

JURNAL ARSITEKTUR

DESAIN, TEORI, DAN SAINS

READING AN ANTAGONIST'S RECLAIM OF LIVING SPACE FOR "CODE RIVER" PEOPLE

KLARA PUSPA INDRAWATI

PENGARUH PENETAPAN STATUS KAWASAN BERSEJARAH TERHADAP ASPEK EKONOMI DI KAWASAN HERITAGE JALAN GAJAHMADA DENPASAR

NI G.A.DIAH AMBARWATI KARDINAL, I GUSTI AYU ANDANI

TINJAUAN IKLAN MEDIA RUANG LUAR SEBAGAI ELEMEN VISUAL KOTA STUDI KASUS : KOTA JAKARTA DAN BANDUNG

R. MOHAMAD WISNU IBADI

TRANSFORMATION OF CHINATOWN SHOPPING ARCADE: PANCORAN GLODOK (OLD AND NEW ORDER)

ANDI SURYA KURNIA

PERILAKU MASYARAKAT DALAM BERKONTRIBUSI MENYELAMATKAN KEBERLANJUTAN KOTA

DODDY YUONO, HARSITI

**DITERBITKAN OLEH:
JURUSAN ARSITEKTUR FAKULTAS TEKNIK
UNIVERSITAS TARUMANAGARA**

**JURNAL
ARSITEKTUR**

VOL. 4

NO. 1

HAL. 1-61

**JAKARTA
APRIL
2013**

JURNAL ARSITEKTUR DESAIN, TEORI, DAN SAINS

VOL. 4 No. 1 APRIL 2013 ISSN 2086-5740

**PENANGGUNG JAWAB
JURUSAN ARSITEKTUR FAKULTAS TEKNIK UNIVERSITAS TARUMANAGARA**

**PEMIMPIN REDAKSI
TITIN FATIMAH, ST, M.ENG., DR.ENG**

**PENYUNTING PELAKSANA
DR. HARSITI
IR. DIAH ANGGRAINI, M.HUM
NINA CARINA, ST, MT
IR. FRANKY LIAUW, MT**

**PENYUNTING AHLI (MITRA BESTARI)
PROF. S. TRI SUTOMO
PROF. DEDES NUR GANDARUM
PROF. GAGOEK HARDIMAN
PROF. SUDARYONO
DR. IR. PURNAMA SALURA, M.T., MBA.
DR. IR. DANANG PRIATMODJO, M.ARCH
DR. IR. NANIEK WIDAYATI, MT**

**PELAKSANA TEKNIS
PURWADI
VIDIASARI DAMAYANTI**

**DESAIN COVER DAN LAYOUT
GRACE SILVANNA WIRADJAJA**

**DITERBITKAN OLEH
TARUMANAGARA ARCHITECTURAL PRESS**

**ALAMAT REDAKSI
JURUSAN ARSITEKTUR FAKULTAS TEKNIK UNIVERSITAS TARUMANAGARA
JL. LETJEN S. PARMAN NO.1 JAKARTA BARAT
TELP. 021- 5663124 - 5672548 - 5638352; FAX.021 - 5638352
E-MAIL: JURNAL.ARSITEKTUR.UNTAR@GMAIL.COM / J-ARS@FT.UNTAR.AC.ID**

JURNAL ARSITEKTUR DESAIN, TEORI, DAN SAINS MENERIMA SUMBANGAN ARTIKEL TERPILIH BIDANG ARSITEKTUR UNTUK DIMUAT DI JURNAL ARSITEKTUR DESAIN, TEORI, DAN SAINS YANG MEMENUHI PERSYARATAN SEPerti YANG TERTERA DIPERSYARATAN PENULISAN JURNAL.

JURNAL ARSITEKTUR DESAIN, TEORI, DAN SAINS ADALAH JURNAL ILMIAH YANG DITERBITKAN (DUA) KALI DALAM 1 (SATU) TAHUN PADA BULAN APRIL DAN NOVEMBER. ARTIKEL YANG DITERBITKAN BULAN APRIL DITERIMA DEWAN REDAKSI PALING LAMBAT BULAN FEBRUARI TAHUN YANG SAMA DAN YANG DITERBITKAN BULAN NOVEMBER DITERIMA DEWAN REDAKSI PALING LAMBAT BULAN AGUSTUS TAHUN YANG SAMA.

