

PLACEMENT OF SHARED SPACE OUT SIDE THE LOW INCOME FLATS BUILDING IN THE CONTEXT OF BEHAVIOUR AND CULTURE

by Ratna Darmiwati

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PLACEMENT OF SHARED SPACE OUT SIDE THE LOW INCOME FLATS BUILDING IN THE CONTEXT OF BEHAVIOUR AND CULTURE

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ABSTRACT

Surabaya as the second biggest city in Indonesia behind Jakarta has big population with greatest economic potential land and development centre of Eastern Indonesia as well. The condition becomes the main attraction for job-seekers from rural areas that contribute to the urbanization and also affect untidiness in the area of city corners. This high rate of urbanization of Surabaya seems difficult to be controlled by the government who has limited fund, facility and infrastructure. Housing and residential places in Surabaya werenot affordable for low-income job-seekers. As a result most of them occupied a shelter rather than a home and causing the emergence of the many slumplaces. To overcome this problem, the state of government rejuvenated many slum areas and moved the residents who stayed in squatter then were developed by themselves. Culture of togetherness among low-income-society was brought to their life. The objective of the research here is to study how the right placement of the appropriate shared-space of environment flats and formulate the basic of favourable treatment without relocating the people. At last, an affordable and appropriate housing for the low-income-society hopefully will be provided.

Keywords: shared space, placement, culture, income, environment, flats.

1. INTRODUCTION

After the Second World War, major cities have been developed so fast, on the other hand, the society is getting more organized, healthy, clean and secure with a much better hopes for living. In the context of the development in urban areas is much faster than in the rural areas. The gap between urban and rural areas has been increased in the terms of facility and infrastructure. Facilities and infrastructure in the cities are now much better than those in rural areas, which contribute to the high urbanization rate.

High urbanization rate causes imbalance between demand and supply of housing facilities and infrastructure that can be provided by the city government or province due to the limited fund. The urban population growth is far exceeding the speed of development of facilities and infrastructure that can be provided by the government. The concerns about urban population booming in the world have been triggered by the United Nations.

The report about the urban population growth in 45 years (1945-1990) which accentuated serious global problems has been issued by the United Nations.

According to the statement that "The magnitude of urban population which is more than 40% of the world's population has never happened before. And, at the end of century, there will be more than half of the world's population residing in the cities. Most of the urban population will be in developing countries such as Indonesia. Due to the rapid urbanization in a crowded city, the inadequate sanitation, water supply, environmental pollution, high unemployment rate, poverty and despair are some of the examples of the urban population" (Herianto, 1987).

The factors such as health standard and security of the city also contribute to the city population growth in

developing countries. In conjunction with health standard, the birth rate has become higher than the death rate due to the increasing standards of health in cities. Health facility in the city has been improved and it is better than in the village. Since there is availability of the better health which makes people to live longer, the mortality rate is also reduced. In addition to the health standard, the improvement of security in the city and the increment development of its physical, social and economics in the city have been the main attraction of villagers to come to the city with hope for a better living. This is due to the reason that the development of facilities and infrastructures and the employment opportunities in the villages of developing countries are still lacking.

This high urban population is aggravated by the difficulty in controlling its urbanization rate due to the fact. The government of the city is not ready handling the urbanization and unpreparedness to meet the conditions of social, economic and life norm for the newcomers leads in the emergence of slums areas. Most of low-income-society is living in the shelter in poor conditions.

The government is putting lots of effort by increasing the living standard of urban people including low-income society by rejuvenating program. The next step is eliminating the slum areas and turn into it into clean, healthy, orderly and dignified city. In other hand through this program, the government will provide a new low-cost housing that meets the needs of the urban low-income-society.

According to the experts' statement, that "Unpreparedness of the city in receiving this urbanization, led to the emergence of slums which are difficult for the city government, in making the arrangement of its territory, as a result most of the newcomers occupy shelters less feasible for job seekers" (Maas *et al.*, 2006). Surabaya as the second biggest city in Indonesia behind



Jakarta has big population with greatest economic potential land and development centre of Eastern Indonesia as well. It has high growth rate of urban population. Masterplan of Surabaya describes that it has been set as the Indamardicity target development. This means that the city needs to build and improve the economy in various sectors including trades and industrial sectors to ensure the availability of employment opportunities (work), social housing (live) and cultural facilities (tourism), as well as entertainment facilities (comfort).

