

## HOUSE LAYOUT TYPOLOGY STUDY IN SLUM AREA

### Case Study : Kampung Jawa, Denpasar, Bali

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**Abstract** – Kampung Jawa is a settlement located in the heart of Denpasar, the capital city of Denpasar. These Settlement actual name was Dusun Wanasari, but people of Denpasar usually call it “Kampung Jawa”. Kampung Jawa historical background can be traced back to year 1907, when many Javanese merchant came to Bali to trade. These Javanese merchant later on given a land to build their settlement by the Kingdom Badung. From 1907 until today (2020) Kampung Jawa have grown today 10.250 people live there. Slums area, is what the government of Denpasar terminology for Kampung Jawa because it is a highly dense populated area (10.250 people in 8.945 m<sup>2</sup> settlement area). This research depart from the issue of Kampung Jawa as a slums area becoming a Government problems, but it must be having a unique characteristics, especially for their House Layout. This research conducted using exploratory and qualitative methods. Exploratory for findings house typology and qualitative for digging reasons behind the typology and resident's conditions in Kampung Jawa. Results and findings shows that resident's of Kampung Jawa lack of education, so they lack of “Labor” aspect that then affected their “Work” and “Action” aspects. Because of lack of “Labor” residents of Kampung Jawa didn't get to know about better living, they just live with an efficient way as long as they can survive to live in Denpasar. These thought brought them to create an efficient land use and as a result a mixed function house layout typology. From the finding, this research can conclude that Kampung Jawa's Residents way of living was unique and can be said that they adapt to their condition and create a Compact House according to their own criteria-mostly their occupation.

**Keywords** : Settlement, Slums, Labor, Efficient, Typology, Way of Living

### 1. Introduction

*Kampung Jawa* is a settlement located in the heart of Denpasar, The Capital City of Bali Region. *Kampung Jawa* was a popular term that mentioned by many residents of Denpasar regarding of the site. The site actual name was Dusun Wanasari. Kampung Jawa or Dusun Wanasari historical background can be traced back to year 1907 when many merchants from Java came to Bali. These merchants were also the reason of the existence of *Pasar Payuk* that nowadays known as *Pasar Kumbasari* (Kumbasari Traditional Market), one of the popular traditional market in Denpasar. Merchants that came to trade built their house near the market (exactly near the river) as the Kingdom of Badung granted them an area, then Kampung Jawa emerged (Denpasar, 2019). From 1907 until now Kampung Jawa have grown. Majority of resident are Muslims and came from Madura islands in East Java. Today estimation mentioned that 2.813 Households or 10.250 people live there in 8.945 m<sup>2</sup> area. From there we knew that for every person that lived in Kampung Jawa, they only occupied 0,87 m<sup>2</sup> area. The number describing that area occupation for each person in Kampung Jawa is Small or below standard it even didn't reach 1 m<sup>2</sup> area per person. Standard area occupation regarding housing is 9 m<sup>2</sup> per person according to SNI (Indonesia National Standard) no. 03-1733-2004, it is an area consideration which is most fitted for human activities, fitted as in terms to accommodate area need for movement (ergonomy) and for fresh air circulation (Muhammad, Saruwono, Said, and Hariri, 2013; Suryo, 2017).

Slum area is a living area that categorized as very unlivable area (Permana, 2005), with characteristics such as (1) Very Dense Building in Small Land Area; (2) Easy to Find Social Disaster and Environmental Disaster; (3) Very Low Building Qualities; (4) Not Served With a Standard Living Facilities; (5) Usually Endangered its residents with its Living Characteristics (Fitria and Setiawan, 2014). From the area occupation obviously Kampung Jawa can be mentioned as Slums and its also refers to poin (1) and (3). According to poin (2) and (5) Kampung Jawa Settlement site are located along the edge of Badung River, it means their settlement exist and expanding without considering the environmental factors or hazardous factors. In many newspaper or website Kampung Jawa already mentioned as Slums, but besides it's position as slums there must be a unique motives and ways regarding how do they can live in that kind of situation. Normally, people want to live in a house that can accommodate all of their activities, so they plan or buy a house that fits them. Kampung Jawa in other hands can also be said as a cluster of houses that accommodate living activities, maybe they don't think like most people do, they have their own thinking regarding their own houses.

The sentence before related to 3 (three) basic principles of human activities, it is Labor, Work, and Action (Arendt, 1958; Oliver, 2007). These basics principles affects human in the ways they created their living space or in this cases their house. "Labor" principle related to biological process of humans that grow spontaneously so human needs to feed its own bodies by working. "Work" principle affected by labor principle, "Work" principle related to the works of humans that links to human existence that are conditioned / unnatural-so "Work" principle can be described as a measurement tools regarding how can human survive and living in the environment. "Action" principle is an interaction activities that take place between human that the results could not be predicted. It is related to diversity of human condition that live and inhabits the earth. "Action" principle shape and maintain human survival and create a condition to be recorded. Depart from that understanding, maybe the people of Kampung Jawa dwell in their current location as it is, because its related to their own condition and their surrounding activities, and then it shaped their living space as it is. Depart from that issues this research wanted to know relation between people condition of Kampung Jawa and their house typology. Maybe this research results can be a included as consideration factor for the government on how to develop the living situation in Kampung Jawa.



