The Integrated of City's Identity and its Relationship to the Level of Citizen's Needs in Donggala City, Indonesia

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Abstract: Identity of a city is a powerful concept for the creation of images in the mind of a person who was never previously understood. This study aims to see how big the relationship between the clarity of the city's identity to the level of citizen's needs, so that, things that lead to ambiguity of urban life function orientation in meeting the citizen's needs of the city will be anticipated. The research is located in Donggala City that emphasis on qualitative and quantitative research design through a case study method. The results showed that there was a significant correlation between the fulfillments of urban resident's needs with the disclosure of Donggala City's identity focused on fulfilling primary basic needs. Donggala City residents are more convinced that with the city's clearer identity will make it easier for the residents to meet the basic needs such as: Ease of employment and income access also ease of access to urban infrastructure. Furthermore, other basic needs will also be met according to the status and dignity of the citizens.

Key words: City identity, level of citizen's needs, Donggala City, emphasis, orientation, ambiguity

INTRODUCTION

Donggala City is that basically able to create uniqueness or characteristic such as business centre, culture, art or science and technology which processed based on the character or a prominent identity that has been owned. Many cities eventually become famous because they have their own identity and special identity, built from the old historical sequence and not merely because of the marks of the patch attached to the city's name as a sort of empty slogan, it has no participation of the citizens of the city.

A city is not a built environment that built up in a short time but is formed over a long period of time and is an accumulation of every stage of previous development. Each of these stages is a decision of many parties and influenced by various factors. As Aldo (1982) points out, the city is a collective, long-lived, urban artifact formed through its deep-rooted processes in the culture of its people.

A city is formed and gradually develops in accordance with the increase of human activity within it where human beings act as interacting actors both fellow and the natural environment which will affect the human's behavior in living their lives. It is formed as a function of human activity which is wide, complex and accumulated from time to time. Thus, the city did not grow in physical form but grew with its people (Spreiregen, 1965).

Research on the meaning of city's identity in an integrated way is one way to see the phenomenon of a city which can be explained through the development of the function of city life, since, the beginning of its form until now in expressing fiber, character and identity. This research is important because through the development of every stage of urban life function, the factual description of a city and its uniqueness and characteristics can be explained more structurally according to the historical and socio-cultural values of the people based on the urban living needs and the quality of the environment. Thus, later can be disclosed the meaning of the city's identity that is more rooted in the culture and citizen's needs and not only an identity that is artifact and symbolic (Amar, 2009).

Literature review
The meaning of integrated city's identity: The city in general can be interpreted as a place for urban life that is life where the natural environment is dominated by human-made environment. Physical city is the result of action dynamics and forces born due to the needs and demands of urban life shortly. The physical totality of a

city is a collective form that is an accumulation of components over a period of time, comprising: roads, buildings, communications systems, utilities, workplaces, recreation and various other activities. The city is physically a system consisting of areas of activity, space, mass and communication systems that tend to change always from time to time. The city can be a concentration of spatial physical elements that the intensity of activities and physical development of the city are grow and develop from the center of the city (as the oldest part of the city) to the periphery. This indicates that more to the central part of the city, the intensity is higher and more diverse the functions of its activities.

The character of the physical form of the city can also be recognized through the basic elements of the environment, the shape of space and the quality of a place's value. Understanding the meaning of cultural values, the uniqueness and the characteristics of a place will form an identity. Identity will give "meaning" as the formation of a place image (Lynch, 1960).

All cities have different identities, both positive and negative. The identity of a city is the uniqueness of the conditions and characteristics that distinguish it from other cities. The identity of a city is a powerful concept for the creation of an image in someone mind that previously never understood (Mukaddes, 2010).

The identity of the city cannot actually be built but is formed by itself. City's identity is made up of the understanding and meaning of "image" about something that exist or ever existed in the city or the introduction of physical objects (buildings and other physical elements) as well as non physical objects (social activities) that are formed over time. Historical aspect and recognition of "image" which is captured by the citizens becomes important in the meaning of the city's identity or image of the region.

