

Kalijodo transformation in establishment of healthy environment in Jakarta

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Abstract. A good city setting can create a healthy environment. One of the structuring of cities that can create a healthy environment is the development of public space like Green Open Space (RTH) and Child-Friendly Integrated Public Space (RPTRA) such as in Kalijodo, Jakarta, Indonesia. The objective of building a public space in Kalijodo is to restore the functioning of the green zone in the area that previously used for housing residents and prostitution businesses to increase public space in Jakarta. The purpose of this study is to describe the formation of a healthy environment and the impact felt by users of this public space. The research method used in this research is descriptive qualitative with a phenomenological approach through interview, observation and documentation. There are three types of community activities in the public sphere, such as sports, children's playground, and relaxation. The results show that the decline in crime rates and the presence of facilities and infrastructure in time to establish a healthy environment. The construction of facilities in the public spaces changes the image of Kalijodo from the previous place that has a negative image then turned into a positive image because the environment of Kalijodo became healthy. We also find that this changing image creates a positive spirit of the surrounding community and people are generally healthier and happier.

Keywords: transformation, healthy environment, public space, facilities and infrastructure

1. Introduction

This research starts from the existence of public space in the form of RTH and RPTRA area of Kalijodo. The existence of this public space has changed the area of Kalijodo from the previous area of localization and solid housing into RTH and RPTRA. Dozens of Commercial Sex Workers (PSK), thugs and communities inhabit this region as residences and earn a living in the forbidden business. Previously in this place, there were cafes that provide bars, karaoke, gambling, and PSK as well as rented space for guests and prostitutes in running the business (<http://kanalhukum.id/liputan/langgar-peraturan-akhir-februari-Kalijodo-ditertibkan/90>, accessed July 20, 2017). The existence of localization in the area of Kalijodo triggered a high crime rate, social conflicts, and crimes. In addition to this, the lack of feasibility in residential areas in the area of Kalijodo because it has limited room in the residence of citizens whose small house can cause sexual harassment. Therefore, the area becomes less feasible to be a residential place for the people residing in this region (<http://news.liputan6.com/read/2438807/Kalijodo-mulai-ditinggalkan>, accessed July 30, 2017).



In addition to being less suitable to be a shelter for the community, the land in this location was not owned by the community but by the government. Based on the law number 51 of 1960 on the prohibition of unauthorized land usage or people's authority, the government has the right in providing protection to the public interest of unauthorized use of the authorized authority over the land functioning as a disaster prevention; as well as reserves or objects of Agrarian Reform (<http://www.mahkamahkonstitusi.go.id/index.php?page=web.Berita&id=13758#.WYOKKekIHIU>, accessed July 30, 2017). In that case, the use of land used by the community in Kalijodo as a residence violates the regulation considering that this land is government-owned land located in the green zone based on the detailed spatial plan (RDTR) and the Jakarta zoning regulations. In realizing the enforcement of the rules and regulations of the legislation, the area was then carried out dismantling. The demolition of this area was done after an assignment letter from Mayor of the city administration of North Jakarta number 567 / -1.751 dated February 09, 2016 about control in the framework of Kalijodo Pejagalan Village re-functioning, Penjaringan District city administration North Jakarta (Report on Closure and Control of Kalijodo Area, Pejagalan Sub-District, Penjaringan Sub-District, North Jakarta Municipality, 2016).

The process of dismantling this Kalijodo area through the socialization stages through the installation of 3 times notification letters and two-week mediation. The community of Kalijodo who has ID card was relocated to the flats provided by DKI government. The development of this public space aims to restore this area into a green zone. The process of building this public space receives help from the private sector. In early 2017, this area has been completed and inaugurated into a public space. Once it was inaugurated, this public space was crowded with local people and visitors outside the region. The changes that occur in this region make people who are around the area, and the visitors of this place can enjoy the results of the presence of RTH and RPTRA. The existence of changes that occurred in the area this Kalijodo make researchers interested in researching this place. From the description of the argument, the problem that researchers want to study is how the description of the formation of a healthy environment mentally and physically in the area of Kalijodo and how the impact felt by citizens public users Kalijodo public space.

