

Regulating the Alleys: The Case of Kampung Purbayan, Kotagede Based on RW 08 Case Study

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ABSTRAK: *In society, of course, we are faced with various problems caused by the various characters of citizens. To live together with other people, we need to maintain harmony. These regulations are often found in written form or only in oral form. Regulations are usually created so that the condition of the surrounding environment becomes better and orderly, in terms of cleanliness, safety, and the comfort of local residents. In this research, we will find out how RW 08 can maintain the comfort factor in socializing, the purpose of this study examined the classification of local regulations in each alley in RW 08. In detail, the goals are: Classifying more deeply what underlies (background) a community regulation is present in RW 08, Find out how residents implement and follow agreed regulations in a certain way, and describes the visual character it evokes. Then, the conclusions that will be found will be sought, and the findings that will be found will provide data on general knowledge of learning human spatial behaviour in regulating regulations in residential areas that can be investigated further in future studies.*

Keywords: Regulations, Social Comfortability, Society,

INTRODUCTION

Kotagede is one of the sub-districts in Yogyakarta that is able to maintain the characteristics of its traditional architecture from the impact of modernization, starting from the overall layout, the way people communicate between communities, down to the smallest parts such as the transportation used. After conducting a survey and conducting interviews with local residents, it was found out that from the start, Kotagede was considered a heritage land which means that the vehicles that can enter can be said to be limited so that the *andong* and some other vehicles cannot enter, so I assumed that the reason why the road in Kotagede can be It is said to be narrow because since the beginning this sub-district has been used only for pedestrians and bicycles based on the royal family regulations, so that local residents at that time feel that they do not have a need for large roads, and are satisfied with the size of the existing roads. With a pedestrian-dominated area, it has an impact on the pace of residents in socializing which tends to be slow, the speed in which these residents move. After going into the field, I found the uniqueness of this RW, where the size of the road was found to be of different sizes, but with the existence of different alley sizes, the transportation used was also different but without considering the size of the road, some alleys in certain corners and other angles even though they have the same road width, there are certain regulations that must be obeyed so that the transportation that can determine them is also different. Because in this background, it will be sought to find out what factors underlie residents to determine the transportation they use on any road, either they must keep pushing their vehicle or they are still allowed to drive it. In a community, waste management is also needed, considering that kotagede is a small district with a large

population so it tends to look crowded, but actually if we visit kotagede, this district looks quite clean and rarely seen residents littering or finding piles of garbage or slums.

RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

The purpose of this study examined the classification of local regulations in each alley in RW 08. In detail, the goals are:

1. Classifying more deeply what underlies (background) a community regulation is present in RW 08
2. Find out how residents implement and follow agreed regulations in a certain way
3. Describes the visual character it evokes.

METHODS

This type of research is descriptive-quantitative research. Which will be seen the size of the road width based on field measurements according to the intended parameters, then also associated with the theories that have been sequenced in theoretical studies in terms of building orientation that affects community regulation, the background of the regulation and how it affects their activities in addition to that will be discussed other regulations that also exist in RW 08.

1. Find out the community regulations that affect activities in RW 08, can be mobility, waste handling, Crime Prevention.
2. Find out the relationship between regulation and the community in RW 08
3. Defining parameter that affect people's behavior
4. Trying to find a solution if a problem is obtained from this research.

THEORITICAL REVIEW

Regulation is something that is not value-free because in the process of making it there must be a strong attraction of interests between the public interest, the owner of capital and the government. In the KBBI (Big Dictionary Indonesian) regulation is defined as a regulation, regulation is a way to control humans or society with a certain rule or restriction. The application of regulations is usually carried out in various forms, namely legal restrictions provided by the government, regulation by a company, and so on.

According to Rapoport (1977) the walking mode has advantages of low speed, so it can be advantageous because it can observe objects in detail, and it is easier to realize the surrounding environment. Several papers in the journal also show the results of studies that people who live in conducive and walkable environments have a tendency to choose to walk instead of using vehicles (Owen et al., 2004; Saelens et al., 2003).

In the case of Waste Regulations, according to E. Kurniawan (Grahamida, 2012: 2), the increase in the number of residents has resulted in an increase in the amount of waste. The increase in the amount of waste is often not offset by a good waste management system. This increasing amount of waste will not be managed properly if the handling is still using the old paradigm (kumpul-angkut-buang).

Hobbs, F.D. (1995:86) states that speed is generally divided into three types, namely:

1. Local speed (Spot Speed) is the speed of the vehicle at a time measured from a specified place.
2. Running speed is the average vehicle speed on a lane when the vehicle is moving and is obtained by dividing the length of the path divided by the length of time the vehicle is moving along that path.

