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## ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES IN URBAN SETTLEMENT PUBLIC SPACES: BEHAVIOR AS AN IDENTITY

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### ABSTRACT

*Behavior aspects cover the response of interaction between humans and places, showing the existence of interactive spaces that describe behavior and the place's character. Currently, the level of need for human social and economic interaction is increasingly binding. The purpose of this study is to identify the behavior of users in public space, especially in utilizing space when they carry out social and economic activities simultaneously and to question whether the creation of public space can reflect the character of identity. Activities to be observed are in the residential corridor of Sekarbela, Mataram City. This space is used daily as a space for social and economic interaction. This is qualitative research using grounded theory and case studies. Data collection techniques were carried out by observation, description, and documentation. An interactive analysis model is used with descriptive analysis of behavior settings in the Sekarbela corridor. The results show that social and economic activities are behavior identities in the public space of urban settlement. The routine activities of production, distribution and consumption in this area unwittingly make this space unified and give more meaning to public space; not only perceived as social and economic space separately but intertwined with each other and makes the public space more vibrant.*

**Keywords:** *Behavior, existence, economic activities, identity, public space*

### INTRODUCTION

Public space in architecture accommodates daily human life, both physically and non-physically. Public spaces can provide security and comfort to pass and use. In its typological diversity, shared space with uses that offer practical value to everyday life can bring up the identity of public space. The essence of public spaces in architecture is closely related to place identity or place components. These consist of physical settings as static aspects, activities that can determine functions and meanings or symbols indicated by physical locations, activities or goals, and human experience. Place identity is owned by a place that has distinctive and different

characteristics and can be identified. Elements of a typical place can survive even though there are changes in the sense of place they have.

Relph (1976) states place identity is a human experience of a place that both influences each other and involves not only the essence of the place that is important but also the identity of the individual or community towards the place, which is shown from experience as an insider or outsider. Until now, the existence of public space has become one of the key elements to regulate a structure or city with a strong identity. According to Cohen (2012), public spaces in some of the world's major cities are developing to meet, gather, and connect two or several separate places and improve the quality of economic life. The road, which is also the main space for public meetings and spatial integration, has also experienced developments in the use of space; lanes have been reduced to "simple spaces to move around" (Levy, 1999). Even at the UN-Habitat III meeting in 2016, a legal platform was given that public spaces could be used for work. This includes the presence of social media and the opening of meeting rooms in cyberspace which are increasingly expanding the field of public interaction in all parts of the world (Ettlinger, 2008). This also makes anyone as a citizen able to interact even in international relations.

Local people use public space in urban settlements as a shared space in its development to interact. It becomes a tourist destination that brings visitors or tourists from outside the region to come and even transact. This happened in the corridor of public space in the residential area of Sekarbela sub-district, Mataram city, which is a tourist destination for shopping for pearls, gold, and silver used as a space for social and economic interaction. The development of economic activities present in the area, of course, will influence the existence of public space in the social and economic life of the people in the area.

User interactions with places that are carried out face global challenges (Durmus, 2009) underlies the need for a dynamic response to the development and influence of the existence of public space as a multidimensional social space that is a valuable means of communicative interaction today. On the one hand, these changes positively influence the community's economic life but also lead to changes in the use of space that threaten the existence of public spaces, both physically and non-physically. To maintain the presence of public spaces, of course, it is not enough to involve users and places but also strong and meaningful behavior by individuals, including the community, to continue to be involved, maintain, manage and preserve it to make an optimal contribution. The contribution of knowledge related to the identity of a place formed by behavior is a form of sustainability from the existence or characteristics of public spaces.

This is, of course, different from the statement that identity is an essential feature of the human experience of a place where both influence or are influenced by the experience itself (Relph, 1976). What is involved is not simply recognized as similarities or differences between one place and another. Only each business has unique identifiable characteristics. And it's not only about the identity of the place that matters, but also the identity of the individual or group to that place as demonstrated by experience as an insider or outsider. Therefore, this study was conducted to find that place identity involves not only users and businesses in activities that provide meaning but also behaviors that determine place identity.

## THEORY / RESEARCH METHODS

The research theory focuses more on place identity related to the use of space as a form of human interaction with places in the form of activities. Activities that occur in the public areas of urban settlements in their development are not only shown by social movements, both social and religious, but also economic activities that provide valuable values for human life and can even become an identity of a place as a specific behavior. A qualitative research method with a case study approach was chosen to determine users' behavior when they are active in public spaces in urban settlements. The location of the case study is the Sekarbela corridor in the city of Mataram, which has distinctive characteristics through the economic activities presented by users, both inside residents and outside residents, especially in carrying out beneficial financial functions and even becoming the identity of a place.

### 1. Place Identity

Place identity relates to users and places through public space activities as a form of human interaction with businesses. To achieve an existence that involves all individuals and sustainably takes place, the relationship between users, processes, and companies must continue to be produced and formed, both physically and non-physically, so that they can realize and strengthen the identity of a place that contains corresponding values closely related to the user experience of the place (Relph, 1976). This feeling can be created in the individual's residence and extended throughout his life. Individual and collective values influence the sense of place, and the feeling of a home is affected by personal behavior and social values and attitudes. Feelings towards the site are also natural things that happen to every individual or social group because they are fundamental to human existence, including survival to meet their needs (Smith, 1999). Based on this, it is necessary to re-identify the place according to the target (identify with the area of goal) so that user interactions can be known when carrying out activities in a place in the face of global challenges that are currently happening (Raymond et al., 2021).