JURNAL ARSITEKTUR DESAIN, TEORI, DAN SAINS

DAFTAR ISI

DAFTAR ISI	I
EDITORIAL	II
1. READING AN ANTAGONIST'S RECLAIM OF LIVING SPACE FOR "CODE RIVER" PEOPLE <i>KLARA PUSPA INDRAWATI</i>	1 - 12
2. PENGARUH PENETAPAN STATUS KAWASAN BERSEJARAH TERHADAP ASPEK EKONOMI DI KAWASAN HERITAGE JALAN GAJAHMADA DENPASAR <i>NI G.A.DIAH AMBARWATI KARDINAL, I GUSTI AYU ANDANI</i>	13 - 27
3. TINJAUAN IKLAN MEDIA RUANG LUAR SEBAGAI ELEMEN VISUAL KOTA STUDI KASUS : KOTA JAKARTA DAN BANDUNG <i>R. MOHAMAD WISNU IBADI</i>	28 - 39
4. TRANSFORMATION OF CHINATOWN SHOPPING ARCADE: PANCORAN GLODOK (OLD AND NEW ORDER) <i>ANDI SURYA KURNIA</i>	40 - 50
5. PERILAKU MASYARAKAT DALAM BERKONTRIBUSI MENYELAMATKAN KEBERLANJUTAN KOTA <i>DODDY YUONO, HARSITI</i>	51 - 60

EDITORIAL

Salam jumpa,

Jurnal **Arsitektur, Desain, Teori Dan Sains** kali ini merupakan terbitan yang keenam dalam Vol. 4 No. 1 Th. 2013. Terbitan kali ini memuat artikel dari hasil penelitian yaitu *Reading an antagonist's reclaim of living space for "Code river" people*; Pengaruh Penetapan Status Kawasan Bersejarah Terhadap Aspek Ekonomi di Kawasan Heritage Jalan Gajahmada Denpasar; Tinjauan iklan media ruang luar sebagai elemen visual kota - studi kasus : Kota Jakarta dan Bandung; *Transformation of chinatown shopping arcade: Pancoran Glodok (old and new order)*; serta Perilaku masyarakat dalam berkontribusi menyelamatkan keberlanjutan kota.

Tim Redaksi berharap semoga artikel-artikel yang dimuat pada edisi ini dapat menambah wawasan keilmuan pembaca khususnya bidang arsitektur. Edisi ini terbit setelah mengalami ketertundaan yang cukup lama. Semoga edisi-edisi berikutnya segera terbit menyusul.

Kami juga membuka kesempatan kepada semua pihak yang berminat mengirimkan tulisannya untuk mengisi artikel di jurnal kami. Ketentuan penulisan bisa dilihat di halaman dalam sampul belakang.

Selamat membaca!

Ketua Editor

TRANSFORMATION OF CHINATOWN SHOPPING ARCADE: PANCORAN GLODOK (OLD AND NEW ORDER)

Andi Surya Kurnia¹⁾

¹⁾Architecture Department Engineering Faculty Tarumanagara University, andik@ft.untar.ac.id

Abstract

Jakarta as the capital of the State which was once the center of government, now possesses a particular charm of its own, incomparable to other major cities in the world. Located beside Jakarta Old Town - the main attraction in the Capital Region of Jakarta is Jakarta Old Town -, Chinatown foreshadowed one corner of the old district of Jakarta, which is better known as Glodok. Glodok is known as a trading center offering variety of daily needs, uniquely displayed through the use of frontage of the shops along the Pancoran street. Shopping-arcade is a familiar name that can explain the phenomenon happening in the region Pancoran Glodok. Its existence became the starting point of research, because Chinatown was the target of mass anok of the riots in May 1998. Still in the memory of urban (read: city) are burning, destruction, and looting going on there. However the region remains as an economic center until now. How the situation that characterizes the development of the region from time to time, especially during the Old Order and New Order government after the independence day (post-colonial), becomes the output to achieve in this study. In effort to see the development of existing urban memory becomes the focus, so that later studies using interpretive-historical method in exploring narrative attached to the region. Preparation of the narrative is also supported by computational simulation in order to provide an illustration representing completeness of its time, which may not be obtained at the time of data collection. So at the end of this article, the reader should be able to obtain whole discussion of the interpretive narrative, to enrich the knowledge of the existence of the shopping arcade in the old and new order.

Keywords: Arcade, Chinatown, Memory, New Order, Old Order

I. INTRODUCTION

According to the observations on everyday life of Glodok Chinatown region, there are at least a specific finding: merchants who offer a variety of needs to be traded, with a spread along the front hall shop that is commonly used as pedestrian way. The use of space as a means of shopping is exciting because it seemed to have been the characteristic of the region, namely region Pancoran Glodok.



Fig. 1. Pancoran Glodok at the past, West Jakarta.

Source: <http://jadiberita.com/91842/menelusuri-usul-usul-penamaan-kawasan-glodok-dan-pancoran.html>

Glodok is a village located one kilometer away from the Jakarta Old City center, and has an area of 37.6 hectares is

divided into 5 RW. Based on preliminary observations, the region shows the complication of the space use. The pedestrian walk might be appointed as a research object that reflects the social interactions in Chinatown. We believe that social interaction is what makes Chinatown of Glodok alive.

Limitation of the research object of this treatise turns out to also be a form of argument in the book by Kusno Abidin: Public Space, Identity and Collective Memory: New York Post-Suharto, "In the end, 'new image' is sought by ethnic Chinese residents in Glodok is probably not a single image alone - but it is a compound without a final struggle to cope with the trauma that is expected to be resolved."