2. Research Methodology

The methodology used in this research is descriptive qualitative by using phenomenology approach. Phenomenology is an idea of social reality, social fact or social phenomenon that becomes a research problem (Moleong, 2004: 8). According to Sukmadinata (2011: 73), a qualitative descriptive research is intended to describe and illustrate the phenomena that exist, both natural and human engineering, which is more concerned about the characteristics, quality, and the interrelationship between activities. In the book of qualitative research methodology, phenomenology is described as follows; 1) as a subjective experience or phenomenological experience. 2) as a study of consciousness from a fundamental perspective of a person (Husserl in Moleong (2007: 14).

This research was conducted through interview, observation, and documentation from April-July 2017. The subjects used in this study are divided into two characteristics of informants with the overall informants as many as 17 people. The characteristics of the informant are key informants and supporting informants. The key informants were 13 people consisting of 4 Kalijodo area users, 3 people around Kalijodo, 1 person who lived in Kalijodo, an RPTRA manager, an RTH manager, 1 person from the police station and 2 persons from the police. While for the research, there are 4 people supporting informants; comes from visitors of the public space. The following table is the characteristics of the informant:

Table 1. Characteristics of informant research.

Characteristics of Informants	Informant data	Number of Informants
Key Informant	1. Kalijodo Public Space Users to exercise: 4 people (Tonton, Ilham, Jali, Megawanti Eka, Erik Wiyanto). 2. People around Kalijodo: 3 people (Rum, Roni, Dewi) 3. The people who live in Kalijodo: 1 person (Desi). 4. RTH Kalijodo Manager: 1 person (Asari) 5. RPTRA Manager Kalijodo: 1 person (Suryani). 6. Criminal Investigation Police Sector Penjaringan: 2 people (Tuti, Ari). 7. Village Pejagalan: 1 person (Saiful Hidayat).	13
Supporting Informants	1. Kalijodo Visitors: 4 people (Yoyo Subagyo, Puri Tirtani, Veronica, Doni Hermawan).	4
Total Entirety of Information		17

Source: Researchers Processed Results, 2017

3. Result and Discussion

3.1. An overview of public spaces (RTH and RPTRA) of Kalijodo

Kalijodo public space was inaugurated on 22 February 2017 by the Governor of DKI Jakarta, Basuki Tjahaja Purnama. This public space consists of RTH and RPTRA. The location of the existence of this public space is located on road Pejagalan, which is included in two administration of DKI Jakarta province. Two-city administration, namely RPTRA included in Angke village, Tambora Sub-district, West Jakarta. As for the RTH, it is included in the Pejagalan Village, Penjaringan District, North Jakarta. Despite being included in the two different administrations, the management of this place coordinates with each other despite the management of each.

