

To cite this article: Abi Bhisry Siregar, Morida Siagian and Nelson M Siahaan (2023). STUDY OF SOCIAL SPACE IN OPEN SPACE CASE STUDY OF KAMPUNG KELING, MEDAN CITY, International Journal of Education and Social Science Research (IJESSR) 6 (2): 252-258 Article No. 766, Sub Id 1218

STUDY OF SOCIAL SPACE IN OPEN SPACE CASE STUDY OF KAMPUNG KELING, MEDAN CITY

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DOI: <https://doi.org/10.37500/IJESSR.2023.6223>

ABSTRACT

To survive and be sustainable, urban villages certainly face big challenges due to the dynamics of development and changes occurring in a form of need in planned open space settlements due to the need for meeting places and joint activities in the open air. With joint meetings and relationships between people, it is likely that various kinds of activities will arise in open public spaces. As a form of need in open space settlements that are planned because of the need for meeting places and joint activities in open spaces. With joint meetings and relationships between people, it is likely that various kinds of activities will arise in these open public spaces. Spatial circulation occurs due to activities and series of activities that form pathways and connect existing activities. The circulation geometry with which it accommodates and the combination of several paths will form a configuration of the activities that are traversed. Open space is a public place where people carry out routine and functional activities that bind a community, both in the normal routine of daily life and in periodic celebrations. Public space is generally defined as a physical and visible place in the city or wherever we gather. As the third room, a special place outside the home or office where people can gather. Open space which is always located outside the mass of the building that can be utilized and used by everyone and provides opportunities to carry out various activities. As a form of need in open space settlements that are planned because of the need for meeting places and joint activities in open spaces. With joint meetings and relationships between people, it is likely that various kinds of activities will arise in these open public spaces. Spatial circulation occurs due to activities and series of activities that form pathways and connect existing activities. The development of urban areas as centers of economic and governmental activity has triggered an increase in the need for space. Until the 1960s Kampung Keling was still dominated by the Tamil community, after that they gradually sold their land to the Chinese community. In the 1970s this residential area developed into the most elite commercial area in Medan City.

KEYWORDS: Open Space, City Village, Activity, Spatial Circulation, Social Space, Kampung Keling

1. INTRODUCTION

Setiap Every city that has open space either planned or naturally occurring will become a city infrastructure facility that will be used for urban community activities. To assess the quality of urban open space, there are eight criteria related to the physical form of buildings or city accessories to their management (Tibbalds, 1993). These criteria are mixed activities and functions, public spaces and special spaces, movement and pedestrian friendliness, human scale and density, movement and pedestrian friendliness, human scale and density, structure, clarity and identity, neatness, safety and comfort, wealth visuals, and city management. Space that accommodates several functions with various characters of different activities. Spatial planning that is arranged based on the main activity pattern can be effective in utilizing the existing space limitations. This is because the main activities generally dominate the use of space so that other space users have to wait to get their turn later (Santoso, Mustikawati, Suryasari, & Titisari, 2016). The constitution of the public and private spaces of society and the relationship between the two fields, especially those manifested in urban space, where spatial and symbolic boundaries make visible the differences that characterize human society across space and time. The physical space of human society with its social and psychological meanings, which aims to understand how and why this space is divided into public and private parts. However, in order to understand, it is important not to limit the investigation to a physical focus. It is an integral part of how individuals and groups, communicate with one another, divide their fields of activity, and construct meaning. The nature of, and the relationship between, the public and private spaces of the city and the social and psychological significance of those spaces. The relationship between public and private has overlapping economic, social, cultural and political dimensions and has a visible physical presence, perhaps more than any other form of urban planning. Kampung Kota is generally known as a settlement that grows in an urban area without infrastructure planning and urban economic networks. The meaning of Kampung Kota in the spatial planning dictionary is called part of the city, in the form of housing groups, has a high population, lacks facilities and infrastructure, does not have a certain area, can be larger than one kelurahan and implies housing built informally. Dense urban villages also have various problems related to the physical environment and socio-cultural economic conditions of the population which in turn can lead to the emergence of slum settlements in urban villages which can be explained as a housing or settlement that is like a village in the countryside, but is in urban areas (Setiawan, 2010). In the context of personal spaces such as living quarters, bedrooms, workspaces, etc., self-actualization is not that difficult because these spaces are private spaces which are meant for private activities. They freely move in that space and actualize themselves as individual beings. As social beings, humans need interaction with other humans. They carry out activities together in a social space. This social interaction is usually carried out in public spaces and anyone can access it. The existence of the Tamil community living in the periphery is divided into four villages. They occupy dense and irregular settlements along the banks of the Babura River. The area is hidden behind a row of shops. Although the number is small, the Tamil community considers Kampung Keling as their hometown. They live with daily habits that are local and traditional and in spaces that are qualitative or have use-value (M. Siagian, 2018).

