

# Changing Role of Urban Street Garden: From case studies of *Telajakan* in Bali, Indonesia

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The objective of this presentation is to clarify the changing character of urban street garden “Telajakan” in Bali, Indonesia. Telajakan is a traditional garden which is located in front of Balinese indigenous housing lots. The plants in Telajakan have been used not just for beautification but for religious ceremony and medical treatment. In the case of the village ceremony, any neighbors can use them freely. In a part of Telajakan, there is a small vacant space. It has been used as a communication space for neighbors and a parking space for public transportations and street vendors. The water of rain can penetrate into the soil of Telajakan. It prevents floods in urban area.

These days, there are a lot of urban problems in Denpasar, capital city of Bali. Telajakan has been modified with the influence of individualization, privatization and globalization. Our research questions are what characteristics/system of Telajakan remain or modified, and what kind of new Telajakan will be possible. In order to answer the question, we will analyze the empirical data from the theoretical bases of sociology, ecology and urban land planning.

This presentation will be divided into two parts. First, we will examine discussions and researches regarding urbanization, urban problems and condition of urban green spaces in Denpasar. On the one hand some researches pay attention to the destructive and negative influence of commodification of Telajakan in globalization. On the other, we will clarify more active characteristics of the change of physical structure and the continuity of the philosophy or identity of Telajakan. Moreover, we will focus the interaction between physical and socio-economical characteristics of Telajakan.

In the second part, we will look at the comparative studies of Telajakan. The first case is in Penglipuran village. Penglipuran is famous for well managed tourist area which has traditional Balinese houses and a street. In early 1990's, Penglipuran was authorized as a pilot case of future community

development as a "village tourism". Telajakan has been also managed along the street through the community development. However, kinds of plants and the objective has been modified in order to keep revenues from tourist activity. There are a lot of esthetic plants instead of indigenous ones. Physical structure of Telajakan has been also changed. Some parts of them are cemented. We will try to categorize the figures of Telajakan and clarify new social economy mediated by Telajakan.

Compared with the first case, the second case of the district is not on the tourist site but on a periphery of Denpasar. A neighborhood organization has continuously got prizes of the contest of good natural environment, no trash, no mosquito in the area. Neighbors could rebuild cohesion through the trial. Now, the organization begun to manage urban farming and sell some crops and vegetables. This is a case of new roll of Telajakan in an urban setting. However, at the same time, even if this site is not for tourist, we will see some modifications that are suitable for retail of plants.

Finally, through the analysis, we will clarify the changing characteristics of Telajakan in Bali, and the contribution to the urban studies.

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