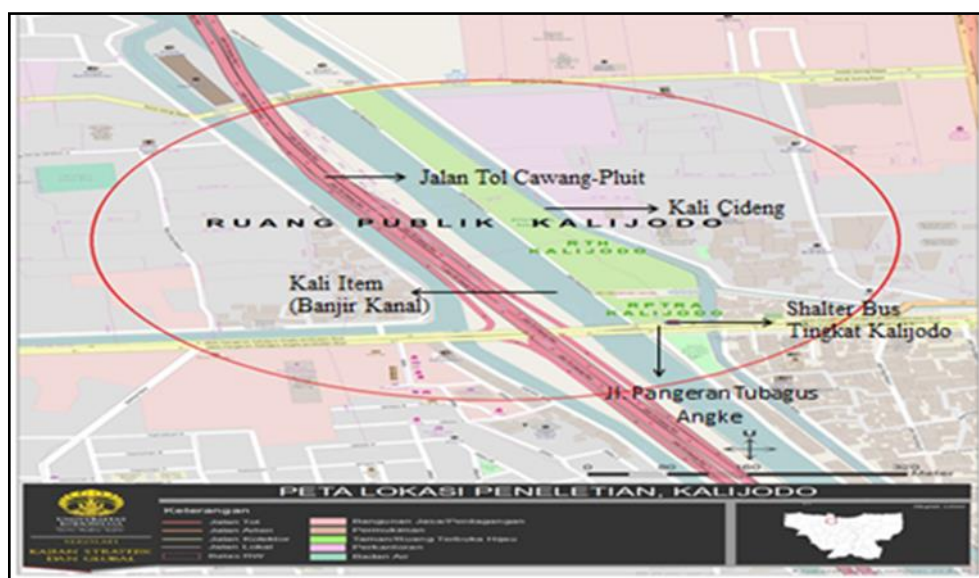


Figure 1. Access to Public Space Kalijodo (Source: Results of Researchers, 2017).

Based on Map 1 above, it can be seen how access to Kalijodo public space is so strategic because it is on street Prince Tubagus Angke adjacent to the Cawang-Pluit Toll Road. In this place, there is also a free bus shelter owned by the government of DKI Jakarta, which makes visitors easy to access this place. This makes Kalijodo public space becomes crowded and visited by the community as a tourist destination. Besides that, the existence of Kalijodo public space is accompanied by 2 (two) streams of rivers; Cideng and Hitam River (canal flood).

From the interviews of the key informants, the Kalijodo area was previously a settlement consisting of densely populated housing and localization. There were many female entertainers who peddle themselves as prostitutes to the guests who visit this place. The evening entertainment was presented in this location such as discotheque, bars and gambling places. As a place of localization, Penjaringan District is very vulnerable to crime. The use of drugs, the women trafficking, theft, fights between thugs is common in this region. Kalijodo public space development is done to restore the function of this region into a green zone by the provincial regulations of DKI Jakarta number 1 of 2014 on detailed spatial plan and zoning regulations. In the process of returning the function of the green zone in the region, the area is planted with trees and added parks, playground, sports and meeting room. Here is a picture of Kalijodo public space:



Figure 2. Kalijodo Public Space (*Source: Researcher's Documentation, March 28, 2017*).

3.2. The description of the establishment of healthy environment in Kalijodo Area

The existence of Kalijodo public space has transformed this area into a healthier environment. Here are 2 (two) factors that make Kalijodo area becomes a healthy environment. Two factors are the actors involved in the construction of Kalijodo and the availability of facilities and infrastructure in the public spaces.

3.2.1. The actors in Kalijodo Public Space development. The existence of Kalijodo public space is currently a form of effort by several actors involved in the development of this area. The actors have important roles in creating Kalijodo public space. There are 3 (three) actors in Kalijodo development, among others are DKI Jakarta government, Police and Indonesian National Army (TNI) as well private parties.

First, the government of DKI Jakarta as the holder of authority has a responsibility for the creation of good environmental management in its territory. The transformation of Kalijodo is a clear proof of the government's responsibility to create a healthier Kalijodo area. In this case, the roles and figures of the government include the Governor, the Mayor, the SKPD, the DPRD, and others have a high role in the changes that occur in the area Kalijodo. These roles are among others by the

emergence of a letter of a task of controlling the Kalijodo area in the framework of Kalijodo re-functioning, socialization of notification letter to Kalijodo community, granting relocation access to people who have identity cards (KTP) to live in Rawa Bebek and Marunda flats and make changes to the area.

Second, the ranks of the Police and TNI are also involved in the transformation of Kalijodo in its development. The involvement of these two institutions is to prevent attacks by citizens and Kalijodo thugs and help the task of Civil Service Police Unit (Satpol PP) owned by the government during the socialization and process of dismantling the Kalijodo area. The existence of assistance from the police and the TNI can reduce the tensions that occur in this region between citizens, thugs and the government.