Fig. 2. Site of Pancoran Glodok, West Jakarta

This treatise then determines the era limit of the research. We tried to trace back the the changes that occur in Pancoran Glodok. Periodization is based on the colonial period, the Old Order, New Order, New Order and post as time limit to see the changes that occur in the region Pancoran Glodok. Allegedly in each period, policies differ from each other in terms of structuring the city. In addition to differences, transformations also contain a link between periods through the 'traces revealed in search of memory Jakarta city community in general and in particular the residents of Pancoran Glodok.

II. OBJECTIVES

The objectives and benefits of such research can be summarized into a few things as follows;

1. Assessing the role of shopping arcade in Pancoran Glodok
2. Reviewing the process of transformation that occurs in Pancoran Glodok

III. LITERATURE STUDY

The research on Pancoran Glodok is mainly influenced the context of the city which are also affected by collective memory. In this area, various city-forming elements such as arcade space, roads, and rivers (formerly canal) which change from time to time can now be found. Aldo Rossi once stated the importance of studying history of a place:

*"The study of history seems to offer the best verification of certain hypotheses about the city, for the city is in itself a repository of history."*¹⁶

Research of the city within the meaning above can be done in two approaches, as the first approach by seeing the city as material artifacts (manmade objects) through the elements of the city that has been formed. The second approach looks at the necessity of history as a process of learning-related information on the elements of the city. Both approaches have a very close relationship, and are used in this research. As part of a city, will be

presented in terms of some elements that are present in Pancoran Glodok such as canals, roads, and especially the arcades are concern in this research related to shopping (*shopping arcade*).

3.1. Arcade

The meaning of the term 'arcade' has developed overtime. Based on the Oxford dictionary of architecture by James Stevens Curl (1999) arcade is a series of arcs that are on the same area that is supported by many columns, with different variations such as regular, coupled (in pairs), alternating (pair and is), simple, and the latest is the Romanesque interlacing or intersecting, with the example as shown in the figure below:



Fig. 3.1. Arcade's Sample in Europe

Another definition is "Top-lit roofed passage with shops on either side". This definition is found on arcades in some parts of the city, including Jakarta. In general, the arcade space bounded by a row of columns on one side and the building facade on the other. Activities that take place in them tend to be as a liaison or circulation that connects one place to another place. Therefore arcade space serves as a shelter that protects the occupants, who were mostly pedestrians, from the weather around like a hot sun, rain, wind, snow, and so on.

The architecture of the arcade can be defined as well as a physical limitation of certain areas include private property that was given to the local community, according to a quote from Rudofsky,

"Arcades are turned altruism architecture - a private property given to an entire community"

Kostof (1992) emphasizes the relationship with the presence of street arcades, as a public space of the city, which has a link for a user community. The use is very dependent on the needs and social customs that take place in the community, which is very likely to change within times. As a rationale in the context of Chinatown, it is important we quote Kostof statement is

¹⁶ Rossi, Aldo, *The Architecture of the City*, Cambridge: The MIT Press, 1982. Page 127.

historically related to the existence of the road for the Chinese community.

*The traditional Chinese house was structured on the principle of courtyards one behind the other. What defined the street might well be nothing more than the outer courtyard walls. ... The common street scene in later imperial China, when the strict segregation of markets was eased and the tightly sealed residential wards were opened up toward the street space, featured uninterrupted strings of booths and shops concealing the low houses behind.*¹⁷

Spatial pattern thus allows the interaction between buildings and other urban elements such as open space, in the form of roads, which serve as public spaces of the city. Spiro Kostof explains the role that carried by road is based on a review of history as the structure of the city has strong links with the activities of a community. It can also be found when tracing the history of Pancoran street, as the road along the existence of the canal that is wide enough in his time, while water transport traffic is still a priority both as a path that brings people and goods. This type of road is known as the waterways.

Kostof description delivers an understanding of the pedestrian circulation elements that are flanking the canal. Physically, the existence of pedestrian has a specification that indicates the difference (read: limit) to the road, such as differences in height, material, color, and so on. In the pedestrian in Pancoran Glodok area there is a relationship between pedestrians and it users, or link pedestrians and traders.

These definitions is the term refers to human activity shopping in selecting, searching, finding products that will be purchased either in the form of goods and services and conduct the bidding process to get the best price. In the area of Pancoran Glodok, these activities can be found along the walkway in front of a row of shops known as the arcade. Thus the shopping arcade is used as a term that can describe

more clearly the atmosphere in the region Pancoran Glodok.

3.2. Collective Memory and Elements of the City

Memory is one of the body organism's ability to store, hold, and recall information and experiences which once have been perceived. Organism of the body is none other than the brain. The theory of this memory is a discipline that involves cognitive psychology and knowledge of the nerve as a branch of biological science. The existence of memory disciplines can be more clearly seen in Figure 3.2.

The picture below presents the 'memory' as being able to be defined into two main parts of individual memory and collective memory with the various aspects accompanying it. When talking about individual memory, the biology and psychology disciplines is more instrumental, whereas when it reveals the collective memory, then the social science disciplines and cultures play the biggest role.

