



CITIES 2013

Public Facility for Diffable and Elderly Problem in Semarang-Indonesia

Prof. Edy Darmawan^{a*}, Dr. Titien Woromurtini^b, Suzanna Ratih Sari^c

^a *Diponegoro University, Prof Soedarto, S.H. no 1 Tembalang, Semarang, 50241, Indonesia*

^b *Diponegoro University, Prof Soedarto, S.H. no 1 Tembalang, Semarang, 50241, Indonesia*

^c *Diponegoro University, Prof Soedarto, S.H. no 1 Tembalang, Semarang, 50241, Indonesia*

Abstract

There are many disasters in Indonesia, such as tsunami, earthquake, flood, volcano eruption, and others. Those disasters affect the number of the victims who are diffable. But the government do not care about it, even though the regulation of diffable has already exist. Airport maybe the only one which completed the qualification for diffable's facility. Except the airport, many public facilities like mall, bus station, train station, traditional market, office, and school are not appropriate for diffable. The stairs, toilet, meeting room, bathroom, parking, are not considered to the requirement for diffable. The disaster's victims increase the number of diffable in Indonesia. In this country, the facilities for diffable and elderly are rarely to consider. We try to analyze the public building and the accessory of it. The outside and the inside of them have to emphasize the measurement of diffable or elderly, the element of building such as the width of door and window, and also the height of handle element. Especially for blind, we have to provide the Braille letter for them and yellow track a long the street and also inside the building. We are going to research about the development of facilities for diffable and elderly with qualitative method. This research would influence the government to consider the public facilities. Finally we are going to add the element for completing the building which can be enjoyed by diffable. We expect the regulation of diffable will implemet to every new and old building in Semarang-Indonesia.

© 2014 Elsevier Ltd. This is an open access article under the CC BY-NC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/3.0/>).

Peer-review under responsibility of the Cities International Seminar Committee.

Keywords: Diffable and elderly, Public facilities, Requirement, Accessory

* Corresponding author.

E-mail address: edy_darmawan@yahoo.com

1. Introduction

The diffable and elderly are very difficult to access to everywhere. Because public facility in Semarang did not design the accessories to aware of the diffable and elderly. The government has knew that regulation of diffable has already exist. But every buildings and public spaces as like mall, mosque, school, office, and hotel were designed in common ways and below from the standard for diffable and elderly. More elderly rarely are entrusted to the house for elderly because the majority of Indonesian think that for commending the elderly at that place is impolite. The house for elderly in Semarang are not in good condition, different with abroad as like in Japan. In Japan, the condition of house for elderly is similar with hotel. So Japanese happily commend their parents to live there. They even queuing to get in. And moreover, the accessory of public facilities for diffable and elderly in Japan are in a good pattern. Central Java have 148 diffables. A view requirements for diffable and elderly are eseyer, everybody have to walk to reach any public facilities as building or environments. Usual ,everybody have to use the public building and environment facilities, beside it emphasize the save factor. Savely, every buildings or environment have to emphesize the save factor for human life without help other people. Self confidence, anybody have to reach every places, entering and out without help from other one. Recently the local government did not awarnesse and knew about acces factor for creating the building and fysical environment eventhough the regulation already exist. A group of diffable and elderly felt sed ,because they can't go around to the public facilities who already provide. Actually if we knew the comparation between normal people and diffable communities is unbalance, diffable are more smaller than normal one. This problem image to everyone happened of them, its sure want to struggle to apply this access facilities. The problem of accessible regulation dicided by fact of Public Work Indonesia Ministry No.468/KPTS/1998 about access of building and environment. Such as the measurement of doors, ramps, stairs, lift, toilets, wastafles, tephon boxes, parkings ,signage for blind people etc. As comparation study it shown the example of Kobe, Japan.



Fig.1. (a) Symbol of parking for difabel at Harbour Land, Kobe, Japan, (b) Corridor of an elderly house at Nagoya, Japan with railway for difabel



Fig. 2. (a) Pedestrian street for difabel at Kobe, Japan, (b) House Of Elderly at Kobe, Japan

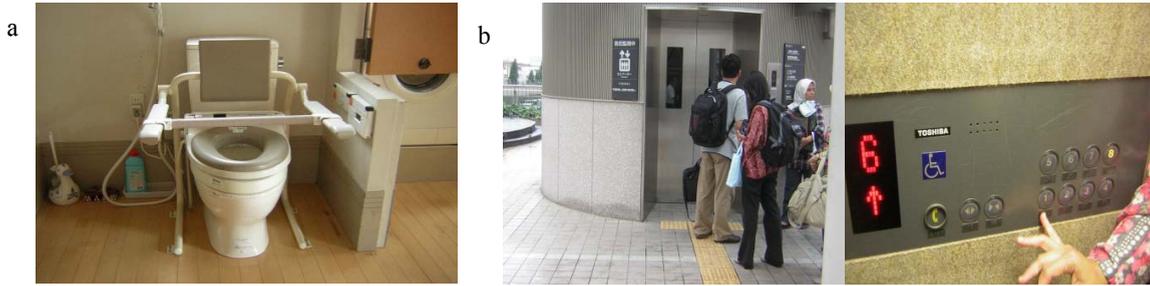


Fig. 3. (a) Closet for diffable, (b) Lift who accessible at public open space at Nagoya, Japan



Fig. 4. (a) Simbol and seating of diffable into the bus at Japan (b) Ramp of Harbour Land, Kobe, Japan