2. RESEARCH METHODS

Metode Descriptive methods are used to examine events or phenomena carried out by researchers based on data sources from related parties. The resulting data from the theoretical study will be linked to existing data through informative media based on various valid sources and the results of field observations. In this study using a rationalistic approach with a qualitative descriptive method. Data collection techniques or identifying research indicators that have been concluded through research theoretical frameworks, through survey/observation methods, namely how to collect data directly. Through this method, the necessary data can be obtained, which can be in the form of an overview of the condition of the research area in Kampung Keling, Medan, in the form of historical, written and oral as well as spatial regulations data for the city of Medan. This study emphasizes understanding of problems in the field based on realistic conditions. Starting with identifying the characteristics of productive residential areas in the research area that are in accordance with the physical conditions in the field, then trying to process the resulting data and analyze it based on related theories. The data analysis stage is a stage that is divided into two parts, namely data exposure and the results of data analysis which are assessed based on theories related to the scope of research.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

3.1 Open Space

The residential area of Kampung Keling is dominated by buildings with residential functions by combining trade and services in their surroundings, namely shops and this residential area stretches right along the banks of the river to support the existence of settlements. Such as general and social functions. Judging from the function of residential areas in the research area other than as residential and buying and selling places such as food stalls, salons and staple shops as well as other commercial activities such as boarding houses and there are places of worship such as mosques and temples. There are several zones of green open space, elongated zones or lanes and or clusters, which are used more openly, where plants grow, both those that grow naturally and those that are intentionally planted.

Table 1: Open Space Grouping

No.	Sub Zone	Definition
1	Kelurahan Park Green Open Space	open land with social and aesthetic functions as a means of recreational, educational or other activities at the sub-district level.
2	City Park Green Open Space	open land that has a social and aesthetic function as a means of recreational, educational or other activities at the environmental level which is a plot of land that is laid out in such a way as to have beauty, comfort and safety for its owner or user.
3	Public Cemetery Green Open Space	area of land reserved for funeral purposes for everyone without distinction of religion and class, whose management is carried out by the Regional Government or community groups.
4	Green Open Space Tourism Area	recreational parks, where Recreation is divided into two types, namely active recreation and passive recreation.
5	City Forest Green Open Space	a stretch of land growing compact and densely packed trees in urban areas both on state land and private land, designated as an urban forest by the competent authority.
6	Green Open Space Sports Field	a field constructed in such a way as to accommodate sports activities along with the facilities ingredients.

7	Green Open Space Green Line Road	the left and right sides of the road that are used for placing plants between 20% -30% (twenty to thirty percent) of the road's space (rumija) according to the road class.
8	Private Green Open Space	Green Open Spaces owned by certain institutions or individuals whose use is for limited groups, among others, in the form of gardens or courtyards community/private owned houses/buildings planted with plants.

The open space in the settlement is public and private. For the public, there are badminton courts, riverside courts and corners of the Airlangga road junction. For private, there are Tamil Muslim cemeteries, schools, and community residential land which are almost flat on the outskirts of the research area. Community users in open spaces are carried out with routine daily and weekly activities. As for the call/notification method if there are social activities that will be carried out so that Open Spaces are also utilized and especially for activities that reduce bad/negative activities. Related to the field, there is also the use of residential areas that have terraces of community houses/residential areas designated as places of business and gathering for the community.

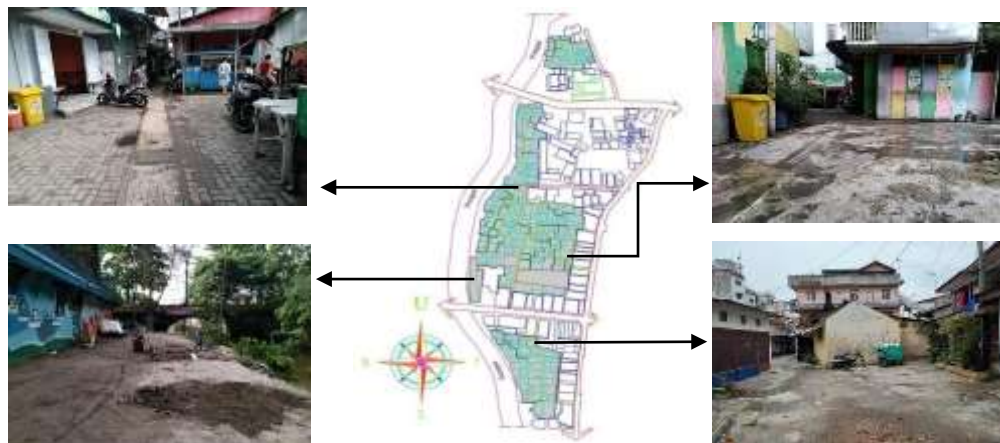


Figure 1: Testing data- load current (amperes)

3.2 Space Circulation

In achieving activity centers, especially for open areas, there are two circulation systems in the Kampung Keling area, namely the network circulation pattern, where the main road circulation pattern (local road) forms a linear pattern following the river flow pattern. The Keling village area has the same main road pattern, which follows the pattern of the river channel with a road width of 70 centimeters to 1.6 meters. In the research area there is a main road network with two-way circulation and has a concrete cast material pavement. In addition, there are many road branches in the form of alleys, alleys with pavement (paving blocks and cement mixture). Pedestrians use the main road media found in residential areas as the main circulation network to certain locations and shelters. While related to circulation, namely roads, pandopo and river boats. Related to the role of the government involved, namely road repair, drainage and household waste disposal.



