

ABSTRAK

Jalur pedestrian sebagai infrastruktur idealnya berfungsi sebagai ruang aman dan nyaman bagi pejalan kaki, namun realitas di lapangan menunjukkan hal berbeda: maraknya okupasi ruang oleh pedagang kaki lima (PKL), invasi kendaraan bermotor, kerusakan infrastruktur, serta ketimpangan alokasi ruang yang menciptakan konflik berkepanjangan, khususnya di kawasan pinggiran kota seperti koridor Jalan Raya Bogor, Jakarta. Sebagian besar kajian jalur pedestrian di Jakarta masih berfokus pada hal desain teknis, walkability, integrasi dan kawasan pusat kota dengan pendekatan kuantitatif, sementara pengalaman hidup pengguna di kawasan pinggiran belum banyak dieksplorasi secara kualitatif. Berdasarkan kesenjangan tersebut, penelitian ini bertujuan untuk memahami makna sosial jalur pedestrian dan pengalaman pengguna dalam mengakses serta menghidupi ruang pedestrian menggunakan pendekatan Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis (IPA) untuk menggali kedalaman makna sosial jalur pedestrian dan pengalaman subjektif partisipan secara idiografik, dengan 14 partisipan (pejalan kaki dan PKL) yang dipilih secara purposif.

Hasil analisis menemukan lima tema induk makna sosial jalur pedestrian yaitu sebagai ruang utama pejalan kaki, ruang bersama dan interaksi sosial, ruang konflik dan kontestasi, ruang ketimpangan spasial, serta ruang ekonomi informal; dan lima tema induk pengalaman pengguna, meliputi pengalaman menggunakan jalur pedestrian sebagai ruang pejalan kaki, menghadapi okupasi berjualan, invasi kendaraan bermotor, hambatan mobilitas, dan ketidakadilan dalam mengakses ruang. Dengan kerangka triad dialektis Lefebvre dan keadilan spasial Soja, temuan ini menunjukkan kontradiksi antara ruang yang dikonsepsikan, dipraktikkan, dan dihidupi, serta distribusi manfaat yang tidak merata dan risiko yang tidak seimbang.

Penelitian ini menyimpulkan bahwa jalur pedestrian di kawasan pinggiran Kota Jakarta merupakan ruang sosial yang diproduksi secara kontradiktif, dengan pejalan kaki menanggung beban risiko terbesar, dan merekomendasikan perbaikan kualitas fisik trotoar, penataan ekonomi informal yang humanis, serta pengarusutamaan keadilan spasial dalam kebijakan infrastruktur jalur pedestrian.

Kata Kunci: makna sosial, jalur pedestrian, pengalaman pengguna, keadilan spasial, Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis (IPA).

ABSTRACT

Pedestrian paths as infrastructure are ideally expected to function as safe and comfortable spaces for pedestrians, yet conditions on the ground reveal a different reality: the widespread occupation of space by street vendors, the invasion of motor vehicles, infrastructure damage, and inequitable spatial allocation that generate prolonged conflict, particularly in suburban areas such as the Jalan Raya Bogor corridor in Jakarta. Most studies on pedestrian paths in Jakarta have focused on technical design, walkability, and integration in city center areas using quantitative approaches, while the lived experience of users in suburban areas has not been extensively explored qualitatively. Based on this gap, this study aims to understand the social meaning of pedestrian paths and the experiences of users in accessing and inhabiting pedestrian space through an Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis (IPA) approach, in order to explore in depth the social meaning of pedestrian paths and the subjective experiences of participants idiographically, involving 14 participants (pedestrians and street vendors) selected purposively.

The analysis identified five main themes concerning the social meaning of pedestrian paths, namely as a primary space for pedestrians, a shared space for social interaction, a space of conflict and contestation, a space of spatial inequality, and a space of informal economy; and five main themes concerning user experience, including the experience of using the pedestrian path as pedestrian space, facing vending occupation, motor vehicle invasion, mobility barriers, and injustice in accessing space. Drawing on Lefebvre's dialectical triad and Soja's concept of spatial justice, the findings reveal contradictions between conceived, practiced, and lived space, as well as an uneven distribution of benefits and an unbalanced distribution of risks.

This study concludes that pedestrian paths in suburban areas of Jakarta constitute a social space produced contradictorily, with pedestrians bearing the greatest burden of risk. It recommends improving the physical quality of sidewalks, implementing humane management of the informal economy, and mainstreaming spatial justice within pedestrian infrastructure policy.

Keywords: social meaning, pedestrian path, user experience, spatial justice, Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis (IPA).