Fig. 5. (a) Corridor With Floor Track for Diffable at Kobe, Japan, (b) Symbols of Diffable

2. Public Facilities for Diffable and Elderly

The diffable and elderly as like normal people. They want to go everywhere without someone to help them. They want to go to everywhere, to public facilities as like open space, department stores or mall, office, school, mosque, church and others. In Semarang the public building like that have never provided the accessories for diffable or elderly. For blind people who need more sign as yellow track at the streets, the ramp to enter the public building, the

particular height of accessories element, and Braille letter of accessories element. It didn't find out the facilities at public building in Semarang city. Even though regulation of accessibility has already exist, but when government constructed the public buildings, they didn't emphasize those regulation. Usually when the abroad guests come, the government try to provide those diffable facilities immediatly. For wheelchair, the door minimum 85 centimeters width, less than that measure, the diffable and elderly can not enter it.

3. Access for Facilities

Public facilities in Semarang almost didn't emphasize the access for diffable and elderly. All department stores didn't complete the ramp of every entrance and toward each stairs, even every room doors didn't wide enough. Parking for diffable's car have to wider than the ordinary parking lot, which is 3,5 meters. Such as mosque, school, office, traditional market, exhibition hall, hotel, restaurant, bus terminal, train station, airport, and others are not accessible. For climbing to the stories building used a lift for archive to every storey. The lift must have wide door and have a Braille letter for every panels, with the height about 60 centimeters. The wheelchair for diffable will accessible for going everywhere.



Fig. 6. (a) Baiturrahman Mosque in Semarang (b) Entrance of Department Store in Semarang



Fig. 7. (a) Entrance of Architecture Department, Diponegoro University (b) Entrance of Rectorate, Diponegoro University

4. Problem of Public Facilities

The problem is that the buildings were not built without accessories that accessible for diffable and elderly. Change the facilities of public building are not easy. It rehabilitated the previous building with access and facilities for diffable and elderly. Such as provide a proper door, lift for vertical transportation and escalator for ramp the stairs. The doors of public building have to change the minimum width of 85 centimeters. And the element of

facilities as like handle of the doors, panels of lift, the height of toilet accessory and washbasin. The ramp must be designed at the main entrance for wheelchair of diffable and elderly. The another difficulties is to change the highly steep ramp and stair. Make a new lift at the old building is difficult for placing the machine on the floor. The sign for blind people in the public building are also difficult. We have to demolish the all of the floor in the building. For changing accessibility in old building is more difficult than the new one. Therefore, it is better to think before making public building accessible for diffable and elderly.

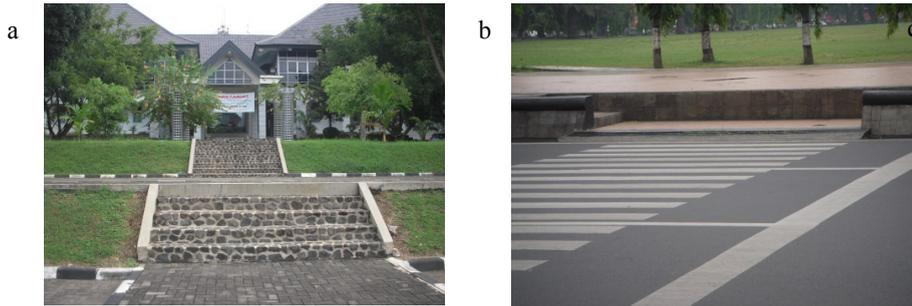


Fig. 8. (a) The example of Stairs without Ramp (b) The Example of Stairs without Ramp Toward Open Space, (c) The Example of Sign Street for Blind People



Fig. 9. (a) The example of settle bus Stairs Without Ramp (b) The Example of Parking Lot Without Diffable Space, (c) The Example of Track for Blind Street

5. Conclusions

For rehabilitating the old building become accessible are more difficult. Build new public building from the beginning with accessories for diffable and elderly is easier and cheaper in the budget. The level of difficulty by changing the old building is more difficult.

References

- Bentley,I dkk., 1992, Lingkungan yang Tanggap, Sebuah Pedoman bagi Perancang, Penerbit Intermatra, Bandung.
- Broadbent,G dkk, 1980, Meaning and Behaviour in The Built Environment, John Wiley & Sons Ltd., Chichester.
- Broadbent,G dkk, 1980, Sign, Symbols, and Architecture, John Wiley & Sons Ltd., Chichester.
- Budihardjo,E 1997, Arsitektur Pembangunan dan Konservasi, Djembatan, Jakarta.
- Cohan,N, 1999, Urban Concervation, The MIT Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts.
- Darmawan,E, 2005, Analisis Ruang Publik Arsitektur Kota, Badan Penerbit UNDIP,Semarang.
- Darmawan,E, 2004, Ruang Publik Dalam Perancangan Kota, Proceeding Seminar Nasional, Universitas Pandanaran Semarang.
- Peraturan Pemerintah R.I No. 43 Tahun 1998 tentang Upaya Peningkatan Kesejahteraan Sosial Penyandang Cacat
- Undang-Undang Nomor 4 Tahun 1997 tentang “Penyandang Cacat – 1997”
- Undang-Undang RI No.26 Tahun 2007 tentang “Penataan Ruang”, Direktorat Jendral Penataan Ruang Departemen Pekerjaan Umum.