

CHANGES IN CITY SPATIAL PATTERNS DUE TO URBAN COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES

Case Study of Puri Jro Kuta, Denpasar Bali

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ABSTRACT

The city as the center of the development of an area is constantly changing along with the increase in community activity. Structuring urban space utilization is slowly but surely moving towards opportunities to obtain more strategic values, especially those related to economic values. Urban spatial planning around Puri Jro Kuta has undergone significant changes from time to time as a result of community dynamics. The purpose of this research is to see changes in the structure and space of the city around Puri Jro Kuta as the center of government during the royal period. This research is a qualitative descriptive study with a phenomenological approach in an architectural perspective (changes in space due to activity). Qualitative research is an option with the consideration that this research will explore as much and as deeply as possible the data in the field, both in the form of data from questionnaires, interviews and others.

The results of the study revealed that the functions of this area are as: 1) environmental functions, 2) social functions, 3) economic functions and 4) aesthetic functions. Meanwhile, the activities that take place in the research area are: 1) cultural activities, 2) social activities, 3) economic activities and 4) non-formal sector activities. Another study is that the change in function is due to the high mobility of the community and the increasing need for housing. The increase in needs in the economic sphere also has an impact on almost the entire part that originally functioned only as housing, today added economic functions. So that along the road sections in this area are filled with economic functions.

Keywords: change, arrangement, city space, activity

1. INTRODUCTION

The city as the center of development of an area is experiencing changes that continue to grow along with the increase in community activities (Faga, 2019). The city is a place where people will always experience growth and develop physically, socially, and economically. The arrangement of urban space utilization is slowly but surely moving towards opportunities to obtain more strategic value, especially in relation to economic value (Pang, 2006).

As a human creation, cities undergo changes continuously and over a long period of time. The current state of the city is the result of the accumulation of various stages of development which are influenced by many factors, mainly community activity and mobility. Kota is a collective urban artifact and in the process of its formation is deeply rooted in the culture of the community (Yaldız et al., 2014). In these city spaces, a physical environment is created, as a place for city residents to do activities, in a very complex form. The existence of various interests of each individual or group, the crowding of its inhabitants is not only due to the large

number of people inhabiting it and the frenzied traffic, but also because of the rhythm of the growth of the city itself. The hustle is a symptom of the intertwining of the various needs and roles contained in it (Joseph, 2008).

The area around Puri Jro Kuta is one of several areas that became the center of government during the royal period. Based on historical records, the castle as the center of government at that time was built around 1820 AD by Dewa Gede Jambe Badung or Kyai Agung Gede Jro Kuta Kahuningan. The Jro Kuta family is a direct descendant of Puri Klungkung, namely the Great God Kusamba who was the King of Klungkung at that time. The area around Puri Jro Kuta has undergone significant changes from time to time as a result of the dynamics in the community. In addition to the population factor, jarak which is relatively close to the center of Denpasar (Patung Catur Muka) and adanya government program to make this kawasan as one of the destinations of city tourism (city tour) in Denpasar City also provides many changes to the city space.

2. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This research is a qualitative descriptive with a phenomenological approach in an architectural perspective (changes in space due to activity). This research originated from the phenomenon of changing the spatial arrangement in the area around Puri Jro Kuta Denpasar. The qualitative approach does not use statistical data and procedures or other quantitative means (Sarfo & Ofori, 2017). Qualitative research is an option with the consideration that this research will explore as much and as deeply as possible the data in the field, both in the form of data from questionnaires, interviews and other data.

3. RELATED RESEARCH/LITERATUR REVIEW

Urban spatial planning is a form of spatial structure and space utilization patterns, whether planned or not. The most prominent character of the city can be seen in the downtown area, because the development of a city begins at the core of the city which has several functions of city activities such as service centers, trade, recreation and socio-cultural centers, physically the city center is characterized by a location in the center (Wiriantari et al., 2020)

Regions are formed through natural events as well as artificially based on human creation, taste and character. The natural area that is formed in general is in a newly developed area like a city. In a naturally occurring area, its uniqueness lies in the movement/mobility that occurs in the area. It usually occurs in suburban areas that develop into a city (Wiriantari, 2016). Like a residential environment that must consist of open space, circulation paths include pedestrians in it. Although there have been many shifts since the formation of an area until now, one of the principles that has been maintained is the preservation of ancient buildings and existing traditional values, so that every development that will be held always adheres to this principle.