Establishing developed facilities and infrastructure is necessary to support the goal. Housing and residential areas in the city are growing as fast as economic growth. However, the areas are not affordable for the low-income-society. Therefore, it has been the main purpose of the city government to provide low-cost housing with affordable ownership. Some multi-storey flats were built in an environment divided which is divided into sections and functionally structured in horizontal and vertical directions. This is one of the best ways to achieve the goal.

During the process of developing flats for low-income-society, it was found that the occupants of flats did not utilize provided public facilities which are located inside the flats and its neighbourhood. That means that providing public facilities as shared space may not be suitable for the current occupants and this has been generated new problems such as disorderliness, unorganized and discomfort situation. It has no positive drawback for the people who live there.

Urban in the city can not afford proper shelter since it needs lot of fund, so they make improvised shelters by themselves in the open space of city. In fact, some slums areas arise along with poverty and rural characters which are brought into their life.

Rejuvenation of the city is one way for the government to create a clean, healthy, orderly and dignified city as an alternatives for slums area eviction, and put the inhabitants into low-income housing project as well.

Flats are not primary desirable option for citizens and government, but in general flats in Surabaya, still qualify as low-cost housing for the urban lower classes of the society, because they can accommodate the needs of its inhabitants life. Shared space in developing flats for low-income-society covers all their needs and meets them all a new location.

Their natural characters help them adjusting each other in low-income-society who were lived in village, and the adaptation was done earlier. Many shared spaces of low-income-people had been built outside the building with behaviour and culture of its inhabitant's citizens. It means that some factors in choosing the location, such as accessibility, facilities and infrastructure environment needs to be considered to accommodate residents' inner satisfaction.

2. RESEARCH OBJECTIVE

In parallel with the rejuvenation process of the city, it has become the goal of the city government to provide low-cost housing in there with affordable ownership. In flats of the low-income-people, they can be moved away from their current shelters in slums area and live in an orderly dweller with better living standards. The flats are built based on the principles of the minimum usage land and high capacity of the building.

The statement of the expert, that "There are five components of the environment forming, there are the individual, physical, supra environment, personal environment and social environment" (Rapoport, 1977).

If all the components above can be reflected on the environment, low-income people who occupying the flats environment can live decently and increasing their level of life. There are correlations between five components and shared space around flat outside the building.

However, in reality they do not live orderly and almost do not use the surrounding public facilities provided in flats. It is not easy to adapt to the new environment especially for low-income-society who have to change their jobs since they come from far away to their current workplace areas.

According to the expert's statement, that "The environment sought reflects many socio cultural forces, family and clan structure, social organization, social relations" (Rapoport, 1969).

The currently established flats environment have many sought reflects the characters of low income society. When the atmosphere start disorderly and uncomfortable, the positive value can not be developed in terms of community residents. Adjustments these characters in flats environment is very important, so that the residents can be exist and improve their life.

This is reinforced, that "Cultural society is a macro but not micro, alleged residents could not adjust life in high rise building, because their ordinary life in bottom, that is not valid. Turns power adjustment was shown in Dupak rent flats occupants which to inhabit a year only was big enough" (Salas, 1990).

Adaptation to a new environment, contributes to their community displaced from their surrounding of flats environment will not be difficult. But if they are coming from another land away from residential locations, the residents need more efforts to meet their needs and achieve the original work or change jobs on new place.

There is not easy to do, especially for the government hopes, that the low-income-people there occupying the flats environment can live decent and increased life. It is necessary to assess the placement of shared space around flat outside the building was appropriate well and accordance to the behaviour and culture of citizens in there.

According to the expert's statement, that "In human settlement implemented all of the needs and problems of people" (Rapoport, 1977). The objective of this research to understand the needs and the problems in established flats, and from the start in life there is



applicable, it is expected to generate of knowing. The shared space in residential environments is an expression of low-income-user space, which is applied in form of activities to meet the needs. Further, how it is maximally used as the basis of favourable treatment, and not transfer the people to other places for long time.

The socialization of residents in a place should be suitable, there is a requirement that needs to be achieved. The socialization can be more effective, if the environment needs to complement also, so that the citizens can be adapted and comfortable in inhabiting.