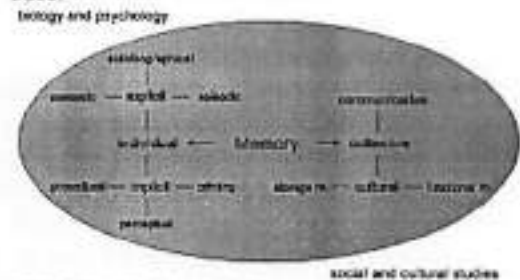


Fig. 3.2. Position & Function of 'Memory' in the Science

Source: Bernhard Wenzl (January 27, 2011)

The study of memory leads us to explore other factors that are part of the memory with the potential for long storage. Perception is the initial stage of coding biological as described above. In a further exposure of perception, it should be observed that the psychological aspect plays a major role in the process of understanding.

Perception is not a passive form of information received, but are formed based on the learning process, memory, and expectations is thus a process of perception by the senses and includes a charge the meaning of information 'from the top down' and 'bottom up' so the order in the process not to be something rigid but adapted to the circumstances faced by organisms in the

¹⁷ Kostof, Spiro, *The City Assembled*, London: Thames & Hudson, 1992, Page 200.

receiving body of information that concerned.

Henri Bergson (October 18, 1859 - January 4, 1941), a leading French philosopher in the early 20th century, emphasized the importance of experience and intuition in understanding the realities of life associated with memory and perception than science. In his book "Matter and Memory", featured discussion of Bergson through tactical specifications such as memory relationship with the brain, and the relationship of memory to mind. The discussion examines the critical relationship with the perception of memory as part of a 'representation'.

The role of memory and the perception that these contribute to each other which then will be the reference for processing data obtained during the research as part of the present method of collective memory on the object of research.

Maurice Halbwachs (March 11, 1877 - March 16, 1945), a philosopher and sociologist who pioneered the development of theories of memory, as well as students of Bergson, had different ideas about memory in understanding the concept more broadly. According to him,

*Memories, , were recalled by time periods, by recollecting places visited and by situating ideas or images in patterns of thought belonging to specific social groups.*¹⁸

It is fundamental to our considerations on the meaning of collective memory of urban space in a shopping arcade Pancoran Glodok. Thus the existence of memory is always maintained due to the production of a sustainable form of representation, especially nowadays when information technology develops rapidly (read: the digital age). The message conveyed both narrative and illustrative re-manufactured and packaged for later scrutiny through the questions and comparisons with a new narrative and illustrations.

Barry Curtis in his essay *Contesting Architecture and Social Space* (2002) on the

book *The Unknown City*, shows the relationship of collective memory and the city. He explored the understanding of each concept (architecture, cities, and memory) to obtain a clearer linkage. Curtis shows a very close relationship between architecture, cities, and memory, which have their respective roles to complement each other. The experience of space and time become a major aspect in the discussion of architecture, and put the memory participate wholeheartedly in the formation of interpretation. While the city is a form of metaphor memory compilations that materialize into something complex. To find traces of history left in the city, can be traced by doing *superimpose* although it is not possible to get an overview of the history of the whole and complete.

Thus the collective memory is the key of the creation of architecture and city, and it's not impossible that this collective memory can be directed and shaped by tracing the history of the 'live'. Interpretation, superimpositions, and structured the meaning attached to each of these concepts will would be a tactical device in research as a strategy to better understand the shopping arcade Pancoran Glodok urban society based on collective memory.

In our opinion, a tool is needed to assess one of the city based on the collective memory. Tool that is able to summarize the changes, and will take place in a city. One of the tools such as those mentioned above is simulated as a form of representation which is the process of teaching history in a more 'live' through the city mechanism Representing the artifacts of the past. Artefacts may be referred to city maps and photographs that show the existence of Pancoran Glodok area.

Simulation more widely discussed in this research, which produced the illustrations of collective memory representation in Pancoran Glodok shopping arcade area and aims to clarify the review discussion. Illustrations are likely to have limitations as a form of representation. A computational simulation, used in this research only as a source of support for the existence of collective memory in the region. Collective memory in the form of stories collected during the

¹⁸ Boyer, M. Christine, *The City of Collective Memory*, London: MIT Press, 1996. Page 26.

research that is used as the primary source analysis in the discussion in order to get the footprints of the region.

IV. RESEARCH METHOD

The method used in this study is qualitative data collection based on the memory of the people associated with the object of research. The data collection was preceded by a literature search for information related site, includes a collection of writings, sketches, photographs, government regulations, and the transcript of news in the mass-media. In addition to the literature printed, collected information also includes interviewed with several sources who understand the object research, representing a variety of backgrounds such as historians, urban planners, psychologists, community who pays attention to the site, administrative officials in the site, and residents who live in the site since the reign of the old order and the new order.

Aggregate data from multiple sources of information processed in accordance with the chronology of the events based on the periodicity of time, ie shortly before the old order and the new order, during the old order and the new order, and shortly after the old order and the new order. Processing information sharpened by making simulations that interprets the data collection time in context of its time. The simulation was performed with the support of SketchUp software - computation program that processes three-dimensional object - in order to understand the existence of research object in the fit proportion. Simulation conditioned as a reconstruction of the object of research by focusing the discussion related to the presence of shopping-arcade.