3. Travel speed (Journey Speed) is the effective speed of a vehicle traveling between two places, and is the distance between the two places divided by the length of time for the vehicle to complete the journey between the two places, with this length of time including any stop times caused by traffic delays.

In Kotagede, walking is a good habit, which should always be preserved because it can strengthen community relations. In theory, it is stated that walking is a means of transportation that connects the functions of one area to another, especially the area of trade, education, culture, and the area. settlement. (Indrasound. S: 2007). For this reason, so that pedestrians feel comfortable, a comfort factor is needed, convenience, namely based on whether the pedestrian path has provided comfort for its users and whether the factors that support comfort have been met, such as: atmosphere and impression, circulation created whether it meets comfort standards, supporting elements complete (Iswanto. D: 2006).

The factors that affect comfort according to Hakim and Utomo (2002) in Anggriani, 2009, among others:

1. Circulation
The comfort of a space can be reduced due to circulation that is not properly organized, such as lack of circulation clarity, no circulation hierarchy, and unclear division of space and space functions between pedestrian circulation and motorized vehicle circulation. For this reason, clear and functional spatial planning is needed in order to create smooth activities for every road user.
2. Climate
The climatic factor is a factor that needs serious attention. One of the climatic constraints that arise is rainfall and solar radiation, these factors often cause disturbances to the activities of pedestrians. Therefore, it is necessary to provide shade to protect from heat and rain and use non-slippery floor covering materials when it rains.
3. Noise
The noise level of motorized vehicles passing by is also a vital problem that can disturb the comfort of the surrounding environment and road users, especially pedestrians.
4. Fragrance or Smell
Unpleasant smells or odors, such as the smell of vehicle exhaust fumes or neglected trash cans, can interfere with the comfort of road users, both pedestrians and motorists.
5. Shape
The shape of the elements of landscape furniture must be adjusted to standard human sizes so that the scale formed has a sense of comfort.
6. Security
Security here is the clarity of the circulation function, so that pedestrians are guaranteed security and safety from the danger of being hit by a motor vehicle or being hit by a motorized vehicle.
7. Cleanliness
Areas that are kept clean will add special appeal and create a sense of comfort and enjoyment for pedestrian path users. For this reason, it is necessary to provide waste bins and good drainage arrangements. As well as choosing the right plants by paying attention to the strength of the power of falling leaves, fruit and flowers.

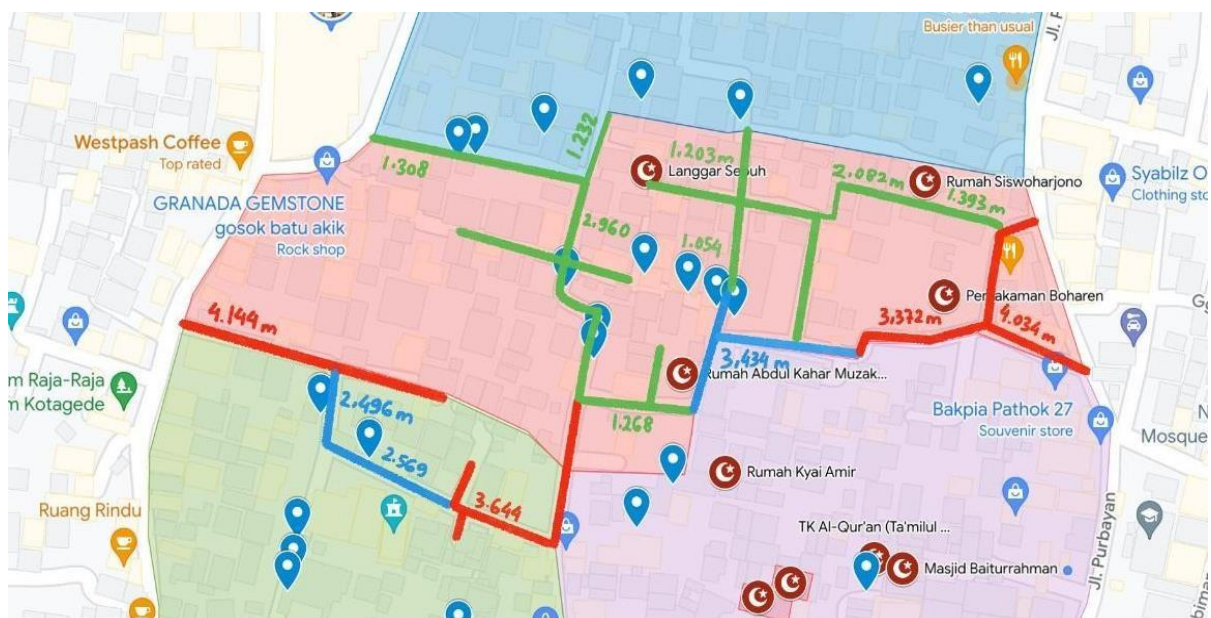
8. Beauty

Beauty includes matters of inner satisfaction and the five human senses. Likewise, the existence of beauty in a highway, including sidewalks, must always be protected from irregular shapes, colors, or patterns of human activity in it.