The study of the city's identity is like opening a dozen pages of past stories that are strived later to find the identity or uniqueness and local uniqueness. Indeed, the study will lead to a very simple period of what the citizens or the local people have but that is a huge fortune that is not owned by other cities (Amar, 2015).

The identity of a city can be a physical or a psychic identity. Physical identity is a tangible identity in the physical form of the city's own infrastructure whether in the form of buildings, fields, square, park, terminal, market, hospital, residential area, heritage, monuments and various forms of other physical facilities that can represent the existence of the city itself. While the psychological identity means the city's identity life psychically (intangible) that affects the face of the city, whether in the form of the rhythm of community life, the spirit of the community or culture that lives in the harmony of the city that became a symbol and style of a function of city life, provide its own identity for the city (Rudi, 2008). If compared to these two forms of identity, presumably the psychic identity is a form of identity that is actually more realistic and applicable to be considered and put forward as the discourse of the city's identity because it is more rooted in the cultural values, functions and order of community life without having to ignore the elements of physical environmental conditions of the city in an integrated and complementary manner.

The tendency of the identity disclosure of a city based on the tangible elements of the city is based on the results of the research and theory which has been proposed by Lynch (1960) in his research "the image of the city". Lynch has done a study of what is absorbed mentally by the people and the physical realities of a city. In his research, Lynch found out how important the mental image is because a clear image will provide many things that are very important to the community such as the ability to be easily and quickly oriented with comfortable feelings for not feeling lost, strong identity of a place and harmony with other places. Kevin Lynch explains and collects five basic elements that people use to build a mental picture of the citizens of the city against the disclosure of the city image, namely: path, edge, district (regions), node and landmark (Markus, 1999).

These five basic elements are enough to make a useful visual survey of the city image. The importance of this element lies in the fact that people always think about the image of the city's environment as a whole on the basis of these five key elements and on this basis also the lies of the personality of a city according to Lynch (1960).

Based on the description, it appears that the theory proposed by Kevin Lynch is actually more focused on the effort to reveal the city image through mental image of a city in accordance with the average view of the community to the physical elements of the city as a form of orientation and identity to be known by the citizens as well as migrant residents. The identity intended in this theory is merely a form of explanation of a place in a city as a whole according to the characteristics of the place, so, it is easy to recognize and remember it. Therefore, the disclosure of the city's identity should not be trapped in a form of meaning which only displays tangible elements or objects as visual forms and artifacts and as if forgetting the psychic elements as souls or spirits that give color and uniqueness for the life of the citizens. The disclosure

of the city's identity psychically (intangible) through the study of the uniqueness in one of the functions of city life is more fundamental approach in explaining the meaning and formation of a city's identity based on its needs and development over time. Furthermore, in the last few years, an advisory and ranking agency of the world cities, WordPress (2015) has developed a guideline of 6 "P" as a parameter to measure the uniqueness of a city through several images in the city, namely: description of the city existence (presence), the location of a city (place), the potentiality of a city, the attractiveness of a city (pulse), the nature of the population or society (people) and basic conditions of life quality of the city concerned (prerequisites).

Although, it is not explicitly explained how to determine the uniqueness of a city as a form of its identity, the parameters compiled by the Anholt City Brands Index would be an excellent foundation used to measure the uniqueness of a city in determining the characteristics identity of the city to be developed and provide enrichment to the effort to reveal the city's identity by displaying one of its uniqueness. However, these parameters would need to be adjusted to the conditions of the study area. Therefore, this parameter can be used as one of the basic considerations and foundation of thinking in formulating the concept of the city's identity of Donggala more integrated according to the function of the city life.

Based on the description, it can be formulated some indicators underlying the assessment of the meaning of city's identity more integrated as a concept that will be used in describing the uniqueness and characteristics of a city including Donggala City as the object of research (Amar, 2015), among others.

Geographic aspect: Image of city's identity by observing the location and condition of the landscape with a panorama of artistic and phenomenal value.

Historical aspect: Image of city's identity by observing heritage sites and cultural heritage as a monumental human-made physical (urban artifact) formation.