According to the experts' statement, that stated "There are several factors that play a role in decision-making regarding the formation and pattern of a house, which influenced the culture, behaviour and religion. The culture (an approach that emphasizes environmental determinism shapes and patterns), the behaviours (an effect on the pattern of residential or neighbourhood, where the existence of space is closely related to the internal of space, between the space and the environment as a whole), and the religion (adominant factor in which the home was seen as a micro cosmos or a part of the universe)" (Haryadi & Sidiq, 1995).

The objective of this research is to know "How can the placement of the shared space appropriate in flats environment occupants to be optimized for their maximum benefits in there. There is a need to conduct in-depth study on the placement of shared space, flats environment of low-income society, as well as in utilizing to meet their needs. The behaviour setting of low income society is not always formed by the presence of a permanent space.

Low income people need a communal space that they can be provided in carrying out of their activities in there flexibility. So, designing communal space in flats environment must be free from the shared space prototypes. Furthermore, that a tranquil and order condition, the occupants can be created to fulfil all the activities in there.

This is reinforced the statement, that "Place should not be viewed solely as a physical space that people inhabit or within a services context and patronize, because the experiences of consumers are very much shaped by the occupants" (Taylor & Francis, 2012).

The key factors are to consider in forming a shared space the low-income-people, there are the accessibility to location of shared space, and the management of it by the community of low-income-residents. Thus the location of the shared space meets the architectural requirements and environment standards (i.e. noise, temperature, humidity and smell as well as good organized in infrastructure) (Ashrae, 1989).

According to the statement, where stated that, "In a society, there are three essential elements, namely:

- The Individuals who live in it.
- The region where individuals interact together.
- The agreement rules, which control the interrelation between individuals that are inside (Webb, 1990).

In summary, the research objectives of this study are to formulate the right placement of shared space and to formulate the basis of favourable treatment, that not transfer the people in there to other places. The realization of the various needs depend on the activities that take place in the certain environment, and can be developed by themselves and the low income community.

The behaviour of residents can be described the relationship between the individual and group with the institution in the form of the interaction system. There are spaces to set activities customized by user needs.

A case study has been done by means of observing several flats of low-income-society in east Java whose the citizens come from inner and other places area. In this study, some datas have been collected as the followings:

- The shared space that is planned, there are in flats environment.
- The naturally formed of shared space on flats environment.
- The intensity of the usage of shared-space is depended of the occupants need.
- The application the needs of low-income society in shared space of flats environment.

According to the expert's statement, that stated "One of the reasons, that in fact, why people give meanings to places is the need to discover and evolve their identity; through some places the people can experience to reflection themselves in there" (Saar & Palang, 2009). The potential of the user communities can be developed well, if the shared space that is created and can be used to meet the functional needs of residents in the neighbourhood. Unfortunately, the residents of the shared space have a behaviour "do anything as they wish", so that the low income people occupy the land which is deemed suitable for them and their community, without thinking a result of action taken.

The success planning can be achieved only if there is supported from the residents, in other words the characteristic of the low income people need to be accommodated there in and the activities that always customized by user needs. The analysis of the collected datas in this study, we expect to understand, that:

- How the environment influences the low-income-community in inhabiting.
- How the social interaction among low-income-community that is full of togetherness, informality, and simplicity can be applied in flats environment.
- How the togetherness pattern that is suitable for low-income-community can be applied in flats environment outside building.

As a result, shared space can be used as the basis of favourable treatment in accordance with the low-class-society inhabiting.



3. THEORY AND RESEARCH METHODS

This study requires a thorough research which applies the descriptive, qualitative, and explorative methods (Moleong, 2010), so that for the information data about the placement of shared space around flats environment collecting, must be observed in the field range where the low income flats there in. This is due to the reason that this study must be accomplished by doing interview with the personal who live in such as the flats occupants, flats' society leaders and the associated bureaucrat who know the details of the object, and the behaviour and culture of the occupants. The application of interviewing method is to complete the observation in the field where the interview materials are prepared to answer the research objectives.

The research method that used is the descriptive, qualitative, and explorative method, which theoretical studies and observation will support each other.



Figure-1. The flow chart of research activities.