### 2. Behavior as Identity

The behavior setting is a pattern of human behavior related to the order of the physical environment. In line with this, the behavior level is the same as the "activity space" to describe a unit of the relationship between behavior and the environment for architectural design (Laurens, 2004). The study of the relationship between behavior and the physical environment is also an attempt to build, based on experience and theory, the relationship between behavior and one's understanding of the built environment (Bell et al., 1996). Behavior setting consists of a combination of activities and places, namely: 1) A recurrent activity, 2) A particular layout of the environment, 3) A specific period, and 4) Synophy, which is to form an appropriate and related relationship (Lang, 1987).

Redirect assessment and observation of the behavior of individuals and communities in interacting with places related to space use activities determined by

the type of activity. There are three reasons why people are in public spaces: necessary activities, optional activities, and social activities produced (Gehl, 2010). In behavior interactions, perceptions of functional aspects (functions) and types of activities in the environment are related to perceptions of the ability of space to meet needs (needs). Finally, concerning the interaction of emotions with meaning (meaning), places related to perceptions of satisfaction and attachment to space are considered.

### **3. Economic Function in the Use of Space**

The role of public space as an economic function is to give a positive value to property values, encourage regional financial performance, and can become a good business, as stated by Carmona and Hammond (2008). Concerning the economic function of public space in urban settlements, it is closely related to communal space (Kurokawa, 2014; Marcus, 2003; and Titisari, 2012). Communal space is a space that provides economic benefits for the community in urban settlements. Collaborative space as a setting is influenced by three elements other than the physical element: humans as actors, activities, and human thoughts (Purwanto, 2007).

Space is a product of social translation, transformation, and experience (Prawiro, 2019). Consequently, each house's space will vary according to the culture and habits of its inhabitants. The characteristics of the occupants influence how they use and deal with space. Observing user behavior in outdoor situations can help make the place's layout more flexible, answer the need to create comfort, and make public spaces more intuitive (Hanzl and Ledwan, 2017).

Use of space by the user pressing the user's needs in terms of the requirements allocated to the area and its relationship to the unique culture and customs of the local community. So, the user's activity in the space determines its functionality. And the area needs to be adapted to the occupants' activities to function, while the user will often adapt to the room. In addition, some adaptations may also be required to meet changing user requirements by providing available space. Over time, the economic situation of the area used must be considered, as the user's cultural background.

### **4. Public Spaces in Urban**

In the relationship that occurs between users, processes, and places in activities in public spaces in urban settlements, place identity is created as a form of the sense of place. This can strengthen human or user interaction with places that can be achieved by identifying places according to goals (identify with the place of goals). The typology of public space is comprehensively based on all public uses in urban spaces, which emphasizes the character of activities, locations, and the process of their formation (Norman, 2002). The typology of public spaces is divided into 11 types, namely: 1) Public parks, 2) Square and Plazas, 3) Memorials, 4) Markets, 5) Streets or corridors, 6) Playgrounds, 7) Community open spaces, 8) Green lanes, 9) Indoor shopping. The settlement public space, namely communal spaces, are

currently not only used as spaces for social interaction but also for economic interactions. This existence is continuously produced and shaped, physically and non-physically, through the use of space to achieve optimal public space functions. The occurrence of communal spaces in urban settlements must be separated from understanding human interaction with the environment. Human behavior is the center of attention in the relationship between humans and their habitat in their activities. Each space has an inherent 'ability' that denotes the move primarily aimed at using the space, which is enforced through its configuration (Krier, 1979; Norman, 2002). This configuration is changeable, meaning the room type can also change, and changing the room type takes time and effort.

Optimal use of public space can provide value for social, economic, cultural, and environmental benefits. This shows that user activities in an area can form an identity for a place that offers value for benefits. So human interaction with sites in the form of economic activity can be a behavior identity that includes the identity of public spaces in urban settlements.

## **5. Corridor as a Public Space**

A corridor is a road flanked by walls from the left and right, which are spaces around the road. The road is a communication area connecting one point with another and has a mutually bound function (Spreiregen, 1965). A corridor is a public space used for users' social and economic interaction to fulfill their needs and desires that are of value by doing activities in it. The corridor is one component of the urban linear form, which is closed on both sides but united by the surrounding walls (Dovey and King, 2011). The issue of visibility and prospects of the existence of tourism areas in residential areas considers the topography and morphology of urban development that forms the image of the area, such as slopes, waterfronts, district, amenities, and sidewalks (Carmona et al., 2003).

According to our land, the essential elements to consider in morphology are building structures, tread patterns, and road patterns (Bishop, 1989). Urban corridors used as space for economic interaction are commercial corridors. Commercial corridors have solid activity and start from commercial parts to urban centers such as office building complexes and service trades located along the corridor. Commercial corridors have pedestrian paths for the movement of pedestrians and transportation drivers passing through a city, a collection of retail stores serving trade areas along a single street. To attract visitors and investors. The main road is usually used as a commercial corridor (Dipta, 2015 Moughtin, 2003). So, the commercial corridor is a road corridor that functions as a place of commerce that significantly impacts the economic aspect, considers comfort and identity, accessibility, functions, and activities, and supports social functions.

## **6. Economic Activities in Public Space**

Community activities in public spaces depend on the type of public space in which the user is located. Each space has an inherent 'capability'(Krier, 1979; and Norman, 2002) which denotes the type of activity primarily aimed at the use of the space,

enforced through its configuration according to the context of the user's needs in the dimension positive and negative.

Human behavior is the center of attention in the relationship between humans and their habitat in their activities. The occurrence of communal areas in urban settlements must be separated from understanding human interaction with the environment.