Discussion shopping-arcade through three-dimensional simulation is analyzed by the comparison between the object of research and 'Spiro Kostof' urban theory as well as the 'Christine Boyer' collective-memory theory, in which descriptions of both the theory and the other supporting theory outlined in this paper. The discussion presented mutual correlation between theory, history, interpretation that supported

by simulation, and the collective memory resource. This discussion is expected that readers can further explore the results as if they were in the research object during a time of government of the old order and the new order, which is loaded with the leadership of President Soekarno and President Soeharto.

V. RESULTS & DISCUSSION

5.1. The Old Order

After independence in 1945, the region Pancoran Glodok developed with the presence of the restaurants accommodating crowds of Jakarta elites. Among the loyal customers in the restaurant Jl. Pancoran many Dutch military officers such as Captain Raymond Westerling and Dr. Van Roijen until the year 1950. Some famous restaurant in Jakarta came from the region, like Beef Kwetiaw Restaurant "A Ciap" and Chinese food "Siaw A Tjiap". In addition there is a restaurant that still survive in the region Pancoran Glodok since starting the business until recently as an ice coffee shops. "No Kie" which is now housed in the lane next to land ex-Gloria.

Not many of historical records related to the existence of Pancoran Glodok as Chinatown in the reign of Sukarno, this is probably caused by the dreams of Sukarno to make Jakarta as a "lighthouse", city that became the personification of a new spirit. Sukarno's attention is more directed at the development of large scale and monumental construction such as the National Monument in the center of Merdeka Square.

Physically there was no significant change in the region Pancoran Glodok during the reigns of the Old Order. One form of different areas in the Old Order regime is the loss of a gate that had been present during the Dutch and Japanese. The other thing is that the termination of tram operation in the 1960's, which gave considerable influence to the region Pancoran Glodok. Sukarno initiated the removal of trams as a means of public transportation because the tram is considered unsuitable for a modern city like Jakarta.



Fig. 5.1.a. East Pancoran bordered to tram railways(1953)

Source: <http://baltyra.com/2010/07/22>



Fig. 5.1.b. East Pancoran at Night (1953)

Source: <http://djawatempodoeloe.multiply.com>

Chinese New Year celebrations or Sin Ciaian in the region Pancoran Glodok in that period were still memorable. Many Houses and stores of Chinese people decorated with lanterns, ornaments and other decorations. Many of the performances in order to celebrate the big day as a lion dance and tanjidor (sort of a military band with trumpets and drums are generally played by the Betawi). Parades and attractions and took place in the streets, which also shows the harmonious inter-ethnic relations in Jakarta, especially among the Peranakan Chinese in Batavia.

Cultural freedom that could color the lives of Chinese people began to change around the late 1950s. Publishing and Chinese language newspapers banned by the military rulers since 1957, which resulted in the newspaper Sin Po Keng Po and Po are popular among the Chinese community ceased publication. Also released PP (Government Regulation) No. 10 of 1957 which forbade the Chinese to live and trade in rural areas, so some of them chose to returned to China.

Although Pancoran Glodok was in town, but the government policy indirectly affects the social life of Chinese people here. In year 1960 President Sukarno broke off diplomatic relations with the

Netherlands which resulted in the expulsion of all Dutch citizens so that the Pancoran Glodok lost their customers. The bad economic situation in the 1960's contributed to Pancoran conditions such as inflation which reached 650%, which caused the government to take action against rupiah denomination of the currency in which Rp.1000, - to Rp1, -.

Pancoran Glodok had faded at the end of the Old Order regime, especially with the suspicion of the PRC government was behind the Communist Party of Indonesia (PKI) which is considered as the mastermind of a coup attempt in the events of September 30th Movement (M-30-S) in 1965.

5.2. New Order

After the fall of the Old Order, the power switch to the New Order under Soeharto who had the full support of the military. During the New Order, Pancoran Glodok potential as the most historic and business district of China's first human settlements in Jakarta, as well as tourist areas, wasn't given attention as a result of political discrimination against the Chinese culture. So that the government allegedly did not want this region remain as a Chinatown, but on the other hand the government still seeks to protect old buildings as a valuable asset for a city.

Implementation of liberal economic policies by the New Order open up widest opportunities of investment. This affected Pancoran as a culinary tourist area, its popularity even to foreign countries. It is detected from the many celebrities frequently visit Hong Kong Jl.Pancoran to dine like Wang Yu (Kung Fu actor in the 1970s) and Yun Cheng (kung fu actor of the 1980s). In addition, other ethnicities are also interested to visit Jl.Pancoran.

The existence of the New Order is an important part stored as a memory of the Chinese. The response also varied. On the cultural side Order issued a policy that severely limits the Chinese culture. Even today, the Reformation era where freedom of speech upheld, there are still those Chinese who are reluctant to express criticism related to the government.

We found this phenomenon during an interview with one of his drug store owner

in the area Pancoran. In a conversation which criticized the attitude of city government that does not provide the infrastructure in the form of street lights as illumination at night in the region, drug store owner showed expression not to engage too far and soon ended it with a smile. Here we look at the drug store owner as the Chinese still have the trauma of freedom of speech during the New Order, especially those voiced by minorities.