Third, the government in the development of Kalijodo area also involves the role of the private sectors. In this case, the government cooperates with the private sector to develop the Kalijodo public space. The private sector is PT. Sinarmas Land. Through its Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) fund, PT. Sinarmas Land built Kalijodo area into public space such as RTH and RPTRA. The compensation that can be obtained from this cooperation is PT. Sinarmas Land is allowed to install the company's name and logo in this area. Other private parties involved in the development of Kalijodo public space is PT. Sinar Sosro. PT Sinar Sosro has a share in assisting in the form of empowering SMEs in the public space area by building a place of selling for traders Kalijodo. In the form of this assistance, PT Sinar Sosro is allowed to install its logo and product name as "Teh Botol Sosro" in this public space. The following shows photos of the installation of names and logos from private parties in Kalijodo Public Space.



Figure 3. Installation of name and logo of private party in Kalijodo Public Spaces. (Source: Researcher's Documentation, May 14, 2017)

3.2.2. The provision of facilities and infrastructure facility in Kalijodo Public Spaces. The development of Kalijodo public space is equipped with facilities and infrastructure. The facilities and infrastructure in question are divided into two; facilities and infrastructure available at RPTRA and RTH. At RPTRA Kalijodo, the facilities and infrastructure provided are children's playground in the form of slides, seesaws, swings, and mini ball field. In addition to the facilities of children's playground facilities, this place has mini libraries, cooperatives, and halls as a place of various activities. This place also has a fishpond, garden, and toilets that are clean enough though with a little smelly water quality. While at RTH Kalijodo sports facilities such as jogging track, bike track, skateboarding park and outdoor fitness are available. The existence of these sports facilities makes this

area becomes a place Kalijodo sports for surrounding communities and communities outside this area. In addition, the facilities provided free of charge at this place make the users happy in doing sports in this public space. In addition to being a sports venue, RTH Kalijodo has a garden with newly planted trees, monuments, amphitheater, Islamic prayer room (mus holla), SMEs cafeteria, and toilets (results of informant interviews and observations of researchers, June 14, 2017).

The existing facilities and infrastructure in RTH and RPTRA Kalijodo make this place used as a sporting activity, children's playground, and relaxation by the community. The existence of facilities and infrastructure available in Kalijodo public space makes this place has the attraction of people to come to this region. From the interviews collected from the informants of Kalijodo area management officers, on Saturday and Sunday and national holidays, the number of visitors reaches 3000-10.000 people per day. While on a typical day according to the informant officer of this public space management, the number of visitors only 50-500 people per day. The data information shows that the public space is busy visited by the public especially on holidays rather than a normal day (Suryani, June 14, 2017)

According to the management of Kalijodo, public space is divided into two; managers of RTH and RPTRA. These managers have responsibilities in the management of RTH and RPTRA including reporting the number of visitors each day. The management of this public space, for RPTRA has been handover from the developer (PT. Sinarmas Land) to the administration of West Jakarta. As for the RTH, it has not handed over to the administration of North Jakarta. If the public space management has fully handed over from the developer to the government, then its management budget (Kalijodo care, employee salaries, and others) becomes the responsibility of the government.

3.3. The impact of Kalijodo Public Space

The existence of public space in the area of Kalijodo raises various perceptions from the community. From the point of view of the people who are in the vicinity of Kalijodo area get the researcher, the existence of Kalijodo's public space has now made sense of security and more comfortable for the community. Such safety and comfort are possible because a number of crime rates in this place has decreased. The police data shows that the number of criminal acts that occurred in the area of Penjaringan where the public space Kalijodo has decreased. The following table shows and graphs showing the crime rate in Penjaringan District has decreased.

Table 2. The crime level in Penjaringan District 2013-2017.

Year	CT (Crime Total)	CC (Crime Clearance)
2013	190	188
2014	170	155
2015	131	140
2016	121	111
2017 (January-May)	65	55

Source: Crime Index Data Police Metropolitan Resort North Jakarta Sector Metropolitan Penjaringan (2017)