People carry out economic activities to fulfill their needs (Samuelson and Nordhaus, 2010). One of the main goals of economic activity is to make goods and services available to consumers. In addition, economic activity is also an effort made by humans to achieve a level of prosperity or prosperity in life. Humans are never separated from economic activity to fulfill the purpose of economic activity, especially in daily life. These economic activities include:

- a. Production activity is an activity or work that can produce a product, be it goods or services. With the existence of production activities, it is expected that the goods or services delivered can meet consumer needs. The perpetrators of this production activity are usually referred to as producers, where production activities aim to profit from the goods/services produced.
- b. Distribution activities are activities to distribute a product, be it goods or services, from producers to consumers, so the effect is widely distributed to people in need. This distribution activity aims to ensure the continuity of production activities and that consumers will receive the product. The distribution activities include purchasing from producers, transportation of goods, packing (packaging), sales to wholesalers (wholesale), storage in warehouses, standardization of quality of goods, classification of goods, promotion of goods, and distribution of goods. Parties carrying out distribution activities are usually referred to as distributors or dealers, generally wholesalers.
- c. Consumption activity is the activity of using or using goods or services produced by producers. The purpose of consumption activities is to meet human needs in life. The perpetrators of consumption activities are called consumers, and all of their activities aim to fulfill life's necessities. Some main actors in consumption activities include individuals, groups or communities, households, families, industries or companies, and governments.

An open space that can be said to be successful is a space that is often used for activities sustainably by the residents of the surrounding buildings. In practice, these activities (production, distribution, and consumption) are interrelated and cannot be separated from one another. Therefore, aesthetic aspects and workouts are essential to public space's vitality and visual attraction. This has led researchers to observe the behavior of users and public spaces resulting from these activities.

## **Methods**

The research paradigm is naturalistic, prioritizes current conditions, and responds to global dynamics and changes using qualitative research strategies through grounded theory and case studies. Research with a grounded theory approach includes several systematic inductive guidelines for exploring, analyzing, synthesizing, and compiling a concept of qualitative data for the ultimate goal of constructing theory.

A case study is a method used to examine a phenomenon in a particular or specific setting (Haryadi, 2010). This method describes where the context of the environment is studied, which is widely applied in environmental and behavioral architectural research. The purpose of the case study is to understand the dynamics in a single setting (Eisenhardt, 1989) in a real-life context, when the boundaries between phenomena and contexts are not very clear, where multiple sources of evidence are used (Yin, 1989).

The data collection techniques used are adapted to qualitative research methods, namely: 1) interactive by knowing the opinions or perceptions obtained from users or the public through interviews and discussions, 2) identification by codifying, reducing, and verifying the data that has been obtained, 3) observation, by observing physical traces, 4) descriptive, by describing, documenting or mapping, including by conducting behavior mapping, namely: place-centered mapping and person-centered mapping and 5) documentation. Primary and secondary surveys were conducted to support data collection in this study.

Miles and Huberman (1984) state that the analytical model used is interactive through three stages which are cyclical and interactive processes, namely: 1) data reduction, 2) data display, and 3) conclusions using descriptive analysis and behavior setting analysis. The analysis results are findings that will then be re-verified based on the relevant theory so that later conclusions can be drawn. The expected outcome of the research is to find the economic activity of the users of public space in urban settlements so that they can create an identity.

The public space in the Mataram city settlement, precisely in the Sekarbela area, which is the location of the case study, has a corridor as a space for social and economic interaction that is used by the community and tourists who come to shop. The area is a tourist destination for shopping for pearls, gold, and silver for tourists who visit to interact or transact in the corridor with the existence of shops or residences that are used as places to sell along the corridor. The presence of gallery as a public space is located in an informal settlement area in the city of Mataram, which in its development, is not only used as a shared space that accommodates social activities but also economic activities that can become the symbolic capital of the city's image with its values.

Participant determination was carried out using purposive sampling by setting specific characteristics according to the research objectives. Conclusion of participants based on participant selection criteria, namely:

- a. Community leaders living in the study area
- b. Representing people who live around public spaces
- c. Meaning people who use public spaces
- d. Representing communities that operate public spaces
- e. Representing business actors who use or live around public spaces
- f. Representing artisans who use or live in public spaces

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The identity of the place can be achieved by the existence of the use of public space through economic activities by the users. Optimal use of public space can strengthen the identity of a place. The user's knowledge and experience of a place make a place meaningful. High economic activity based on the type, form, time, and intensity of activities carried out by users can indicate the existence of public spaces with identities. Even public space can form a function of space that provides value for benefits.

### 1. Public space in urban spatial perspective

The public space in the city of Mataram was formed from several activities that began with the existence of the town of Ampenan, which at that time was a port. The area around the port consists of corridors and open spaces that are meeting places for various ethnic groups to carry out economic activities, namely trading or buying and selling.

In 1843, when the center of Ampenan moved to Cakranegara, making the Cakranegara area the center of government, traders began to enter the city of Mataram. Economic activity began to be busy from the city of Mataram to Cakranegara, so it impacted the emergence of residential areas around Mataram and Cakranegara, which were dominated by Balinese residents in Lombok and Lombok residents. Until 1958 the city of Mataram was used as the seat of government and Cakranegara as the center of government center of trade, and economy. Here is a map of downtown Mataram can be seen in figure 1.