But on the other hand, New Order considered to give a more adequate security guarantees. This was revealed by tavern owner based on his experience in the coffee trade Pancoran. During the New Order, the economy is supported by the stability of the defense and security because the military always be behind the power of New Order. So the shop owner at the time felt it was easier to trade because psychologically he feels protected by the government.

Diverse points of view this argument proves Elizabeth Wilson about the dichotomy that characterizes the continuity of a city. On one side of town dealing with fearness, but on the other side of town also experienced intimacy. everything is not the role of memory that is present in the city, such as those taking place in the region Pancoran Glodok.

One of the highlights in the area of Pancoran Glodok in the New Order is the construction of Pasar Jaya Glodok known as Glodok Building 1971 (figure 5.2), while Jakarta Governor Ali Sadikin. Glodok market is present on the main road as one of the symbols (which performed well in the colonial period) for the development of international-style through the display which can be found in other large cities in the world. Glodok market is categorized as a market town since accommodate the needs of residents in the urban sphere.



Fig. 5.2. PD Pasar Jaya Glodok (Glodok Building) 1971

Source: "Pancoran Rivayatmu"

Ali Sadikin is Jakarta Governor appointed by Soekarno at the end of his tenure as leader of the nation on April 28, 1966. Ali Sadikin considered to inherit the spirit of Sukarno in building the city. Term of office until February 1977 is a long term for a governor who once ruled Jakarta, even many people who considered Ali Sadikin is the best governor that ever existed.

Ali Sadikin who was seen as more superior than President Soeharto showed great authority which he held against the arrangement and construction of Jakarta. Ali Sadikin looked at Jakarta as a metropolitan city, in line with the vision of Sukarno. This is then made Sadikin apply international standards in the development of Jakarta, including Pancoran Glodok area. The presence of Glodok market buildings can be considered as a marker is still ongoing despite Sukarno's spirit is in the New Order regime.

In the Jakarta Master Plan, Ali Sadikin set some priorities in order to regulate and provide services in the prevention of physical development of the city. One of the priority sectors is the economic sector. To support economic development is necessary to provide adequate facilities and infrastructure, one of which is the availability of markets for container trade. Ali Sadikin thinking about the conditions that led to the emergence of marketing as Regional Enterprise (PD) Pasar Jaya. It was later made the name of Ali Sadikin as the figure behind the construction of Glodok market, even during his reign the building was protected by Decree (SK) Governor of Jakarta No. III-b/11/1974 which refers to the Monument Act Ordinance of Stat-Blad years Number 238 1931 during the Dutch colonial administration.

Glodok market building was built by PD Pasar Jaya is the only regional government-owned (enterprises) are appointed to manage the market in the Jakarta area. Its presence is expected to be a memory for urban development, particularly as a marker of Jakarta's Chinatown area so that its preservation is

necessary to be protected.



Fig. 5.3. Simulation of Pancoran Glodok with wide road in 1970s

Six-storey building was built to accommodate the wishes of traders and local governments. Facade are presented following the style of the building when it was popular rectangular shape that shows the structure of the tiered floor in plain. The presence of PD Pasar Jaya Glodok building on the corner Pancoran give a new face for the region, as if it serves as a 'gate' of the region (Fig. 5.4).



Fig. 5.4. Simulation of Pancoran Glodok with wide road and heavy traffic in 1970s

In Figure 5.4 shows that the road through the Pancoran area is still relatively wide enough to pass by five to six lines of private vehicles (to be clarified in Figure 5.5). The concept of a modern city that is applied to the metropolitan city of Jakarta was initiated by Ali Sadikin tends to be 'pro-car' is a private vehicle for urban transport than buses or oplet as urban public transport. Therefore, Ali Sadikin prioritize the manufacture and repair of roads as a very important part of urban services.

Another thing is that economic growth during the New Order government, the better. Consequently the more solid road by a car at the time and regions. Solid

passing vehicles make the Pancoran area has only one direction ie from the direction of the circulation road towards Jalan Gajah Mada dan Toko Tiga.



Fig. 5.5. Heavy traffic in Pancoran Glodok (1972)

Source: "Jakarta: Sejarah 400 Tahun"

Significant changes occurred in the area Pancoran Glodok with the rules of the building commensurate decline line (GSB) as far as five meters from the previous GSB in 1967, which aims to provide circulation for the ever-crowded pedestrian area. This policy represented a new phenomenon that is space arcade along the row of shophouses located on the side of the road. As discussed in chapter 2, the space is a space arcade that not only serves as a crossing for pedestrians, but has the potential for other uses. On this side of the Pancoran Glodok, arcade became a contested space because of the economic value that can be generated from the utilization of space, including by street hawkers (street vendors).

Since the loss of status as a culinary tourism area, Jl.Pancoran grow as a haven for informal traders who crowded street vendors from a 'booming' economy in the 1970s and uncontrolled urbanization. From Jl.Pancoran can be learned about the partnership between the owner of the shop with street vendors in front of him. So do not be surprised if Alwi Shihab, cultural betawi Arab-Dutch descent, argued that the Pancoran history's is the most important history of the oldest business and store on the street traders.