Figure 1: Space Circulation

3.3 Kampung Keling

The Kampung Keling area of Medan City is a densely populated residential area that dominates the trade, service and commercial area. Settlements that are less productive where along the banks of the river have differences from other areas in the Medan area, there are rows of densely packed dwellings and are utilized as much as possible as good and positive activities. This densely populated area on the edge of the Deli River is one of the research location points which is a typical research area. Land allotment in the research area is more directed to support the function of the area which is a productive settlement as well as several other functions that support the surrounding area (mixed use). The function of the research area combines functions other than as a settlement as well as a trading area, housing, education, transportation, recreation and tourism. In addition to the function of the area for settlements, in the research area there is also a distribution of dominant land use. The research area is a settlement other than as a residence.

3.4 Ruang Social

Harmonious and family relationships create solidarity and tolerance. The Chinese community has a long-term plan to grow their business while the Tamil community has a short-term plan for one day to the next. With the strategy used by the Chinese and the tactics used by the Tamils, so that the two communities can meet and interact naturally. This relationship allows the creation of a new space, namely social space. Within this social space, the Tamil community is present in the central area of Kampung Keling out of their settlements in the outskirts. This space is where they struggle, making a living by selling fireworks three times a year, for one month before Idul Fitri, Chinese New Year and

Christmas/New Year celebrations, from morning to midnight every day. This space is not only intended for the gathering of the Tamil and Chinese communities but also with other urban communities from all over. The Tamil community brings their families to the area center and shows their daily life to the public. Social space is not intended as a place by the general public but is a space called social space created by the Tamil community and the Chinese community. The social space is a means for the gathering of the Tamil community living in closed clusters in the suburbs and Chinese people who already have lives and businesses in the central areas. The concept of Production of Space put forward by Lefebvre is a spatial dialectic which includes three spaces (triad space), namely: everyday life space with use-value (perceived space), abstract space with exchange value (concept space) and social-space (lived space). -space) that occurs as a result of social relations.

4. CONCLUSION

Modernity brought by immigrant Chinese immigrants and locality by the Tamil community as early society, presents different values and spaces in Kampung Keling. The Chinese community brings exchange values in an abstract space (conception space), while the Tamil community brings use values in the space of everyday life (perceived space). However, the social relations between the two communities unite different values and spaces into a new space called social space. This social space also revived business activities belonging to the Chinese community which were weakened due to the construction of the mega project in Kampung Keling. In this case, the Tamil and Chinese communities benefited. As for the Tamils, their buying and selling activities in front of the shophouses on Jalan Zainul Arifin have been going on for three generations. Social space is a regional strength and a strong magnet that attracts city people to come to Kampung Keling. The attraction stems from the pure social relations between the Tamil community and the Chinese community in the area without any intervention from the government or other communities. Until now, Kampung Keling has become a famous fireworks seller in the city of Medan and is the center of a fireworks festival even on New Year's Eve. Kampung Keling as part of a modern city, can be realized through harmonious co-existence between Tamils and Chinese who live together in the area. The identity of a city is not only built in the form of its physical structure, but also in the way of its activities within the local community. The activity of selling fireworks by the Tamil people maintains and even strengthens the identity of Kampung Keling as a landmark of the city of Medan and the Tamil community itself. Without the presence of these unique social spaces, the identity of this region might be lost. The Kampung Keling area is a less productive settlement at the research location with gathering activities and other activities both through the main route and alleyways. Another characteristic, the research area is the activity that occurs, namely trading, playing for children and social activities of mutual cooperation as well as conditions that currently occur in dense areas by utilizing the river as a tour across the river. namely a dense area so that it is formed from the space found between dwellings. The shape of the arrangement of the dwellings found in the Kampung Keling area of Medan City can be seen from the mass pattern of buildings that are formed which tend to be parallel and turn linear patterns towards street patterns with large to small masses, where the area is a residential area that combines residential and trading areas. The scale of space between building masses is too dense and lacks large enough open space for

community gathering and interaction activities as well as for other activities. Orientation leads to the main circulation path and private open space (yard) with its back to the river area, and the road is mostly used by the community as a public open space. the research area with a building mass pattern has a linear pattern to the environmental road and a cluster pattern, namely branching to the environmental road.

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