**Figure 1.** Mataram City Centre Between Ampenan, Cakranegara, And Other Areas

Source: Mataram City Archives in 1958

Mataram city center is a place people gather to carry out social activities. Until now, they are in Sangkareang park as the Mataram city square. The city center of Mataram is right in the middle between the Ampenan and Cakranegara areas



which were previously a trading area and the center of government. This makes the city center of Mataram a very strategic location wherein its development in the downtown area of Mataram influences the surrounding area. Sangkareang Park, located in the West Mataram Village, Mataram sub-district, is developing; there is a Mataram city government center, residential areas, lodging, and offices around it. Sangkareang Park is a city park that has become a community gathering point for daily informal activities, such as resting, exercising, sitting, playing, parking, selling, and more. The existence of Sangkareang Park as a public space in the type of city park attracts the public's interest users to visit. Various social and economic activities and interactions carried out by the community occur in Sangkareang Park, making it one of the public spaces of an attractive city park for the public to visit. Here the Sangkareang park, which is a city of Mataram city can be seen in figure 2.



**Figure 2.** Sangkareang City Park As City Public Space

Source: Field Survey, 2021

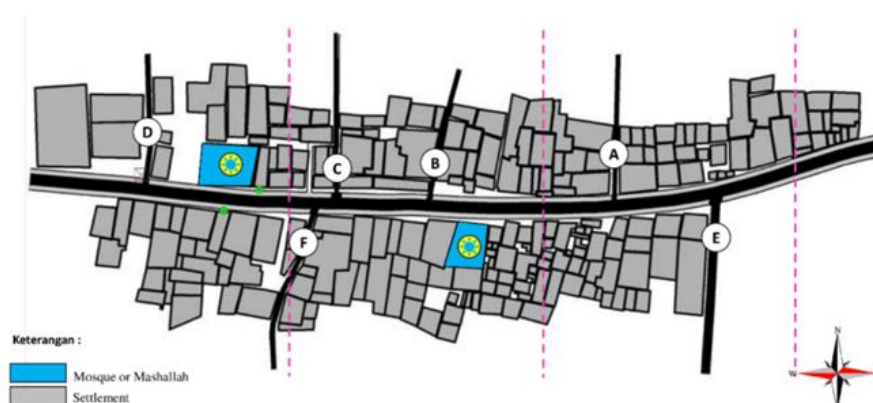
## 2. Development of public space in urban settlements

Sekarbela is a district in Mataram city about five kilometers from downtown Mataram. Sekarbela has been the center of gold crafts on the island of Lombok since two centuries ago. Sekarbela has been known as a gold craft center since the days of the Balinese Kingdom on the island of Lombok, around the 1800s. Residents with a livelihood as artisans use their homes as a place to produce a pearl, gold, and silver handicrafts which are then sold to jewelry traders at the Cakranegara market. Most of the population works in gold and pearl crafts. The residents who work in the gold and pearl crafts are located in four neighborhoods, Karang Pule sub-district, Sekarbela sub-district, namely: 1) Pande Besi neighborhood, 2) West Pande Mas neighborhood, 3) East Pande Mas neighborhood, and 4) Mutiara Mas neighborhood.

The corridor in the Sekarbela settlement, Mataram City, has developed from time to time. With the potential of the area where most of the population has a livelihood as pearl, gold, and silver artisans, this area has its uniqueness. Before the area was used as a shopping tourism area (Walikota Mataram, 2011) and as a trade

and service center (Walikota Mataram, 2019), the area had a function designated as a residence or settlement, especially those along the Jl. Sultan Kaharuddin.

Until around 1995, several artisans started using their homes to sell pearls. The existence of several residences in the Sekarbela residential area that sells has turned out to be a unique attraction for tourists visiting the island of Lombok, especially the city of Mataram, to come, see and buy a pearl, gold, and silver jewelry in some of these places. Based on these developments, it shows that there has been a change in the use of residential space used by local communities, especially those living along the Sekarbela residential corridor, Mataram City into a business space used to sell the pearl, gold, and silver products produced by gold-silver pearl craftsmen who live in the residential area of Sekarbela. The condition of the Sekarbela residential corridor before 1995 can be seen in figure 3.



**Figure 3.** Map Of The Sekarbela Settlement Corridor Of Mataram City Before 1995  
Source: Digitazing Satelite Image, 2021

They see some of these opportunities, finally triggering other residents to make their homes a place to sell. Since then, several residents living along Jalan Sultan Kaharudin have started using their homes to sell pearls, gold, and silver. The pearl, gold, and silver products sold are obtained and produced by pearl, gold, and silver artisans in residential areas. In 2007, the site changed its function into a shopping tourism area. Tourists began to flock to the area, especially the corridor, to buy pearl, gold, and silver jewelry for their use or as souvenirs. Over time, especially with the presence of internet technology, pearl sellers, gold, and silver in the area began to develop sales of their products through online marketing in addition to product displays where they sell. Even in 2012, the Sekarbela area became an industrial cluster with the most significant superior product in Mataram City. The condition of the settlement corridor of Sekarbela, Mataram City, from 1995 to the present can be seen in figure 4.



**Figure 4.** Map Of The Sekarbela Settlement Corridor Of Mataram City After 1995

Source: Field Survey, 2021

### 3. Public space in urban settlements as a space for economic interaction

The public space used by users to carry out economic activities is a communal space located in the corridor of Jalan Sultan Kaharudin, Sekarbela. The common area consists of shops selling gold and silver pearls, shops selling basic or primary needs, and secondary markets, such as mobile shops and sidewalks used by residents to sell informally.

