

ABSTRAK

Pola permukiman di Indonesia pada jaman penjajahan Belanda dibagi berdasarkan ras, permukiman arab, cina, maupun pribumi di pisahkan. Namun, sejak kedatangan Thomas Karsten di Indonesia pola permukimannya berganti berdasarkan prinsip ekonomi, dimana permukimannya berdasarkan kondisi ekonomi masyarakat. Karsten membangun beberapa permukiman di Indonesia dengan konsep garden city yang telah di sesuaikan dengan iklim tropis di Indonesia. Salah satu permukiman rancangan Thomas Karsten adalah Kampung Mlaten yang terletak di kelurahan Bugangan dan Kelurahan Mlati Baru Kecamatan Semarang Timur. Prinsip utama garden city yakni lahan dikuasai atau dikendalikan oleh pemerintah, didesain dengan lengkap dan cermat unsur-unsur kotanya, serta ada jalur hijau yang mengelilingi kota secara permanen yang antara lain fungsinya untuk membatasi pertumbuhan fisik kota. Perubahan di Kampung Mlaten dapat dilihat dari aspek fisik, townscape, dan plan as totality. Aspek fisik berupa Tipologi bangunan, fasilitas public, jalan, taman, serta alamen pendukung. Aspek townscape berupa penggunaan ruang, bentuk dan masa bangunan, sirkulasi dan parkir, aktifitas pendukung, jalur pedestrian, penanda, dan bangunan preservasi. Hampir semua variabel dalam aspek rancangan Karsten yang sudah berubah. Perubahan menjadi semakin buruk Nampak pada Mlaten yang saat ini dimana terkesan padat dan kumuh. Karakteristik rancangan Karsten yang diharapkan bisa berlanjut tidak dapat diterapkan di Mlaten. Perubahan karakteristik Kampung Mlaten disebabkan oleh kebutuhan ruang permukiman masyarakat yang semakin tinggi, berbanding lurus dengan pertumbuhan penduduk yang tinggal di Kampung Mlaten. Ditambah kurangnya perhatian pemerintah terhadap perkembangan permukiman di Kampung Mlaten menyebabkan pembangunan yang tidak terkendali.

Kata Kunci : Permukiman, Kampung Mlaten, Thomas Karsten

Settlement patterns in Indonesia in the Dutch colonial era divided by race, there are settlements of Arabic, Chinese, and native separated. However, since the arrival of Thomas Karsten in Indonesia changed settlement patterns based on economic principles, where the settlement based on economic conditions. Thomas Karsten built several settlements in Indonesia with the concept of garden city which had been adjusted to the tropical climate in Indonesia. One of the draft settlement Thomas Karsten is a Kampung Mlaten located in the Bugangan and Mlati Baru Eastern District of Semarang. The main principle of the garden city land owned or controlled by the government, designed to be comprehensive and meticulous elements of his city, and there are green belt surrounding the city permanently, among other functions to limit the city's physical growth. Changes in Kampung Mlaten can be seen from the physical aspect, townscape, and plan as totality. The physical aspects of the typology of buildings, public facilities, roads, parks, and alamen supporters. Aspects of the townscape form use of space, form and period buildings, circulation and parking, support activities, pedestrian paths, markers, and building preservation. Almost all of the variables in the design aspect that has changed. The change seems to be getting worse at the present Mlaten which seem dense and seedy. Karsten design characteristics which are expected to continue unenforceable in Mlaten. Changes in Kampung Mlaten characteristics caused by the space requirements of the higher settlements, directly proportional to the growth of the population living in Kampung Mlaten. Also the government's lack of attention to the development of settlement in Kampung Mlaten cause uncontrolled development.

Keywords: settlement, Kampung Mlaten, Thomas Karsten.