According to the expert's statement, that "The culture not only influences consumer behaviour but also reflects it. This is the mirror of both the values and possessions. Marketing strategies are unlikely to change the cultural values, but only influence the culture does. The cultures have influence what people wear, what and how people eat, where people live and etc" (Pandey & Dixit, 2011). The human's tend is to choose a suitable environment that can satisfy them. So that, they can live well after prepare for the future of their families and community at large scale. If there is a discrepancy between space and behaviour that are embodied in it, it causes an undesirable atmosphere, which will have an impact for there's identical environment.

Shared space is held a variety of communal activities of both positive and negative occupants, which represent the character of the users to develop the low income society. The shared space as important facilities component for application the variety activities of low income society, holding both physical and non physical based on the available conditions in environment.

In fact the characters of human construction and their increasing complexity rises from the increasing of the entities that participate in meta-contingences. It seemshighly like that human can alter at least some elements of their life style. There are images that cause the research to be conducted, covering aspects of the needs of low income people, the placement of shared space, the shared space, the environment of flats and the Indonesian

law of flats as expression the research, so that all of them are necessary needful.

Furthermore, the survey and observation in the field are done for three key points. The observation results are compared with the theoretical references. The application of observation method is for to see how the shared space has been used maximally utilized or not. The determination of flats that will be used as the samples for research observation is based on the historical consideration or the background of its building. The specification of originality the occupants, and the existence of the shared space, whether it has been planned or spontaneously built by the occupants.

4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION (BE USED BASIC THEORY)

The supporting data obtained in this study covers both non-physical and physical elements. The non-physical elements cover the literature about togetherness of low-income-society, and about the characters, the life-style, and the low-income-residents live in inhabiting of flats environment.

The literature about the common space which function as shared space existed around building environment, and the general rules of flats building in Indonesia, especially in Surabaya and east Java are very urgent to learn. Especially can add more fulfil with the literature about flats of low-income society at overseas (the countries of Asia with large number of labor forces, same as Indonesia country). The physical elements can be covered many flats building with various occupants about social and economic status, so that can result the general description of low-income flats building in Indonesia country. According to the expert's statement, that "Since the average member of the group builds his own house, he understands his needs and requirements perfectly" and "The environment sought reflects many socio cultural forces, including family and clan structure, social organization, way of gaining a livelihood" and "The house is an institutions, not just a structure but created for a complex set of purposes" (Rapoport, 1969).

The choice of environment is influenced among others, by the communal life space, regarding the level and social status in the society. The situation where the atmosphere issued to their character and makes them feel comfortable in occupying. Thus if it does not fit, they will try to find a new balance in other location in the environment. Then the form is created by the low-income-people, there is something to do that was not planned in advance, only with meaning that the occupation is base done on the need for certain land in meeting the needs of their life. According to the expert statement, that stated "Formal identification of the existence of space, namely the space formed only a short time because two or more people come together, and this space is not fixed, and events beyond its consciousness" (Hall, 1978).

The togetherness of citizens, that take place in the shared space as centre of activities in the residential environment. The condition affects to inter personal relationship, inter community relationship, and supported



by the existing infrastructure there in. The resulting systems are a close kinship and fulfil with togetherness in a shared space where belongs the residents inhabitant because they will be considered in there.

Based on the data and information obtained the research applying the descriptive, qualitative and explorative methods; with to do interviews, survey, and exploration with the theoretical references, the results are as follows collated to research questions:

- The neighborhood of shared space around flats outside the building that meet the desires of its inhabitants together.
- The existence of shared space is to fulfil its inhabitant's desires, if it is already being used by the citizens and answering the function as a group of activities in meeting the needs of citizens, as well as the culture and behaviour appropriate of its.
- The presence of shared space that meets the needs, the character of the people used up togetherness, there are the correct placement of shared space, so that the citizens do not move to another place in the environment flats outside the building.



Figure-2. The shared space of low income flats environment (Warugunung, Surabaya).



Figure-3. The shared space of low income flats environment (Karang Turi, Gresik).