The quality of an area development can be seen from the development of the population, the multi-functional activities in it, comfortable pedestrian paths, open spaces, unity between government areas and commercial spaces, circulation and access routes to these elements. In-fill environments are more often successful because the area has basically been formed, just to complete the necessary facilities. In arrangements that are in-fill in nature, it is very rare to find cases that cause damage to old buildings. A small part of the existence of residential areas has the obligation to complete and complete existing facilities, especially if there are historical functions in it. However, there are also in-fill areas that deliberately

offer historical buildings in order to get income from the historical area (Prijetomo, 2018).

Mumford said the city is a thriving place of life from a society formed through a process and time that will continue to evolve. The city is a process of cultural centrum of the people who are active in it. In the city, there are physical and non-physical elements such as the socio-cultural conditions of the community. Socio-cultural conditions will determine the pattern and shape of the physical structure of a city.

Kota is the accumulation of decision-making products by both individuals and groups that apply over a period of time. The city is also a physical manifestation of the economic, socio-cultural and political forces of society that make it up.

Meanwhile, according to Moh. Danisworo in the Collection of Strategy Papers To Consider As a Guide to The Implementation of a City Plan are:

1. Macro and micro land allotments, land allocation or land re-allocation must be based on the needs of the social organizations of the community in line with the development scenario that has been outlined for the area in question.
2. Development intensity, the value of the development intensity to be given for each type of land allotment must be based on the carrying capacity of the regional land.
3. Linkage system is a system that connects various types of land use, either macro or micro where the connecting system is vital to make the area system work efficiently. The connecting system is a circulation path for both motor vehicles and pedestrians. It is in this connecting system that all community activities take place.
4. Open space includes two aspects, namely, functional aspects and ecological aspects. Functional aspects to provide a forum for a connecting system where all forms of community activities take place. The ecological aspect keeps the environmental balance undisturbed.
5. Building arrangement, intended to manage the volume of development and obtain the desired form of urban space according to the type of activity that takes place in the room.
6. Conservation and preservation include the natural properties found in the area such as beautiful natural scenery and buildings that have high historical value. Maintaining natural panoramas and historical buildings is one of the efforts to distinguish one city from another.

Driving actors that cause people to come to the city are caused by various facilities for living and educational institutions in the village are inadequate. The narrowness of employment opportunities in the village also causes people to look for work in the city. The jobs available in the village are very limited, most of them are in the agricultural sector and inadequate wages. In general, they prefer to choose jobs in the formal sectors as employees, both in factories and offices that are considered cleaner, prestigious and promise a better life.

Another problem faced by residents in cities is the narrowing of employment. This problem is caused by such a rapid increase in the number of inhabitants, compared to the increase in the number of jobs. The impact of this problem is an increase in criminal acts. Narrower employment leads to intense job competition. For people who are unable to compete in jobs in the formal sector, they will look for jobs in the informal sector, such as trading times five times or hawkers.

As a center of social and cultural communities, the city occupies an important position in the dynamics of culture in Indonesia. The interactive and dynamic relationship between the two is basically inseparable. The dynamics of city life essentially affect the dynamics of culture and vice versa. The historical journey in Indonesia shows that since the beginning of the birth of maritime and agrarian cities or trading cities in the colonial period, until the formation of modern cities after independence, cities in Indonesia have dynamically played an important role in the life of Indonesian society, not only as political, economic and governmental

centers, but also as a place for the transformation process and configuration of various elements of external and local cultures in Indonesia.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Puri Jro Kuta area is located on Jalan Sutomo, Pemecutan Kaja Denpasar Utara, this area is approximately 1 km from the center of Denpasar City. The following is an overview of the map of the location of the research area.

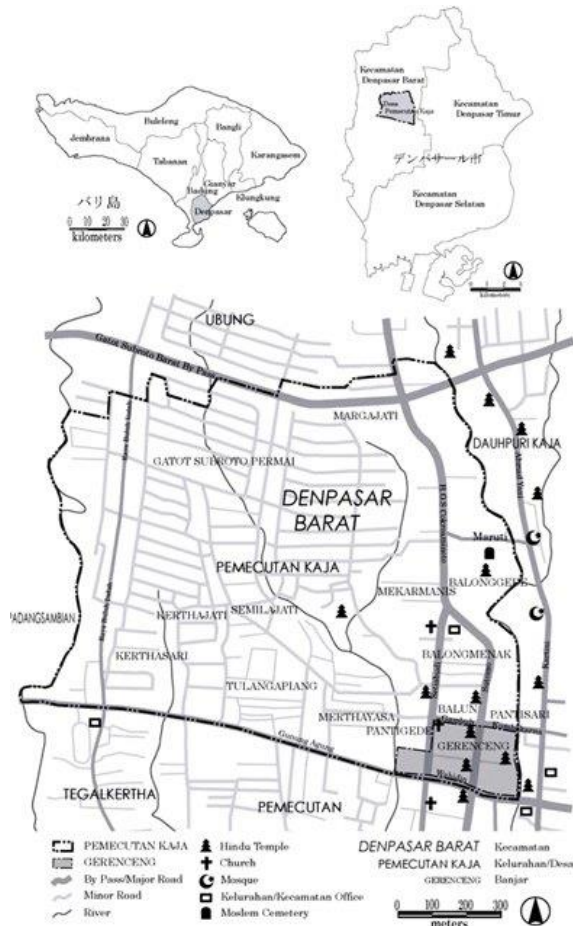


Figure 1. Location Map of Research Areas

Source: <http://gerenceng.blogspot.com/2006/10/> (25 November 2022)