### 4. Social religion and society in the corridor

Residents carry out socio-religious and community activities in the corridors to preserve traditions, both in religious and social activities. Inside, residents carry out socio-religious activities every Friday to celebrate religious holidays. Socio-religious activities include routine recitations, joint recitations, compensation or assistance to residents who have experienced disasters or need help, celebrations for celebrating religious holidays, and so on.

The social tradition is cleaning the mosque and the surrounding environment, which is usually carried out every Friday before the Friday prayer takes place in cooperation. Another social activity is inheriting the tradition of being a craftsman or seller of gold and silver pearls. Inside, residents also carry out community deliberation activities, including maintaining security in each neighborhood.

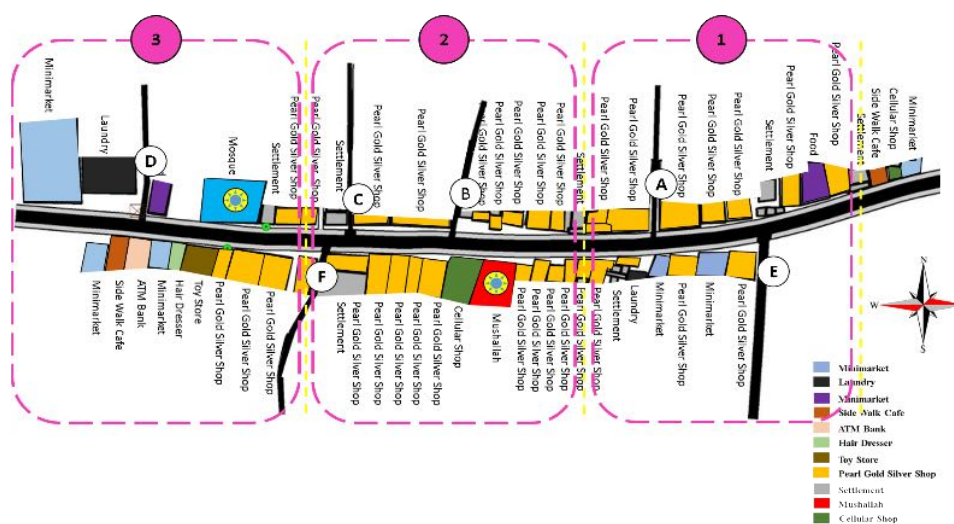
### 5. Users in economic activity in the corridor

Users who carry out economic activities in the corridor are residents and outside residents, individuals, and communities. The results of in-depth observations and interviews with users who use the hall are residents and outsiders. Residents as consumers and sellers or artisans. Outside residents as tourists and consumers. Users who carry out economic interactions in the Sekarbela residential corridor, Mataram

City, to meet their daily needs and preserve the hereditary tradition as craftsmen or sellers of pearl, gold, and silver handicrafts.

## 6. User behavior in economic activities in the corridor


The activity of using space determines the function of the area. The room must adapt to the occupants' activities to function while the user adapts to the space. Before knowing the use of space made by users in the form of actions, identification is carried out regarding several points used in the Sekarbela settlement corridor, Mataram City, divided into three segments, as shown in figure 5. Space usage activities carried out by users are at several points, which are divided into three parts.





**Figure 5.** Use Of Corridor Space On Jalan Sultan Kaharudin, Mataram City Sekarbela  
Source: Field Survey, 2021

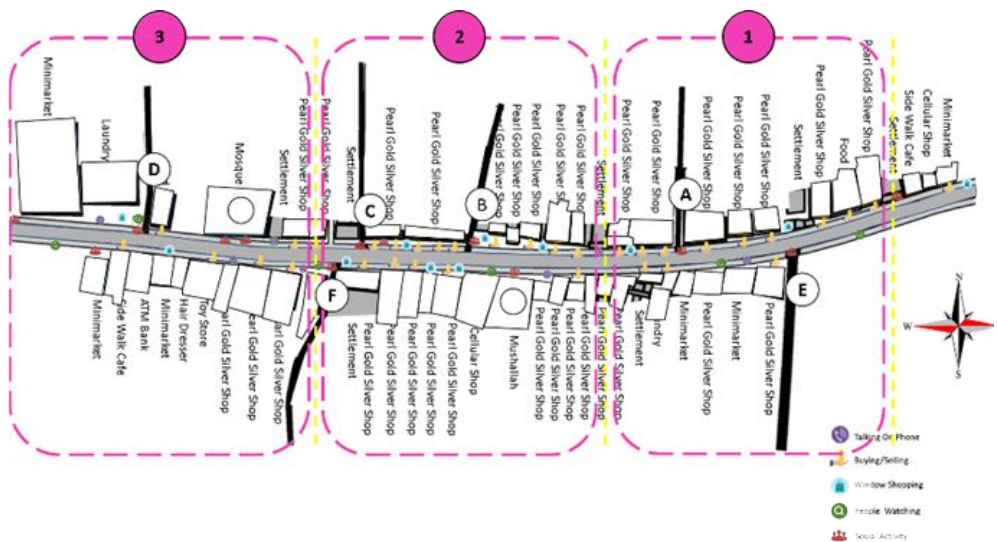
The economic activities carried out by users based on the location of the activities in the three segments can be seen in table 1 as follows.

**Table 1.** Activity Locations in the Sekarbela Settlement Corridor, Mataram City

No	Segment	Activity Location	Documentation
1	Segment 1	Collector Street Sidewalk Alley Gate A and E Shops	

No	Segment	Activity Location	Documentation
2	Segment 2	Collector Street Sidewalk Alley Gate B, C, and F Shops Mashallah	
3	Segment 3	Collector Street Sidewalk Gang D. Gate Shops Mosque	

Based on user behavior in using space, it can be seen in figure 6 as follows.



