

The Study of Shared Space in Inner Building of Low Income Flats

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Abstract— As a capital of East Java Province, Surabaya has an important role for region development .Surabaya is promising for all the job seekers especially from low-income rural and Surabaya suburb. They are coming to Surabaya looking for a decent living. However, Surabaya has not enough land to receive the migrant from that low economic class. As a result, it formed slums and unhealthy areas in Surabaya.

The rejuvenation of the city was the right step increasing a city to make it clean and in orderly. Then Surabaya city can be vehicle for tourism and education.. Furthermore the inhabitants moving down to the flats of low income people and to hope the occupants can be develop by themselves. The occupants' behavior (eg. simple, natural, and solid) also carry on lives of complex flats. Togetherness of the occupants was applied to the shared spaces in flats that already exist or made by inhabitants in the buildings. The situation in residential neighborhood, which is the only unplanned shared spaces, are formed by the occupants, and often used for variety activities to meet all their need.. It is shown that they required shared spaces inside that low income flats unit. But their presence nearby residential units of citizens, as a part of the placement, and did not interfere with the privacy of the families.

The objective of the research is to investigate how the placement of shared spaces can be appropriate in flats for the occupants, and support's their life as well. The location of shared spaces must be adjusted to their wishes and interests of all the users. Otherwise the share spaces cannot be used optimally nor switching. If the shared spaces are not appropriate with citizens there cannot be maximal used or switching functions and the occupants are looking for in other places to live.

The research method that issued in the research are descriptive, qualitative, and explorative methods, which need theoretical studies and field observation to will support to each other.

The common spaces for religious and formal activities can be used toward the existing design. The shared spaces which is served as a support facilities, (e.g. shower/ WC, washing facilities, laundry, and kitchen) are placed in each occupancy unit, so they still can have privacy.

Keywords— *The behavior occupants, Inner shared space, Low income flat .*

I. INTRODUCTION

Procurement realization of housing for the lower classes and small employees who do not have homes in the city, was organized by constructing cheap houses and low income flats. The government's options have to meet the needs of decent housing as well organize the visible urban slums due to urbanization the lower classes of the village and suburbs. According with Menpera regulation, No.08 / Permen / M / 2007; said that "the low-income communities can be categorized politically and economically. Which meant the politically if they do not have access to the decision-making process concerning the quality of life, while the economy if the quality of human resources (including health, education and skills) is still low considered as not impact on income levels have ". The urban renewal is one way in creating the city that are clean, healthy, orderly and organized. With eviction in slums area in the city, and put the occupants into the low income flats alternatively that in flats complex. There are many objects that can be used together with inhabitants where are there inside and outside the residential blocks. The existence of a common room (eg. shared spaces) there was already planned in the low income flats complex design, but apart from it, moreover there is no appropriate with mean of the occupants culture in there.

Planned of shared spaces have some vary functions, some spaces are used entirely by residents on a regular basis, but the other one is useless. Even if when a space that is already planned in design can be switch its functions.

According to Silas (1990), states that "the behavior and culture of low-income people will be brought on lives of the lower classes flats in the city". Furthermore Poerwanto (1997), states that "settlement is a place for human living that have to be prepared properly, and to be a clear goal point, so the future is expected to provide the citizens of the occupants a better welfare". The flats complex built in a neighborhood in the city, both horizontally and vertically structured that can be owned and used together and separately, should be also be equipped with adequate facilities and infrastructure

adjusted occupant behavior. Leisure inhabit if the applications of behavior are going well in environment, that the culture of residents should be considered since the planning of flats to begin by the government.

Rapoport (2005), stated that "the culture is actually an abstract concept, and have a characteristic that making it difficult to connect between these concepts with an environment directly, because the two between are not in a level. The culture is wider than the environment ". Both observations are conducted to find out how the mechanism of the relationship occurred, so that the desired known occupants suitability. Furthermore, the facility could be designed right for the citizens, in order to be used fully and no switching function. A cultural change has occurred as a result of city penetration, is not same between one group and another, since it depends on the situation. Behavior, as a cultural expression of lower classes cannot be deprived from its roots. The togetherness as a color of life needs appropriate spaces availability.