Figure 1: Kampung Jawa Settlement Overview as Slums Area, 2019.

Source: Researcher Documentation

## 2. Methods

This research uses qualitative-explorative approach. Qualitative approach by using descriptive-analysis for digging information regarding living condition in Kampung Jawa. Explorative

study use for digging information regarding physical living spaces arrangement in house sample, there will be 5 (five) house sample that represent Kampung Jawa living space to be analyzed.

The Data collection was done using interview method and observation methods such as house observation, site observation, photo documentation by camera and sketches. The Method for analysing data is literature review, using Human Condition theory by Hannah Arendt (1958) to analyses background behind the creation of house typology (Sinamides, 2017).

House typology analysis in this research refers to architectural typology literature. Architectural typology can be defined as a method or concept that aims at classifying aspects regarding building. Typology can be understand as a concept describing an object based n same basic characteristics which is a result from elaboration of architectural characteristic that has local or outer cultural aspect with classification in function, geometrical, and styles. Typology also described as an instrument of a cultural memory and a condition of architectural meaning (Rangkuty and Widyastuti, 2019).

### 3. Results and Discussions

Through our study process we found some data regarding our study about typology of houses in Kampung Jawa, but first explanation regarding human condition comes first so we would like to mention Kampung Jawa resident's data.

#### 3.1. Kampung Jawa Resident Living Condition


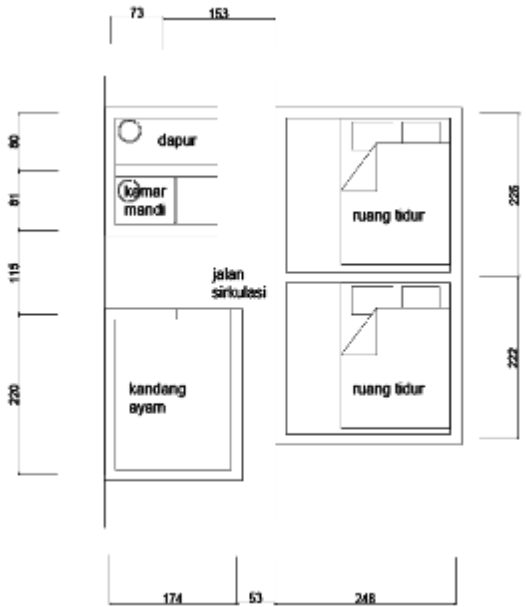
Most of Kampung Jawa Resident work as a merchant to earn their living. From total 10.250 people 70% of it works as a merchant; 20% work as a goat or chicken stock farmer; and the rest (10%) work as a employee. Their daily activity begin in the morning, when most of the male resident (as a merchant) out to take goods for selling activities, others like stock farmer are preparing food for their goat; and the employee prepare to go to the office. For the female residents, most of them are housewives, their activities mostly at home rarely going out. Some of the female residents fully do houseworks but some of them also open a small store that sells daily needs such as vegetables, meat, ingredients, cigareettes, coffee, sugar, etc. From the interview and surveying the site researcher found that most of the male works as an informal merchant such as selling satay, selling chicken noodle, selling fried rice, they sell those food by cart.



Figure 2: Kampung Jawa Residents Daily Activities, 2019.  
Source: Researcher Documentation