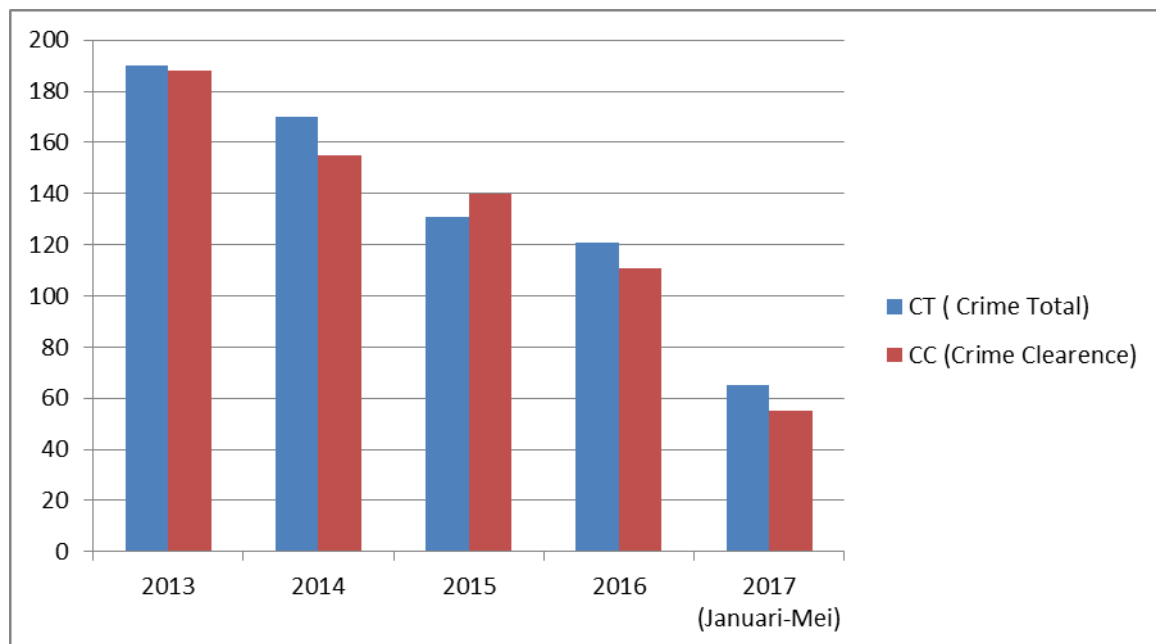


Figure 4. Crime level in Penjaringan District 2013-2017. (Source: Research Result of Researcher from Crime Index Data of Police of Metropolitan Resort of North Jakarta Sector Metropolitan Penjaringan, 2017)

From the data above, the graph shows that criminal acts in Penjaringan area in the last 5 (five) years have decreased, especially in the period 2015 to 2017 since the transformation occurred in the area of Kalijodo. It is also justified by the research informant who came from the Police Sector Penjaringan. Here is an interview:

"It's been very influential ever since Kalijodo was changed like that; crime is reduced. There used to be a lot of thugs fuss, gambling, drug deals, prostitution, and now it's been reduced". (Tuti, June 7, 2017)

From the above interviews, it is known that changes in the Kalijodo area have reduced crime in the Penjaringan area. This is certainly a good thing in reducing the act of crime in the city of Jakarta.

Furthermore, the existence of existing facilities and infrastructure in the public space of Kalijodo make residents in the neighborhood feel happy because their children do not need to seek entertainment in a far place. Here are the results of interviews with research informants:

"Of course I'm happy, now Kalijodo has changed. There used to be a localization, a lot of prostitutes and thugs. Now it is like this; there are park, and sports facilities. So it is comfortable for kids to play around here, they don't have to play too far places". (Rum, June 16 2017)

From the results of the above interviews, it can be concluded that people in the neighborhood of Kalijodo are pleased with the presence of Kalijodo public space around their neighborhood. This perception is also almost similar to the perception of the visitors and users of the public space. The following interview results of researchers with research informants:

"The place is good, cheap, comfortable to play, to hang out with family also good... the sports facilities are also good. I'm happy and comfortable to stay here while looking at people doing sports...I didn't use to dare go to this area ... All is good, but unfortunately the river is black". (Yoyo Subagiyo, April 16 2017)