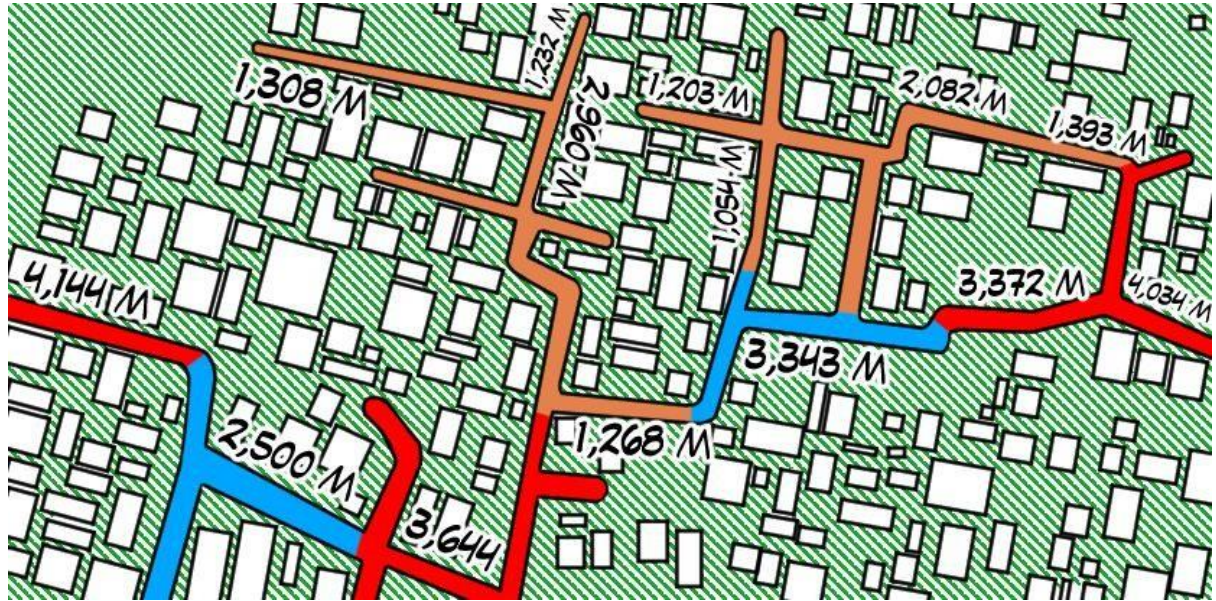
For someone to be successful at home, school, or office/work, the body needs thermal comfort (Talarosha, 2005). It was concluded that thermal comfort also has a negative impact on the occupants of the house if thermal comfort can affect human conditions and activities. Asih (2012) wrote in a study to realize energy savings in buildings. Calculation of OTTV is important because the building facade, together with the roof, is one of the factors that affect the energy transformation. This minimizes the amount of heat transferred to the room by heat conduction through the facade. In addition, buildings can reflect, block, guide and increase or decrease airspeed. The influence of buildings on air flow depends on the height, width, length and shape of the building. The surface of a dark material absorbs solar heat radiation more quickly, makes it easier for heat to penetrate, and can raise the room temperature. (Satwiko, Prasasto, 2004).

DISCUSSION AND DATA

- a. Mobility Regulations, in my last visit to Kotagede to answer my curiosity about the relationship between road size, human pace, and architectural ornaments in Kotagede, I did a simple survey, namely by compiling data on the size of the road and transportation that is allowed, in dividing the size of the road into 3 categories, as following.
 1. A road that only humans can pass with a slow human pace marked in orange
 2. The road is big enough for vehicles such as motorbikes to pass, the community speed is moderate which is marked in blue.
 3. A large road that allows cars to pass at a normal speed, people's pace is fast, which is marked in red.



Picture 1.



Picture 2.

1. Paths with slow movement of people are marked in green, it was found that for the reason that the speed of the people is quite slow, the only transportation that allowed are either bicycle or walking with their motorcycle off.



Picture 3.

2. In paths that can be passed by motorized vehicles, whether the engine is turned on or off, even though some of the road here have same width with measurements in first categories, but the regulation is different.



Picture 4.

3. In the third category with a wide road width, Cars can pass at such high speed. Usually, the road with the large width tends to have no regulations for turning off their machines or the maximum speed that can pass, by that some of the vehicles goes fast that it can be said really dangerous for community in kotagede.



Picture 5.