According to Silas (1990), stated that "the low-income level is difficult to adapt in a flats building is not correct, which within one year inhabit only, the residents of Dupak flats in Surabaya they can adapt well." This is to prove that even in a short time, low class residents can adjust to an environment, including in flats complex. With this adjustment, the residents hope to improve welfare of the family as well as economic developing in flats. Although flats are not an option to stay like a home, but its presence can give the best option of worthy dwelling in cities inhabited that affordable for the lower classes. The existence of a container as a physical occupancy of environment, with various elements inside can completely synergize and form a solid occupancy. To see how these circles settled in urban cities and adapted, because cultural expression that is applied in occupants' behaviour can continuously taken by new settlements such as flats complex (researcher observation, 2016). According to Poerwanto (1997), stated that "regarding the togetherness behavior of rural communities, that shape and quality of their flat houses are not different from the conditions of abandoned houses in villages. There are country home with irregular growing settlement patterns that were not in order arrangement and atmosphere impression"

The existence of a common room in flats building approached dwelling units, in which the distance to achieve from dwelling unit residents are not far away. So some of the functions can be carried out at the same time, such as socializing within residents, small businesses, and family control. Taking care of small children by the parent also can be safely provided while reciting some fairy tales there. The shared space in flats building have

been planned according to the design of government, their use by the occupants and there are quite varied (often, less, or not used).

While the unplanned of shared space existence that formed by the occupants, it is utilized fulfilled. This condition is thought to cause the onset of an undisciplined atmosphere inner building (researcher observation, 2016). The disorderly situation associated with lack of a tolerance feeling as a function of user control to environment within the dwelling exist. According to Lang (1987), stated that "the disorderly situation can affect a person's behavior negatively, because excessive of social burden".

Lack of the situation in residential neighborhood of flats, which is the only the unplanned shared spaces formed by the occupants, often used by people for activities variety to meet all the needs. Disorder atmosphere in a residential location is complained by the resident of adjacent units, because for people who experience internal problems can get devastated impact. The law of low income flats in Indonesia (1985), stated that "the facilities provided in neighborhood of flats, covering the room with shared spaces for residents, where they do socialization, children's playground, as well as the daily needs can be met according to prevailing standards. There as small business activities, worship, non-formal education, sport and so on".

The location of shared spaces must be adjusted to wishes and interests all of users, because if the shared spaces are not appropriate with citizens that cannot be maximal.

The objective of the research is to study how the right placement of the shared space inner building, so that all the occupants can be lived in each comfort unit flat and develop their life. The conducted research is to devote the common room whose presence in the building, either it is just planned or already made by the occupants.

II. INDENTATIONS AND EQUATIONS

This study requires a thorough research which applies to descriptive, qualitative, and explorative methods (Moleong, 2010). Data information about the placement of shared space, inner flats building collected must be observed in the field. This study must be accomplished by interviewing the persons who live in such flats occupants, flats society leaders, and associated bureaucrat who know the details of the objects.

Some of the facilities can be shared outside and inside of dwelling units of the building, but it is not used by the occupants. Answering the question "why they existing of shared space is not be used by the residents", this is caused by there is no certain standard for convenience factor of low-income occupants since they try to adapt for the existing.

The planning of low-income flats complex with all the amenities must be adapted to the behavior of the occupants. The entire facilities are designed in a building that used by the citizens occupants. By exploiting the whole shared space in occupants 'togetherness, so the residents can be stay adaptively.

Material Discussion

The benchmarks of adaptive room with occupants' behavior as a cultural expression of users (Lang, 1987), then was also applied by the lower classes also are :

a. Human Behavior and Culture :

Existing space utilization by routine user, does not migrate or switch its functions.

b. Needs :

Used spaces to meet various needs of togetherness between residents and occupants of low-income residents of the flats complex

c. Environment:

Joint directions between human interrelation with residents and environment in order to get benefit from sustainable grow.

d. Aesthetics:

The lower classes concern with the existence of shared space to meet various needs, with simple standard, in open space, thus all the occupants can live adaptively.

e. Safety:

The existence of a common room where the occupants can be controlled to each other so that the property of citizens can be secured by collective security.