The area around Puri Jro Kuta is an area rich in historical value. As one of the areas that supports the existence of Denpasar City, this area has the following functions:

1. Environmental (ecological) functions, the existence of open spaces can maintain groundwater stability, water filtration/purification, and help prevent flooding. The existence of the Tukad Badung stream in the eastern part of this area will greatly help dalkam maintain the river ecosystem.
2. Social function, as a place to interact with existing communities. Also as a forum for socializing the community and residents in the region.
3. Visual function (aesthetics), the role of aesthetic elements as a support for the architectural value of regional buildings is very necessary, the existence of historical buildings with all their architecture can reduce the rigidity caused

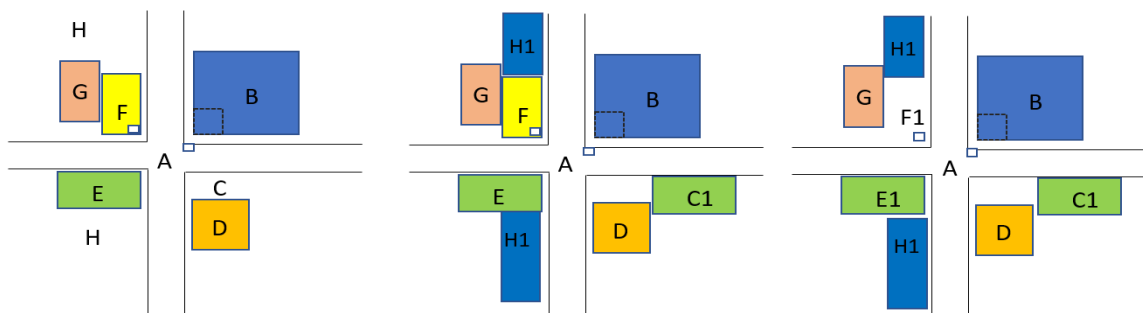
by modern buildings around them, and the results obtained from the combination of these elements can add visual freshness.

4. Economic Function, the economic function of the region is as a trade in goods and services, this is very clearly seen from a number of shops located on the edge of the road segment.

As one of the kingdoms located close to the center of government, this region has become a forum for heterogeneous community activities. Some of the activities that are an inseparable part of this area are:

1. Cultural and religious activities, this activity is a typical activity and animates the region as a whole (spirit of place), which is oriented towards the temples in this region. Inside the Gerenceng Area there are holy places (temples) namely Maospahit Temple, Majelangu Temple and other temples that are categorized as sacred areas
2. Recreational and tourism activities, in accordance with the government program, namely city tour, where Gerenceng is included in the area that will be used as a city tour development area, tourism and recreational activities are centered around the area.
3. Social activities, social activities programmed here are activities related to interactions between individual residents of the area. As an area consisting of residential areas, this area is a place for direct interaction between residents,
4. Informal sector activities, the informal sector needs to be realized as a reality which is an inseparable part of the development of an area in Indonesia. This supporting activity has the potential to serve various levels of society who carry out their activities in the region including domestic and foreign tourists.

The variety of activities in this area greatly affects changes in the spatial arrangement of the area. The change in the arrangement of solid space is seen from the following figure:



Sebelum Perubahan

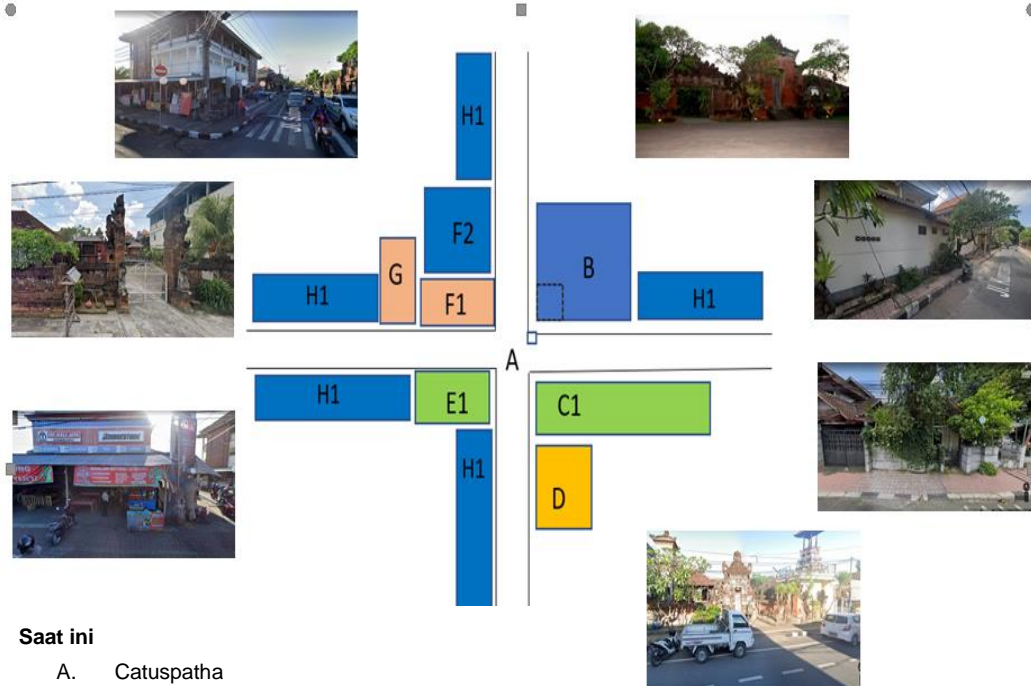
- A. Catuspatha
- B. Puri Jro Kuta
- C. Field
- D. Pura Mekel Tinggi
- E. Tradisional Market
- F. Bale Kulkul
- G. Pura Tangkas Kori Agung
- H. Field

Zaman Belanda

- A. Catuspatha
- B. Puri Jro Kuta
- C1. Settlement
- D. Pura Mekel Tinggi
- E. Tradisional Market
- F. Bale Kulkul
- G. Pura Tangkas Kori Agung
- H1. Settlement and store

Zaman Jepang

- A. Catuspatha
- B. Puri Jro Kuta
- C1. Settlement
- D. Pura Mekel Tinggi
- E1. Store
- F1. Bale Kulkul
- G. Pura Tangkas Kori Agung
- H1. Settlement and store



Saat ini

- A. Catuspatha
- B. Puri Jro Kuta
- C1. Settlement and clinic
- C. Pura Mekel Tinggi
- D. Market and store
- F1. Pasar jaba Jro Kuta
- G Pura Tangkas Kori Agung
- H1. Settlement and store

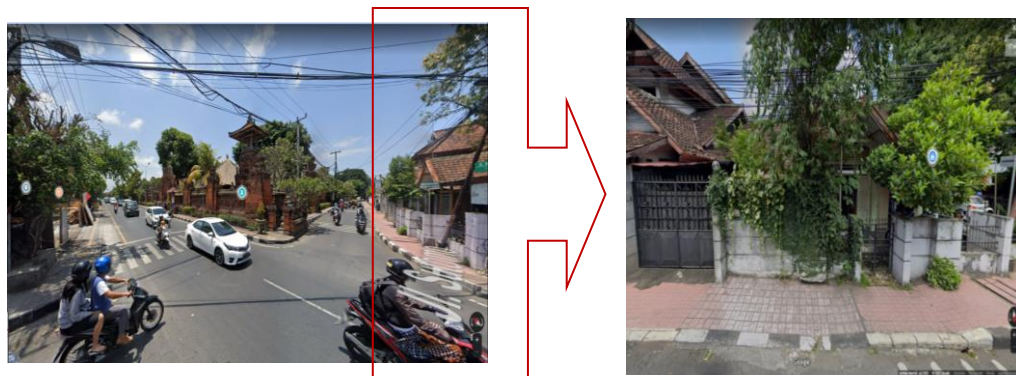


Figure 2. Changes in Spatial Arrangement
 Source: Putra, 2019 dan Wiriantari, 2022

In the picture above, it appears that there is an addition of area for settlement, where there are two vacant lots or fields that have changed their function as housing. Due to its remote location, which is right on the side of the main access road to the city, the settlement also serves as a commercial place.

5. CONCLUSION

Changes in functioning are due to the high movility of the community and the increasing need for housing. The increase in needs in the economic sphere also has an impact on almost the entire part that originally functioned only as housing, today added economic functions. So that along the road sections in this area are filled with economic functions.

The need for structured efforts that involve the participation of all levels of society including the government in determining where the development of this area is headed. Through a program that is structured and involves all users of the region, the goal of developing a city to prosper its users without damaging the history and face of the city will be realized.

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