From the interviews result above, it is known that, informants provide a good assessment of this public space. The availability of facilities and infrastructure available in this place makes them feel at home lingering for this place to just fill the empty time and enjoy cheap recreation. In addition, the

visitors also said that the reason they visited this place is that they are curious about the changes that occur in this place. Therefore, the transformation from localization into this public space makes them interested in visiting this place. Nevertheless, the informant criticized the condition of Cideng River which is next to Kalijodo public space which water condition tends to be black. Meanwhile, for the users of this region as a place for sports channels are quite happy for the presence of this place. The existence of this place makes people pampered with the presence of sports facilities provided. The existence of these sports facilities make the people who use it may be healthier. Here is the interview of the researcher with the informant:

"It's good to do sports here, comfortable, good; we don't have to pay... good facilities. We visit this place three times a week, in the afternoon... We become healthier, rarely get sick, because we do sports...body weight is stable... Before it was like this, I've never played here (skateboard), since there's this facility, I saw people play, my friends ask me to join, so I play it until now" (Ilham, June 7, 2017)

"I'm happy to run here... The place is good; the atmosphere is good for running... It's refreshing to see Kalijodo nowadays, look at the park... When we do sports, we become healthy. I didn't use to have the courage passing this area; now I can run here". (Tonton, 18 May 2017)

From the informant interview above, it is known that Kalijodo public space has provided space for the community for exercise activities. Through exercise activity, people become healthier and not easily sick, and weight conditions tend to be more stable. The presence of these sports facilities also led to sports communities that perform activities in this place. These communities include the gymnastics community, skateboard community, BMX and BMX communities, and running communities (Observations of researchers, May 18, 2017).

On the other hand, for the people affected by the Kalijodo transformation, Kalijodo's development made their life slump. This is because the community considers that the government is less concerned about community life. In this position, the government does not carry out its obligations completely because the demolition of Kalijodo area is too hasty and minimal socialization with the community. The interview quotes the researcher with the informant as follows:

"At first we didn't get a compensation fund... We were confused...We lost our jobs...We used to trade, become security personnel, parking guards... Then it was demolished, relocated... The socialization also too soon. Government should be more care to poor people, they should give us help... We also aware we were wrong living there..but now I'm relieved Kalijodo now like this, become better, many people come, it has benefits... But a lot of people are also still disappointed". (Desi, May 8, 2017)

From the interviews results above, it is known that the provincial government of DKI Jakarta did not provide a compensation fund for the people who lived in this region. In this case, the government only gave relocation aid to the flats, but for the livelihood of the people who had lived in the region, the government paid less attention. Because previously people at Kalijodo generally earned a living from the trading, parking guards and security personnel in the localization. Therefore, the transformation of Kalijodo makes people who have lived in the area have split opinions between the likes and dislikes. For people who do not like it because the transformation of Kalijodo has stopped the livelihoods and eliminates the settlements, they have been living for a long time. Meanwhile, for those who like the Kalijodo now become nice and beautiful even though the public still holds displeasure with the eviction actions carried out by the government on the community in this region.

3.4. The moments of the Kalijodo transformation turn into a healthy environment

Kalijodo has now undergone a transformation on its territory. From sources of information from informants obtained by researchers, before experiencing the transformation, Kalijodo was a place of settlements and localizations. At the time of socialization regarding the plan of public space construction and demolition of settlements by the government, citizens of Kalijodo rejected the

existence of the plan. This is because the government conducted socialization that is too speedy so that the residents have no preparation. Besides, the government also does not provide compensation fund to the people who live in this region. In this position, the government provides housing assistance to citizens who have ID card for relocation in flats (Saiful Hidayat, June 16, 2017). This then makes the people who once lived in the region of Kalijodo disappointed with the government.

From the information obtained during the Kalijodo development period, the people who had lived in the area of Kalijodo and the people living in the area of Kalijodo have not received any impact related to the development of Kalijodo. However, after the construction of Kalijodo public space has been completed and has facilities and infrastructure, the people who have lived in this area and the people living in the area of Kalijodo have a changed view. The public has begun to accept the presence of Kalijodo public space in their former residence. According to the community, the existence of Kalijodo has benefited other people and made the environment better. Nevertheless, people who are still disappointed in the dismantling of Kalijodo area also still exist (Desi, May 8, 2017).