**Figure 6.** Behavior mapping of user activities on the corridor segment of Sultan Kaharuddin street.

Source: Field Survey, 2021

To identify economic activities that show the process of using space by users in the Sekarbela residential corridor, Mataram City is to pay attention to the type of activity, form of exercise, time of intensity, and intensity. The use of space by activity actors in the Sekarbela residential corridor, Mataram City, which has the highest space use activity, is in segment 2 with a very positive level of relationship as a form of user interaction with the place. This can be seen in figure 7 as follows.



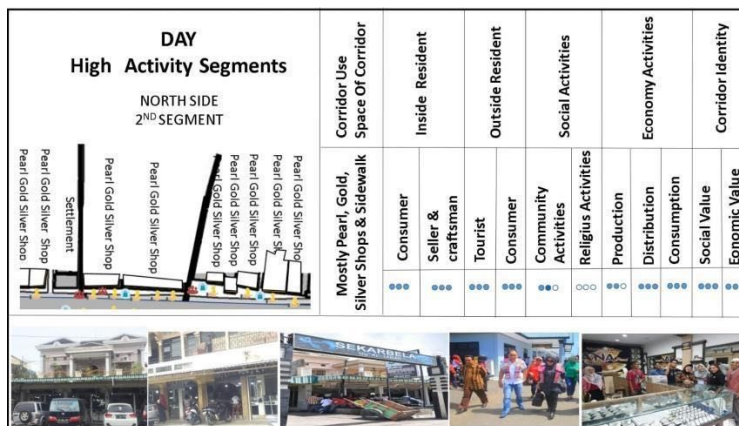


Figure 7. Rating sheet for segment 2, north side of Kaharuddin street.  
Source: Field Survey, 2021

Necessary activities found in the corridors are activities related to the economic activities of residents or outsiders, which take place in shops where sellers or artisans of gold and silver pearls or sellers of primary and secondary needs in the vicinity, including buyers or prospective buyers, have been carrying out their activities since morning. Until the evening. Economic activities carried out are production, distribution, and consumption activities. Production activities relate to activities carried out by sellers or artisans in making, providing, or designing handicraft or non-craft products. Distribution activities are carried out by sellers related to the activities of selling handicraft or non-craft products. The activity of handicrafts of sale products can be done directly by meeting buyers, or it can also be done online. Consumption activities are carried out by buyers of gold and silver pearl handicraft products by now visiting the store and meeting with sellers to choose products directly or order unique designs. Buyers can also buy products online.

In addition, social activities also take place on sidewalks, alley gates, and mosques as worship facilities where the community, especially residents, can meet, talk and discuss formally and informally regarding the safety and comfort of the local environment. On Fridays, religious activities are always carried out, such as regular recitation of the residents or celebrating religious holidays in mosques to maintain harmony. Inside, residents also carry out community activities to clean the mosque and the surrounding environment to maintain cleanliness. Social and economic activities are dynamic activities that are carried out and directly influence the surrounding environment. Optional activities are carried out as activities that support ongoing social and economic activities and tend to be static.

The use of public space for urban settlements that occurs in the Sekarbela residential corridor, Mataram city, can be analyzed comprehensively through behavior setting analysis in the context of the identity of the urban settlement public space so that it can be seen as the function of play based on the activities carried out in each segment which can be seen in table 2.

Based on observations made in the corridor, it can be seen that there is a positive relationship that occurs in human interaction with places with high activity and shows the function of the use of space from each segment. The use of space that offers the function of each of these places is:

- a. The economic function is shown by the economic activities carried out by inside and outside residents, in shops, especially shops that sell typical local products, namely pearls, gold, and silver, as well as sidewalks, as a place to sell informally so that it provides economic value.
- b. Social function is indicated by social activities carried out by inside and outside residents at the alley gates and sidewalks that provide social value. Inside, residents also carry out social activities at the mosque or mashallah every Friday to clean up the prayer room and the surrounding environment.

**Table 2.** Behavior Setting Analysis Of Sekarbela Corridor Space Usage Mataram City

No	Activity Place	User	Behavior Setting Analysis									Space Usage				
			1		2		3		4		5		6			
			a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a		b	a	b	c
1	Segment 1	Sidewalk	Inside Resident	Yellow		Yellow		Yellow		Yellow		Yellow		Blue	Social and Economic Functions	
			Outside Resident	Yellow		Yellow	Green	Yellow		Yellow	Green		Blue	Economic Functions		
	Alley Gate A and E	Inside Resident	Yellow		Yellow	Green	Yellow		Yellow		Yellow		Blue	Social Function		
		Outside Resident	Yellow		Yellow	Green		Yellow		Yellow		Blue	Social Function			
	Shops	Inside Resident	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Economic Function		
		Outside Resident	Blue		Blue		Blue		Blue		Blue		Blue	Economic Function		
	2	Segment 2	Sidewalk	Inside Resident	Yellow		Yellow		Yellow		Yellow		Yellow		Blue	Social and Economic Functions
				Outside Resident	Yellow		Yellow	Green	Yellow		Yellow	Green		Blue	Social and Economic Functions	
Alley Gate B, C, and F		Inside Resident	Yellow		Yellow	Green	Yellow		Yellow		Yellow		Blue	Social Function		
		Outside Resident	Yellow		Yellow	Green		Yellow		Yellow		Blue	Social Function			
Shops		Inside Resident	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Economic Function		
		Outside Resident	Blue		Blue		Blue		Blue		Blue		Blue	Economic Function		

