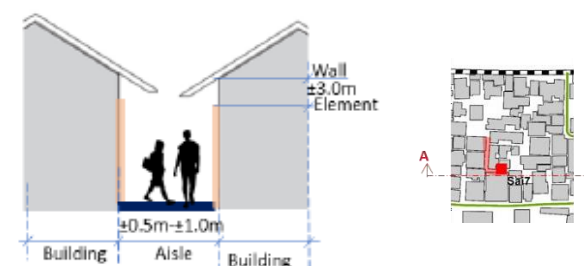


Figure 5 The transitional section towards residents' interactions.

Gathering with neighbours in kampung has become a habit that shows the value of harmony, called *guyub*. Thus, the residents expand the territory to the transition area when their house is not enough to accommodate the activities. They used the transition area for spontaneous and scheduled interaction. For example, the alley in front of the mosque became a node for social activities. A group of women chatted while waiting for their children to recite the Koran. Likewise, a group of elderly gathered while chatting at the patrol post in the alley. The interaction show that the residents expanded their activity territory from the house area to the alley and aisle.

Therefore, transitional space in kampung is interpreted as a public space when there are social cohesion and the element use. The existence of elements in kampung transition area increase the frequency of social interaction. Social experience is encouraged by pedestrian activity and community bond. Thus, the multi function of transition area relates to the lens of community behavior in the social interaction [2]. This encourages the resident's movement to the transitional space that facilitated with element. The transition area, such as a street, becomes a significant place for people's activity in the neighborhood area [1].

4. CONCLUSION

The transitional space in kampung is a micro spatial of a neighbourhood becoming (1) Street in kampung Prawirotaman accommodates commercial activities related to tourism, while alleys and corridors represent a neighboring life, including social interaction. (2) The transformation of the transitional space is generally not in physical form but in their function. (3) The main influencing factors are its structure as a connecting network within kampung.

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