Categorizing the size of this road is done to find out what underlies an unwritten regulation that can exist among local residents. it is not prohibited to bring and turn on the vehicle is a place that could be close to the main road, or a place close to historical buildings or the cemetery area in Kotagede.

Waste Handling

Garbage is a classic problem that has not been properly resolved. Public awareness of waste management is still low, including in organic waste management. Urban areas are generally the largest contributor of waste. This study will discuss how the Kotagede community

maintains the cleanliness of the narrow alleys in the area as a silent regulation in the community.

Garbage is a classic problem that arises in society, especially in urban communities. Waste management that is not optimal causes waste to often accumulate. One of the many wastes that are generated is organic waste that comes from households and leftover leaves from plants. Kotagede is one of the sub-districts in Yogyakarta City with an area of 3.07 km² and a population density of 10,932 people/Km² (BPS, 2018). The large number of residents makes settlements in Kotagede District relatively dense. This also causes more household waste to be generated.

The increase in the number of residents has resulted in an increase in the amount of waste. The increase in the amount of waste is often not offset by a good waste management system. This increasing amount of waste will not be managed properly if the handling is still using the old paradigm (kumpul-angkut-buang) (Grahamida, 2012). This problem occurs in most cities, especially large cities with large populations. As happened in Kotagede. The responsibility in waste management is held by the Local Cleanliness and Landscaping Service (DKP). Waste management in Kotagede uses the principle of transportation and disposal. In the disposal system itself, we have conducted a survey of residents in Kotagede, in the results of the discussions we have it is known that the surrounding community used to throw garbage at the local Landfill in Kotagede called the coral field, usually every household throws garbage in this field every 3 days, then some local residents do garbage disposal to the nearest Kotagede market just that in doing this practice then a fee is charged 2000 rupiah per month, as mentioned earlier this garbage disposal uses a system (kumpul-angkut-buang), then the garbage will be collected first in the market before finally being transported by garbage trucks and thrown into landfills. There is no direct transportation to the houses because the alleys are small in width, making it difficult for garbage trucks to enter the Kotagede area, to require residents to take responsibility for their own garbage.

Management is defined as a process because all managers, regardless of their specific skills, must carry out certain interrelated activities to achieve their desired goals. The process consists of management activities, namely planning, organizing, actuating, and controlling. In an interview that has been conducted with the surrounding community, that the way they keep the narrow road in the city clean is to take the responsibility of the area in front of the house by each household, so that the homeowner has the obligation to clean every morning. The area in front of his house, even sometimes as one of the residents admitted, they also sometimes help clean the yard in front of their neighbor's house.



Picture 6.



Picture 7.

LIGHTING PLACEMENT

Kotagede has a lot of narrow alleys that even during the day make the observer feel burdened when passing through it because it feels quite scary because the high walls and the size of the narrow road make it feel breathless, lack of light and a feeling of security. During my visits during the day, I realized that there were a lot of lights installed on the roof in every house in the city, even when it was the back of a space that didn't really have any benefit to homeowners, uniquely in some places these lights were also installed in the cages and toilets close to the alleys. This light bulb is installed everywhere to increase the comfort factor for local residents, especially at night.



Picture 8.



Picture 9.



Picture 10.

CONCLUSION

Kotagede has a lot of uniqueness in carrying out the layout of development and arrangement between neighbors, this affects how the community can adapt to create a harmonious environment between families, that's why unwritten regulations are made which can regulate cleanliness, noise, and also comfort in society. The regulation of vehicle use is regulated based on the size of the road and also the level of depth of an area, the closer to the highway then even if the road is small, it has a high probability that it can still ride a motorized vehicle even though the road is small, but in an alley of the same size, if it is in a quiet place in the middle of Kotagede then it is mandatory to turn off the motor engine and push the motorbike along the alleyway, In large vehicles such as cars, the road must be more than 3 meters and most of the size of the road like this is close to recreational places such as tombs, langgar dhuwur, and historical houses and other places. Furthermore, the rules regarding cleanliness in the upper reaches found that the community has an obligation to sweep the road every morning in front of their homes, and for garbage disposal itself has 2 disposal sites, namely the Karang landfill and the nearest Kotagede Market. Apart from that, there are also ways for residents to increase the comfort or security factor for residents at night, namely installing lights in various places throughout the alley, especially for alleys that feel narrow and are rarely passed by local residents. As mentioned by As for the factors that affect comfort according to Hakim and Utomo (2002) in Anggriani, 2009 which have been reviewed in a theoretical review, it can be concluded that local regulations in RW 08 have met many requirements in increasing the comfort factor in the scope of the community where RW 08 with various regulations has been able to maintain cleanliness, provide enough circulation for humans, reduce excessive noise by regulating which places are allowed for residents with motorbikes, security by providing security by increasing light, and maintaining the beauty of the place at RW 08.

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