**Table 2.** Behavior Setting Analysis Of Sekarbela Corridor Space Usage Mataram City

No	Activity Place	User	Behavior Setting Analysis												Space Usage	
			1		2		3		4		5		6			
			a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b		c
3	Mashallah	Inside Resident	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Social Function
		Outside Resident	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Social Function
		Resident	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Social Function
Segment 3	Sidewalk	Inside Resident	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Blue	Social and Economic Functions
		Outside Resident	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Blue	Social and Economic Functions
		Resident	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Blue	Social Function
Alley Gate D	Shops	Inside Resident	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Economic Function
		Outside Resident	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Economic Function
		Resident	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Economic Function
Mosque	Mosque	Inside Resident	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Social Function
		Outside Resident	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Social Function
		Resident	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Social Function
Description		: Economic Activities (Blue); Social Activities (Orange); Optional Activities (Green)														
User Identity		: 1) Activity Actor (a) Individual/(b) Community														
Behavioral Identity		: 2) Activity Form (a) Dynamic/(b) Static; 3) Activity Time (a) Weekdays/(b) Worship Days; 4) Activity Intensity (a) High/(b) Low														
Place Identity		: 5) Social Values (a) Social/(b) Religious; 6) Economic Value (a) Production/(b) Distribution/(c) Consumption														

The use of space by users with different places and types of activities not only shows other functions of space but also produces meaning for users of the place with the resulting benefit value. The value of physical, social, and economic benefits becomes meaningful for the residential corridor with the user interactions that occur in it. The value of physical benefits is indicated by accessibility facilities, trade and service facilities, and adequate and easy-to-reach worship facilities for users to fulfill their needs. Social and religious values are characterized by the active involvement or participation of individuals and communities to maintain the environment's cleanliness, safety, and comfort. The economic value is indicated by the preservation of the area's unique potential, namely as an area for producing pearl, gold, and silver handicrafts through the existence of individuals and communities of sellers or artisans of pearl, gold, and silver that provide benefits for



their economic life. The value of physical, social, and economic benefits from the residential corridor is the meaning that becomes the identity of the place that cannot be separated so that users can recognize it. The distinctive characteristics of the place can survive.

## **7. Corridor identity with economic value**

The identity of the Sekarbela settlement corridor in the city of Mataram, which is related to the economic, and symbolic value, is presented from the social and economic activities carried out by individuals and communities as a social and economic order. The social order in the corridor of the Sekarbela settlement in Mataram city is shown through the existence of internal and external communities that are involved and actively participate in carrying out and preserving religious and social traditions as well as positive social relationships reflected in the existence and preservation of distinctive social and spiritual practices. The existing social order eventually gave rise to the economic order. This happens as a result of social activities carried out by residents when interacting in public spaces, which ultimately results in economic activity.

The economic order shows the regularity or orderliness of a social environment based on fulfilling the needs of individuals or communities in their interactions with the environment in the Sekarbela residential corridor, Mataram city, which is shown through:

- a. The potential of the area with pearl, gold, and silver crafts is the economic attraction of the region supported by good quality and good product design, low prices, and easy access.
- b. The existence of economic space is used as a place to carry out economic activities by users through production (product design), distribution (sales/marketing, ordering, promotion), and consumption (purchase) of goods/services by individuals and communities.
- c. Promotion of products and product-producing areas is carried out continuously to increase internal and external communities' production, distribution, and consumption.
- d. Economic institutions consist of an internal community; groups of pearl, gold, and silver craftsmen and sellers, and external communities; government, private sector, academia, and associations.

The identity of the Sekarbela settlement corridor in the city of Mataram is indicated by its social and economic values. These two values are interrelated, influence, and strengthen each other. The identity of the corridor with existing social values affects the existence of sustainable economic values, shown through economic activities by corridor users as behavior that provides value for benefits. The uniqueness of the public spaces of urban settlements located in the corridor of the Sekarbela settlement, Mataram city, with its physical settings, activities, and meanings, can become the identity of a place that determines the entity of the place. The uniqueness of the public spaces of urban settlements located in the corridor of the Sekarbela settlement, Mataram city, with its physical settings, activities, and

meanings, can become the identity of a place that determines the entity of the place. To resolve these distinctive characteristics can be seen from triangulation analysis with related theoretical methods relevant to deciding place identity, as table 3 follows.

**Table 3.** Triangulation analysis of place identity determination

No	Components of Urban Settlement Public Space Identity	Place Identity Theory	Synthesis
1	<p>User identity shows the identity of the individual or community involved in the public sphere, both residents and outsiders, namely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Users who carry out economic activities in the corridor are residents and outside residents, both individuals and communities</li> <li>- Users who carry out economic activities as business actors to work or fulfill their daily needs or consumers who shop for typical local products</li> </ul> <p>Users who carry out social activities are individuals or communities to maintain cleanliness, harmony, safety, and environmental comfort.</p>	<p>Identity is not only about the identity of an important place but also the identity of an individual or group towards that place which is shown from experience as an insider or outsider (Relph, 1976).</p>	<p>The components that form the identity of the public space of urban settlements related to setting, activity, and meaning as a place entity are user identity, behavior, and place. In this case, the site's identity is related to the identity of the individual or group and the behavior that takes place in it, resulting in the user's experience of the place through the activities they perform. This adds to what has been conveyed by (Relph, 1976) that identity is related to the identity of places and individuals or groups as users. Place identity is not only related to the physical setting but as a social characteristic that involves a strong emotional attachment of individuals to a particular place or environment. The existing social characteristic eventually gave rise to the economic aspect.</p> <p>Users who perform activities are individuals or communities interacting with places in the social system. Social and economic activities</p>
2	<p>Behavioral identity shows activities carried out by users that provide experiences and value benefits for individuals or communities and the environment or place, namely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Social and religious activities are carried out by individuals or communities who are involved and actively participate in preserving religious and social</li> </ul>	<p>The experience of a place is indicated by the depth of behavior or physical presence in a place; inward empathy that involves emotional participation and engagement with a place; and part in existential, complete, and unconscious commitment to a place. The relationship between a person and the physical environment depends on</p>	<p>Users who perform activities are individuals or communities interacting with places in the social system. Social and economic activities</p>