The presence of RTH and RPTRA Kalijodo has made the environment in this region healthier. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), a healthy environment is "A state that includes physical, mental, and social health that not only means a state free of disease and disability" (Decla<https://environmentalsanitation.wordpress.com/2009/01/02/kesehatan-lingkungan/ration> of the united national, accessed July 20, 2017). Whereas according to law No.36 of 2009 on health, health is a healthy state, both physically, mentally, spiritually and socially that allows everyone to live productively socially and economically (Quoted from Health Act no. 36 of 2009: 4). A healthy environment in Kalijodo can be realized because in this public space there is facilities and infrastructure. Facilities and infrastructure in question is a playground, sports venue, library, meeting hall, parks and other supporting facilities. In addition, the decline in crime in the region shows that Kalijodo has become healthier. This makes people around this area and visitors who use this area mentally become not anxious when they are in this place.

The existence of public space Kalijodo is a form of government efforts in realizing a healthy city. This is certainly necessary for the face of urban health challenges in reducing risks from environmental pollution and hazards, protecting vulnerable groups, and controlling infectious diseases and meeting primary health care need (Price: 1997: 41). According to WHO, a healthy city aims to provide a high quality clean and safe physical environment (including housing quality), a stable and sustainable ecosystem in the long run, a strong, supportive and non-exploitative community, high levels of participation and control by citizens on decisions that affect their lives, health and well-being, meeting basic needs (food, water, shelter, income, salvation and work) for all the city people, can be accessed by people with different experiences and resources, with opportunities for a variety of contacts, interactions and communications, a diverse, vital and innovative economy, a connection with the past, cultural and biological heritage of city dwellers and other groups and individuals, the shapes are compatible with and enhance the previous characteristics, the optimal level of health care and appropriate public health care, accessible to all and high health status (high level of positive health and low level of disease). (<http://www.euro.who.int/en/health-topics/environment-and-health/urban-health/activities/healthy-cities/who-european-healthy-cities-network/what-is-a-healthy-city/healthy-city-checklist>, accessed August 4, 2017). Based on WHO's healthy city goals, Kalijodo changes have created a healthy physical and mental environment for the community in this region. The existence of ecosystems in this region has been more organized and healthy than ever after the development of RTH and RPTRA.

The existence of Kalijodo involves the role of the actors in its development. The role of this actor shows that the actors have a role in participating in realizing a healthy city. In this position, the transformation of Kalijodo is a manifestation of the responsibility of the actors who support each other (Saiful Hidayat, June 16, 2017). The result of the participation of these actors who then make the

image of Kalijodo area changed from negative to positive than before. This change of Kalijodo image indicates that there are efforts from the actors to form a good city.

4. Conclusion

The existence of Kalijodo public space through RTH and RPTRA has transformed this area into a healthier environment than before. Establishment of a healthy environment in Kalijodo caused by decreasing of crime level and existence of facility of the facility of infrastructure provided in public space. The presence of facilities and infrastructure makes people interested in visiting this place. There are 3 (three) activities that are often done by the community in this place are play, exercise, and relax. The impact felt by users in this place is becoming healthier physically and mentally especially for the visitors who use this place as a channel of sports and recreation. The change in Kalijodo has changed the image of this region from a negative image to positive one. This change of image makes this place become crowded and visited by the surrounding community, people from outside the area of Kalijodo, even from outside the city of Jakarta to visit this place as a tourist destination. Although the Kalijodo area has been healthier, in the earlier dismantling of this area, the government should be more concerned with the fate of the communities affected by the construction of this public space. When deciding the demolition of the area, the government is considered too fast in conducting socialization, relocation, and execution of the demolition of the area. Therefore, the people living in the area are disappointed with the actions of the government.

As a recommendation in this research, the researcher hopes to local government, which have less good area to do transformation of area like in Kalijodo. Transformation of changes in the region can change unhealthy areas to be healthier. It will certainly be useful to support the environment for people in urban areas.

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