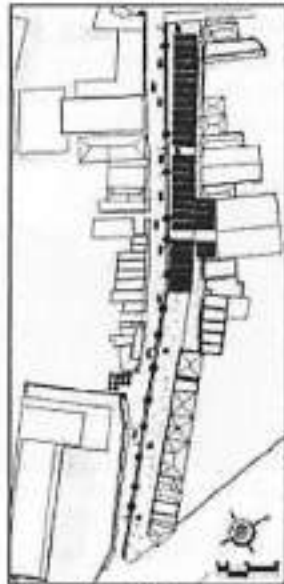


Fig. 5.6. Illustration of Pancoran Glodok after the first revitalization in 1997

To rearrange the Chinatown area, then there was implemented program revitalization in the region (Figure 5.6). Pancoran Glodok revitalization area was first performed by the mayor of West Jakarta Drs. Sutardjanto 1996. The revitalization involving state security device-level military, especially from the Navy (known as the Marines), to maintain the smooth reform process carried out on the street vendors. The presence of Marines in the region Pancoran Glodok, according to Ferry, is nothing new. Since the Marines have long helped maintain security in Pancoran, especially just before elections and the implementation of the New Order era. Thus, the Marines are believed to be 'actors', which can reduce the fight that took place in there, so its existence is necessary to maintain the security and the smooth process of revitalization (Figure 5.7).



Fig. 5.7. The documentation of Pancoran first revitalization (1997)
Source: "Pancoran Riwayatmu"

The revitalization vision and mission, wanted to bring the atmosphere like the one in Orchard Road in Singapore, with a wide pedestrian shopping district as a pre-eminent. For certain parties, such as street vendors and thugs, this revitalization program is a disaster for them. They therefore oppose the implementation of the revitalization that makes the process lengthy and costly. Recorded budget used for this revitalization process to spend 4.2 billion dollars budget funds. This includes the procurement of street lights are beautiful to similar to Orchard Road which is expected to attract visitors to shop. It can be said of this revitalization process was doing beautification with the reference from overseas, so the memory of it trying to be inserted in the outer region Pancoran Glodok to raise the international image of the region.



Fig. 5.8. Simulation of Pancoran Glodok after the First Revitalization (1997)



Fig. 5.9. Pancoran Glodok after the First Revitalization (1997)
Source: "Pancoran Riwayatmu"

The street vendors later relocated, in limited quantities, through West Jakarta on spaces that have been prepared by the government. The space is located in most streets west of Pancoran, with the given protection from the weather in the form of semicircular awnings (Figure 5.9). The existence of this relocation of street

vendors into a unified plan with wide pedestrian. The goal is that the existence of street vendors, do not interfere with existing stores, but still be crowded because the adjacent pedestrian circulation.

VI. CONCLUSION



Fig. 6.1. a. Simulation of Pancoran Glodok Gate in 1938



Fig. 6.1. b. Simulation of Pancoran Glodok Gate 1943

Before referring to the conclusion, the author lists two pictures simulations that show the atmosphere when entering the arcade Pancoran Glodok area in colonial times shortly before the Old Order and the New Order took place in the site - characterized by the presence of the gate on the east side of the site. The first simulation shows the atmosphere of the gate in the Dutch colonial period, while the second simulation shows the atmosphere of the gate during the Japanese period. Two models of the gate provides a different view, each representing a unique detail that reinforces the gate symbolizing power over the object of research. Both differences such gates were exist not too long period, separated about 5 years. However, both symbols of the gate provides site identity as an urban official intervention in the socio-cultural field.

During the period of the Old Order and the New Order, the area can be said to be undergoing a transition role. Government attention focused on efforts for the welfare of society, so the Pancoran Glodok arcade area was slowly shifting from the socio-cultural identity towards economic centers.

This was indicated by the presence of several popular culinary locations and utilization of spaces arcade as a showcase for traders offering merchandise products. The shift in roles closely with communities where the majority of Chinese citizens who inhabit the site, economics becomes the only field open wider for this community at the time of the reign of the Old Order and the New Order. So that the identity of the gates are no longer found in the reign of the Old Order and the New Order, and the government's policy as ruler on the arrangement along the arcade which was then known as the shopping-arcade.

This indicates that the shopping-arcade is displayed in the Pancoran Glodok popularized at the time of the reign of the Old Order and the New Order, although periodically every period of both order has a different arrangement concentrations. It can be concluded that the Old Order government to concentrate on meeting the primary needs of society in supporting the well-being in the Pancoran Glodok shopping-arcade, and in the next period to develop fulfillment secondary and tertiary welfare of the community by the New Order government. The fulfillment of the primary requirement was marked with the popularity of the site along Pancoran Glodok as a center for traditional Chinese medicinal and culinary especially for expatriates at the beginning of the reign of the Old Order, then popularity shifted to the shopping center which offers a range of everyday products (ranging from textiles to electronics) in the reign the New Order.