No	Resident's Name	Occupation	Occupants (Persons)	Layouts	Area (M2)														
2	Ahmad	Goat Cattleman	3		<table border="1"> <tr> <td>1 Bedrooms</td> <td>9.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1 Storage</td> <td>6.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1 Bathroom</td> <td>2.25</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1 Terrace</td> <td>11.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1 Goat Pen</td> <td>22.50</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Circulation</td> <td>9.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>TOTAL</b></td> <td><b>59.75</b></td> </tr> </table>	1 Bedrooms	9.00	1 Storage	6.00	1 Bathroom	2.25	1 Terrace	11.00	1 Goat Pen	22.50	Circulation	9.00	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>59.75</b>
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Circulation	9.00																		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>59.75</b>																		
3	Antok	Chicken Stock Breeder	3		<table border="1"> <tr> <td>2 Bedrooms</td> <td>11.11</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1 Dapur</td> <td>3.82</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1 Kamar Mandi</td> <td>1.21</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Kandang Ayam</td> <td>1.23</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>TOTAL</b></td> <td><b>17.37</b></td> </tr> </table>	2 Bedrooms	11.11	1 Dapur	3.82	1 Kamar Mandi	1.21	Kandang Ayam	1.23	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>17.37</b>				
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No	Resident's Name	Occupation	Occupants (Persons)	Layouts	Area (M2)												
4	Niati	Satay Seller	3		<table border="1"> <tr> <td>1 Bedroom</td> <td>8.05</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1 Living Room</td> <td>6.12</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1 Kitchen</td> <td>1.03</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1 Bathroom</td> <td>1.31</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1 Terrace</td> <td>3.36</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>TOTAL</b></td> <td><b>19.87</b></td> </tr> </table>	1 Bedroom	8.05	1 Living Room	6.12	1 Kitchen	1.03	1 Bathroom	1.31	1 Terrace	3.36	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>19.87</b>
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<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>19.87</b>																
5	Siti	Store Seller	4		<table border="1"> <tr> <td>1 Bedroom</td> <td>6.17</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1 Kitchen + Store Area</td> <td>9.51</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1 Bathroom</td> <td>1.28</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1 Seating Area</td> <td>1.80</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>TOTAL</b></td> <td><b>18.76</b></td> </tr> </table>	1 Bedroom	6.17	1 Kitchen + Store Area	9.51	1 Bathroom	1.28	1 Seating Area	1.80	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>18.76</b>		
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Figure 3. Interior Condition of Subandi's House, 2019.  
Source: Researcher Documentation



Figure 4. Interior Condition of Ahmad's House, 2019.  
Source: Researcher Documentation



Figure 5. Interior Condition of Antok's House (Left-Middle) and Siti's House (Right), 2019.  
Source: Researcher Documentation

One (1) common understanding regarding house layout typology as mentioned above is neither layout can accommodate enough space (below 9 m<sup>2</sup> per person). Each layout has its own unique characteristic. Case no. 1 Subandi's House, the house accommodate to many persons-it will definitely far from comfortable space. Case no. 2 Ahmad's House, it's uniqueness came form his bedrooms that stands side to side with goat pen, it is definitely not hygiene way of life. His occupation as a Goat Cattleman made him transform his own living are as a space to earn living. Case No.3 Antok's House, also a house that combines spaces for animals with human side to side. Pak Antok occupation as chicken stockbreeder was the main factor that affects. Case no. 4 Niati's House, in this layout 1 Bedroom use by 2 people and other sleep in the living room. Niati's house also has a terrace in front area that used to store Satay Chart. That described how lacking of living space, the

problem force a space to accommodate various use. Case no. 5 Siti's House, as a store seller Siti made his living room a multifunctional room, because it is also as store area.

According to interview results and late discussions, the reason behind their layout are :

1. The land ownership didn't belong to them, so they would not built a permanent house, they thought built a small house with scratch material is the best way, because it is cheap and rest of their money can be saved for daily consumption;
2. They didn't care much about standard livable space, eventough their house is small, its good for them-as long as it can accommodates important needs such as sleeping, eating, interaction, most important their source of income (area for chart placement, store, goat pen and chicken coop) Through their layout creation they thought could live in a City that grow harder and harder to live in each year.

Certain layout characteristic emerged with reason behind it's existence and it is refer to a terminology of Kampung Kota. Kampung Kota can be defined as a housing or settlement that still using village way of living in urban site. Normally, most of Kampung Kota in Indonesia identical with irregularity to slums conditions. Besides that, Kampung Kota usually has certain unique characteristics based on their historical backgrounds (Nursyahbani & Piagawati, 2015). The Densely populated site of Kampung Jawa and the reason behind their unique layout typologies emerged shown that Kampung Jawa resident's has unique way of thinking in the way they create their living environment. Their way to create a layout can also be said to an effective way because they applied mixed function spaces in their house, so through that they can achieved a small house that's accommodate most of their living activities.

Kampung Kota in many sites in Indonesia shown a mixed in land use arrangement, and it is quite an effective alternative land use. Mixed between housing land use and non housing land use-including all kinds of commercial activities in Kampung kota actually guarantee the sustainability of the Kampung Kota and create a livable condition for marginal people so they can live in Cities (Roychansyah, 2006).

#### **4. Conclusions**

From the first understanding, process of digging data, researcher can come to a conclusion that Resident's of Kampung Jawa has a unique way of live especially applying concept of compact living then get the result as creating their own compact housing. Compact housing of Kampung Jawa's Residents refers to their reason as a results of their own creative thinking besides their deficiency (their "Labor" aspects) in how to adapt to live in city. They didn't think much about regulation, ergonomics, hygiene, and other things because the most important thing to them is how can they survive to live in Denpasar as long as possible. Through that thinking, they create efficient ways especially in creating their built environment which in this case their house layouts.

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