If five benchmarks that mentioned above can be met, then it is possible for the occupants to maximize use of all common rooms. "The Maximum" is a condition of the highest and most (Indonesian large Dictionary / KBBI); means the spaces formed that exist and can be used entirely as a function, it's also can be created the condition orderly within the flats complex. "The Orderly" is "a condition where there is in order, follow the rules and take responsibility to do something" (Indonesian Large Dictionary / KBBI).

The building of low-income flats complex with high density offered city land saving. To keep the land productive is the aims and hopes of the occupants while maintaining the balance of the environment. So that the existence of some shared spaces in residential flats are appropriate for citizens' behavior. In other hand, the inhabitants can use the facility flats complex that meet all various needs of community.

According with Poerwanto (1997), stated that :

1. Conduct of Low-Income Communities :

Settlements as the venue for the inhabitant's life, that is necessary to enter the several of all characters into the residential planning (participatory approach); so the occupants of low-income flats complex can adaptively live there for long term. There are including:

- Togetherness color of the community that are communal, simple character, and natural like situation.
- Community pattern form is opened as an interconnection within occupants directly, without limitation of time and space.
- All the things unlike formal condition.

Embodiment of community's neighborhood concept, which can take relationship between each member of communities easily, smoothly and quickly. According to character grassroots, there are some characters based on some conditions that allow them causing feel free selecting and determining the appropriate utilized facilities. It is necessary to find a new balance between individual with collective community as a character of low income.

2. Various Activities in Building Flats :

Field observations in some low-income flats, with respondent and community leaders interviews can be described various activities that are took place within the shared space inner flats buildings complex. They are :

- Regular social gathering whose members the housewives and teenagers, that held once in a month (eg. social gathering to inform the government's program, economic enterprise, credit items and so on).
- Recitals, by housewives, teenagers, adolescent and the fathers collectively or separately; held one time each week (eg. such as understanding Al-Quran intensively, repeated recitation, routine chanting). While the children, is done once in a week (such as to learn Al-Quran with interpretation). For large scale the religious activities are in Mosque flats complex.
- Small businesses of the occupants, (such as convection / tailor / barber shop, saloon / small shop / money credit; there are settled activities); selling snacks and ice / vegetable / household equipment / meatballs / salad / pulp / toys, etc.(there are settled around the flats complex).
- Citizens formal meeting which covers all occupants in the flats complex, such as reception, illuminated to the residents by the flat authorities, festivity, circumcision, etc. (incidental).
- Conducted by the government or hometown management procurement has been urgent to be done (when launching of government programs, or particular disease outbreak in).

- Youth activities in some flats (implementing environmental hygiene, non-structural repair buildings, e.g. facilities or infrastructure); but today has been reduced significantly, because regeneration is not going well in flats complex.
- Safety flats activity, there conducted by involving citizens in rotation regularly.
- The parking area used for all the motorcars, wagons, pedicabs, children's indoor playground, and so on (on ground floor and corridor in each floor flat building).

3. Utilized Inner Flats Shared Spaces

Field observations and interviews with community leaders in several flats (the inhabitants of the lower classes); described somekind of utilized spaces in building flats. They are :

- Corridor in each floor flats is used for some togetherness activities.
- Corridor in ground floor on each flat available for parking area.
- Musholla in each floor of flat is built for religious activities on small scale.
- Mosque flat in the complex area is used for religious activities on large scale.
- Multipurpose room complex, for variety of formal activities.
- Toilet share on each floor flats building (in old flats mostly), to support hygienic and health for the citizens in each flats complex.
- Washing share area on each floor flats building (in old flats mostly), to support them.
- Kitchen share in unit area on each floor of the flats building (in old flats mostly), to Support citizens daily activities.

4. Determination of Space and Place in complex

Field observations and interviews with community leaders in several flats (the inhabitants of the lower classes complex); can be described "some of the placement of shared spaces in flats that become a favorite space". They are :

- Corridor in typical floor on each flat.
- Corridor in the ground floor of flats building.
- Mosque of flats complex.
- Multipurpose building of flats complex.
- Some spaces near the stairs in each floor of flats building.
- Market building, with a strategic setting location in flats complex.
- Supporting rooms (eg. The Toilet, Kitchen, Washing room, and Small storage) inside are needed for each unit of the occupants.