**Table 3.** Triangulation analysis of place identity determination

No	Components of Urban Settlement Public Space Identity	Place Identity Theory	Synthesis
3	<p>traditions so that positive social relationships are formed, social functions, and become social structures</p> <p>Individuals and communities carry out economic activities as routine activities by preserving the tradition of producing and selling local handicraft products and making them a livelihood for public spaces, increasing welfare, shaping financial functions, and becoming a social order.</p> <p>Place identity shows the order of a place that represents a symbolic value for the environment or place, namely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The social order offers the social value of the place through the ongoing social and religious activities of individuals and communities to create social functions and characteristics of the place</li> </ul> <p>The economic order shows the economic value of the place through the ongoing production, distribution, and consumption activities of individuals and communities through distinctive local products to create economic functions and characteristics of the place.</p>	<p>the concrete experiences experienced by the person. Through this kind of relationship, an environment acquires significant symbolic value concerning a person's social, emotional, and actions (Lalli, 1992).</p> <p>The sense of place of each place is different depending on the characteristics/ traits/ personality/ traits of each.</p> <p>Place identity can be understood as an individual's strong emotional attachment to a particular place or environment. Place identity has been theoretically understood as a group of "positive and negative valence cognitions of physical settings."</p>	<p>are carried out to provide social and economic benefits for individuals, communities, and places to create distinctive place characteristics. This is in line with what was conveyed by Lalli (1992). Typical economic activity in the corridor shows user behavior that has a positive attachment relationship with the place, demonstrated through users' involvement and active participation in interacting with the place. This is in line with what was conveyed by Proshansky et al. (1983) about the strong emotional attachment of individuals to places. Economic activities carried out by residents and outsiders by carrying out production, distribution, and consumption activities indicate the use of space that fulfills the economic function of the place. Economic activities manifest the development of residents' social movements that have positive valence to become a typical livelihood, namely as craftsmen and sellers of gold and silver pearls. So the behavior of users in carrying out economic activities that become the</p>

**Table 3.** Triangulation analysis of place identity determination

No	Components of Urban Settlement Public Space Identity	Place Identity Theory	Synthesis
			distinctive potential of a place or, in this case, a corridor that provides value for benefits, namely economic value for users and places, can contribute to achieving the identity of a place.

Based on the identification results, it can be seen that the activities that occur in the Sekarbela residential corridor in Mataram city consist of social activities, economic activities, and optional activities. Residents and internal communities carry out religious and community activities in cooperation. Optional activities that support ongoing social activities are a form of static activity because they do not significantly affect the environment. Social activities carried out by residents through interactions between residents in the place of activity lead to the emergence of economic activity. Interaction raises the needs and desires of individuals and communities as users to carry out activities that provide economic value.

## CONCLUSIONS

Economic activities are carried out by residents and outsiders, either by individuals or communities, in the form of dynamic or static activities through production, distribution, and consumption activities.

- a. Production activities are carried out by pearl, gold, and silver sellers in the pearl, gold, and silver design process, which is then carried out by pearl, gold, and silver artisans.
- b. Distribution activities are carried out by pearl, gold, and silver /non-pearl, gold, and silver sellers who sell their products to buyers, including conducting promotions or transactions with other parties or buyers, either directly or online.
- c. Buyers carry out consumption activities when buying pearl, gold, and silver /non-pearl, gold, and silver products. Users carry out dynamic activities by interacting directly in shops that sell pearl, gold, and silver or non-pearl, gold, and silver products. Static activities are carried out by users indirectly when carrying out economic activities. The process carried out is through the internet network (online) so that it does not affect the environment but is determined by the surrounding environment. Other static activities are optional activities carried out to support the running of economic activities.

Behavior identity is the social and economic activities that individuals and communities carry out as users in the settlement corridor of Sekarbela, Mataram

city. This, of course, adds that it is not only about the identity of the place that is important, but also the identity of the individual or group towards the place, which is shown from experience as an insider or outsider. This involves several things: the depth of behavior or physical presence in a place; inward empathy, which involves emotional participation and engagement with a place; and part in existential, or complete, and unconscious commitment to a place. The space in each house will vary according to the culture and habits of its inhabitants.

Based on some of these things, it can be seen that human activities in using space do not only involve physical presence where the environment is the main goal but also non-physically, where the environment or place becomes the background for humans in carrying out their activities so that they continue to provide the exact value of benefits, especially in the context of improving their economic life.

Individual behavior in interacting with space or the environment related to the use of space or the domain is also carried out by the community to maintain and preserve traditions or culture and regional characteristics that are carried out physically or non-physically. So, the behavior identity shows the user's activities when interacting using space in carrying out economic activities, determining the function of space economically so that it can meet their needs, including users can also adapt to space to meet changing user needs. This, of course, can also answer the global challenges that occur today, causing a change in the sense of place that affects human interaction with areas where user involvement in fixed locations can happen in the form of static activities that can still provide economic benefits.

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