It concluded that the reign of the Old Order and the New Order to be a period that give a new identity to the site that emphasizes the presence of shopping-arcade along Pancoran Glodok. Embedding shopping-arcade identity was a government effort to give new and different symbols from symbols popularized in the colonial period were oriented in the gate area. This conclusion as well as the attractiveness of the research, which opens relevance to the shopping-arcade existence until now. The period after the reign of the Old Order and the New Order will be a continuation of this research.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The author expresses his gratitudes for the collaboration that has been done together with Ratu Arum Kusumawardhani and assisted by Kemas Ridwan Kurniawan. I would like to thank Rio Sanjaya for his translation to the text of this article so that it can be read easily. Hopefully, this article can be useful for those who need to learn from Pancoran Glodok.

REFERENCES

- Alexander, Christopher. (1977). *A Pattern Language*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Bergson, Henri. (2011). *Matter and Memory*. New York: Zone Books.
- Blackburn, Susan. (2011). *Jakarta: Sejarah 400 Tahun*. Jakarta: Masup.
- Borden, Iain. (2001). *The Unknown City: Contesting Architecture and Social Space* (ed.). Cambridge: The MIT Press.
- Bower, Gordon H. (2000). *A Brief History of Memory Research*. The Oxford Handbook of Memory.
- Boyer, M. Christine. (1994). *The City of Collective Memory*. Cambridge & London: The MIT Press.
- Chinatown Historic District. (1995). *Urban Redevelopment Authority*. Singapore.
- Curl, James Stevens. (1999). *Oxford Dictionary of Architecture*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Dawis, Aimee. (2010). *Orang Indonesia Tionghoa; Mencari Identitas*. Jakarta: PT. Gramedia Pustaka Utama.
- Dinas Museum dan Sejarah. (1988). *Glodok: Rawa-rawa yang Menjadi Pusat Perdagangan*. Jakarta: Pemerintah Daerah Khusus Ibukota Jakarta.
- Dovey, Kim. (1999). *Framing Places*. London & New York: Routledge.
- Forty, Adrian. (2000). *Words and Buildings: A Vocabulary of Modern Architecture*. London: Thames & Hudson.
- Gay, Paul du. (2000). *Identity: a Reader* (ed.). London: Sage.
- Gregory, Richard. (1987). *Perception in Gregory*. Zangwill.
- Hall, Stuart. (1997). *Representation: Cultural Representations and Signifying Practices* (ed.). London: Sage Publications.
- Hayden, Dolores. (1991). *The Power of Place, Urban Landscapes as Public History*. Cambridge: The MIT Press.
- Jenkins, Keith. (1991). *Re-thinking History*. London: Routledge.
- Kandel, Eric R. (2008). *In Search of Memory*. London: Paw Prints.
- Kostof, Spiro. (1991). *The City Shaped: Urban Patterns and Meanings Through History*. London: Thames and Hudson.
- Kostof, Spiro. (1992). *The City Assembled: The Elements of Urban Form and Meanings Through History*. London: Thames and Hudson.
- Kusno, Abidin. (2000). *Behind the Postcolonial; Architecture, urban space and political cultures in Indonesia*. London: Routledge.
- Kusno, Abidin. (2009). *Ruang Publik, Identitas dan Memori Kolektif: Jakarta Pasca-Suharto*. Yogyakarta: Ombak.
- Lubis, Firman. (2008). *Jakarta 1950-an: Kenangan Semasa Remaja*. Depok: Masup Jakarta.
- Lyndon, Donlyn & Charles W. Moore. (1994). *Chambers for A Memory Palace*. Cambridge & London: The MIT Press.
- Nas, Peter J.M. (2009). *Masa Lalu dalam Masa Kini Arsitektur di Indonesia*. Jakarta: PT. Gramedia Pustaka Utama.
- Partners for Livable Communities. (2000). *The Livable City: Revitalizing Urban Communities*. New York: McGraw-Hill.
- Pratiwo. (2010). *Arsitektur Tradisional Tionghoa dan Perkembangan Kota*. Yogyakarta: Penerbit Ombak.
- PWI Jakarta Barat. (2007). *Pancoran Riwayatmu*. Jakarta.
- Rossi, Aldo. (1982). *The Architecture of the City*. Cambridge: The MIT Press.
- Sadikin, Ali. (1977). *Gita Jaya*. Jakarta: Pemerintah Daerah Khusus Ibu Kota Jakarta.
- Szalapaj, Peter. (2005). *Contemporary Architecture and the Digital Design Process*. Oxford: Architectural Press.
- Tsu-wee Tan. (1986). *Your Chinese Roots: The Overseas Chinese Story*. Singapore: Times Books International.
- Widayati, Naniek. (2006). *Pemugaran*. Jakarta: Jurusan Arsitektur Universitas Tarumanagara.
- Widodo, Johannes. (2004). *The Boat and the City; Chinese Diaspora and the Architecture of Southeast Asian Coastal Cities*. Singapore: Marshall Cavendish Academic.

ISSN 2086-5740



9 772086 574041