III. FIGURES AND TABLES

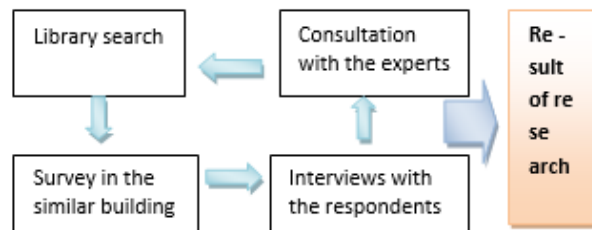


Fig. 1: Research Method

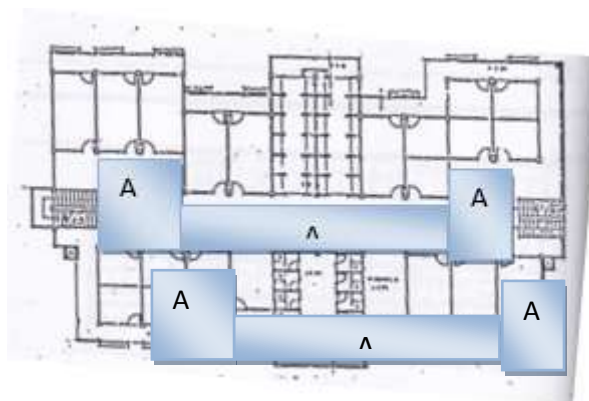


Fig. 2: Blueprint of Flat Building



A B C

Fig. 3. Picture of Shared Spaces

- A : Parking area of motorcycle
- B : Multipurpose room
- C : Indoor playing area



A B C

Fig. 4. Picture of Shared Spaces

- A : Market building area
- B : Kitchen area
- C : Multipurpose building

IV. CONCLUSION

Pre-requirement of existing shared spaces in building flats, stated that :

- *Easy achievement (for access) :*
The existence of a common room in the flats, mostly can be easily reached. Especially for routine activities to support life, which can be done by taking care of their family especially their kids (eg. selling snacks, socialization, etc). While the activities are formally done (not to do in everyday), that can be taken in different floors but in the same flat building (eg. economic enterprise, credit items, etc).
- *Open Views :*
The shared spaces are used by the occupants and its must be needed by them, so the mutual relations between the occupants will not be restricted, and the color of togetherness can be applied more in the existing spaces.
- *Free air circulation (air circulation in room) :*
Shared spaces used by the occupants, always need free air circulation. For the important things the residents can share in shared spaces that location nearby to achieve dwelling units.
- *Natural condition and open situation :*
Format of existing shared spaces are made in natural shades and open situation. Religious activities in inner flats building the residents agree with fixed specified space existence are planned by the government.

Following are the results of the research, that already conducted :

- The shared spaces, is still needed in flats of low income occupants to accommodate a variety of togetherness activities.
- The existing shared spaces which is not located interfere with the privacy of the family relatives. To noisy atmosphere become disorder the corridor situation. The shared space, which is adjacent to the stairs should be accommodate all routine activities. The corridor should preserve only for formal activities in small scopes (such as learning, religious teaching, social gathering).
- The existing shared spaces, for "the occupants are praying", is acceptable for the existing planning below (which is already in accordance with the religious requirements).
- The existing shared spaces support the lives of citizens (such as: toilet share of the occupants, washing share area of the occupants, kitchen share of the occupants; they are available in old flats complex). They want all of them entry the dwelling units of citizens to support the privacy condition.

- The kitchens share that presence in each floor of flats, are still needed especially by the occupants, only to receive meals or cakes to be served at special event. Thus, togetherness of citizens can take place in a block of flat constantly.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The research findings : "When the placement of shared-spaces among low-income occupants can be fulfilled, it can support inhabitants' life".

Recommendation

Further research is recommended to review conduct assessments against the existing Shared-Spaces outside the Flats Building Complex, in The Context of Behavior as Cultural Expressions for Low-Income Occupants.

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