According to the expert's statement, that stated, "Public rest rooms are microcosm of urban life, offering excitement and repose, markets and public ceremonies, a place to meet friends. The space remained an open space, not only to accommodate crowds, because it also served as a place for ceremonies and sporting events" (Webb, 1990). The shared space of flats environment outside building can describe as a microcosm that is part of the universe (the flats environment), which is implemented meets all the needs of the low-income society to live,

All of them according to the culture in a variety of activities as their behaviour, that are performed togetherness. The suitability of the placement of shared space in flats environment, in terms of cultural context of the people and is maximum used, that is an indication of a favourite space in there. When the placement of shared spaces in flats environment outside the building are appropriate in accordance with all the needs of the occupants of the low income society, then it will be used up by the citizen effectively.

The researches that had been done before, there is a gap of knowledge. The studies of the behaviour and culture at the shared space around flat outside the building have not been done specifically. Its alluded extent necessary and limited to the shared space bounded fixed or stationary and inside the building only.

Thus the material of shared space around flats outside the building in the context of behaviour and culture can be used for researcher to study. The researcher found, that was a gap of theory too, that means all of the theories would be used.

The theories were not included all of the aspects, which discussed (there are out door space, behaviour, culture, social, and low income people).

The research with title "Placement of shared space outside the low income flats building in the context of behaviour and culture", can be added for the architecture theory, that are the results of the relationship between the placement of shared space of flats environment in the context of behaviour and culture of the low-income residents; subsequently applied to the "Planning rule of flats among the low income residents in Indonesia".

The definition of low income flats in Indonesia that stated "It is a multi-storey building, built in an environment, which is divided into sectional and functionally structured in horizontal and vertical direction. The units can be owned and used separately, especially for dwellings equipped with common parts, shared objects and common ground" (Undang-Undang RI no. 16, 1985). The Contents showed that the high rise building have two facilities including private and common facilities. The togetherness of low income people can be applied in common facilities, not only for outside the building but also inside of it. And the research studies just about in outside of flats building only.



Figure-4. The shared space of low income flats environment (Gulomantung, Gresik).



Figure-5. The shared space of low income flats Environment (Sombu, Surabaya).

The depth study includes reviewing and analysing the placement of shared space of the flats environment outside building, in the context of behaviour and culture flow-income-occupants. The basic theories will be used for research background that equivalent for flat's environment. And the result theories are included 'the placement of shared space in environment of low income flats outside the building.

5. CONCLUSIONS

The ownership of the shared space, is used in essence with people togetherness as residents. That is not judged in terms of physical and rational assessment of the quantity of occupants, not only an indication of the satisfaction of the residents, but also more fulfil the needs of the inhabitants.

According to expert's statement where is associated with the content of the research to do, there are described as the follows:

- "Important", in terms of social life style:** The shared space is useful as the container for retrieval, morals and holding habits of the citizen of low income people.
- "Important", in terms of support:** The shared space is useful as the container holding economic transactions and togetherness of low income character.
- "Important", supports the "Working definition":** Which has been formulated earlier that togetherness is a human form of the relationship for each people and their community, that relationship takes place on a reciprocal basis that occurs in all life processes.

It is also including many elements that "human relationship contact in group, relationship contact between people and group, and inter-group relationship" (Priyotomo, 1986).

The shared space is held a variety of togetherness activities with dwellers (there are positive and negative form) which is applied to the life style of the low-income people, to develop themselves and community. Therefore in order to see the "Placement of shared space of flats environment in the context of behaviour and culture as the needs of the occupants", whether it is fulfilled with the needs of residents or not.

The principle of human life has been needed for physical and psychological, including the culture and user behaviour applied. If the embodiments of the needs outlined in the activities took place around flats outside the

building, then the occupants will know what are their needs and their problems.

The residents are the dominant actors in the existing dwelling, to determine the activities undertaken. If the inhabitant can be suitable for residents who live in naturally, then the presence will be associated with the character of occupants.

The behaviour of residents can be described with the relationship between the individual and community and the institution in the shared space. The shared space setting activities customized with users' wants and needs. There are aspects approach of behaviour and culture to the community residents.

The physical elements are interchangeable perceived by the low income people and their community. The perceptual space forms affected by low income people, there are cognitive and aesthetics meaning, as a result it has been formed by an unplanned shared space.

The possibility of the existence of shared space is associated with function, then the layout space interest will be formed by the behaviour and culture residents, and fulfil the effectiveness of capacity usage. Thus the shared space will exist and consider the most appropriate needs, life style of low-income people, so that the citizens will not move to another place in the environment in there.

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