Aspects of accessories: A picture of city's identity with attention to the interests and advantages (potential) of city infrastructure and commodities or local products that support community activities.

Humanist aspects: Image of city's identity by observing the spirit, style and lifestyle of urban society based on local social and cultural norms.

Strategic aspect: Image of city's identity with respect to the authority of autonomous regional governments to prepare local programs, policies and regulations in response to urban development direction.

After looking at the various aspects of the uniqueness that plays a role in explaining the disclosure of the identity of Donggala City, it can be argued that the description of the aspect of Donggala City's identity should be seen as a unified dimension or aspect of comprehensive and integrated, although, in the expression of identity there is a prominent aspect does not mean the other picture aspects are ignored as the basis for the disclosure of the identity of Donggala City. It is because all of the dimensions of the city's identity formers have a mutually supportive relationship with each other and the only difference is the respondent's perception in understanding the uniqueness and characteristic possessed by Donggala City as a research location.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This study focuses on descriptive and explanative research design which is more studying, explaining and expressing the phenomenon through qualitative and quantitative approach which is done by using case study method that gives a comprehensive picture about background, nature, character as well as the distinctive characters of the case to be made public.

The research is located in Donggala City. The terms of "Donggala City" connoted to "Donggala Tua" area includes six urban villages: Boya, Maleni, Ganti, Labuan Bajo, Gunung Bale and Tanjung Batu Villages which are part of Banawa sub-district. It is because the existence of the sixth urban spaces has a close relationship with the development of Donggala City, especially during the reign of Banawa and Dutch Colonial and the existence of Donggala Port as a node and triggers the development of Donggala City (Fig. 1).

The unit of analysis is Donggala City residents as many as 101 respondents who have good understanding and knowledge about Donggala City, especially, residents who have long or hereditary domiciled in the city. The characteristics of respondents are grouped into four groups as shown in Table 1, namely: age of respondents, education of respondents, occupation of respondents and domicile of respondents with the description as follows.
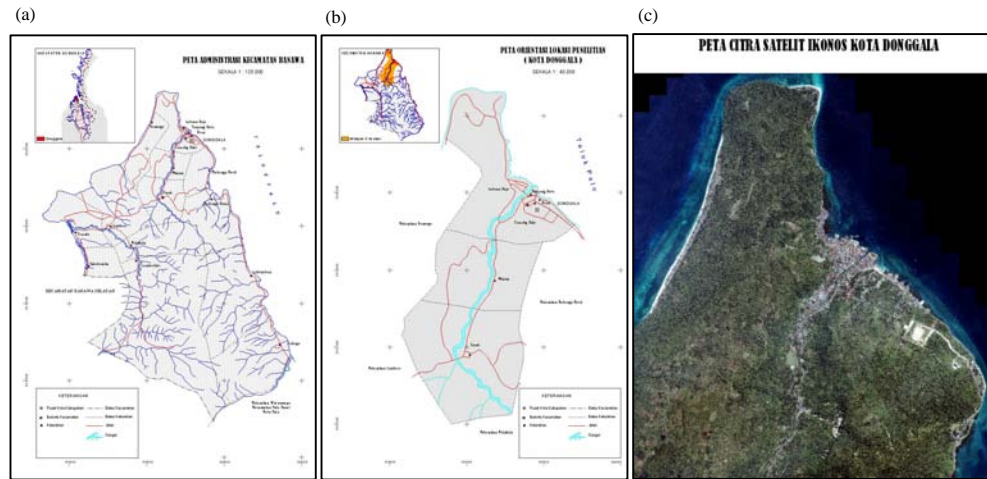
Fig. 1: Map of delineation of study area: a) Map of banawa sub-district of Donggala District; b) Map of Donggala City as Donggala Tua includes: Boya, Maleni, Ganti, Labuan Bajo, Gunung Bale and Tanjung Batu Villages and c) Picture of Ikonos Satellite of Donggala City on 2009

Table 1: The characteristic of respondent

The characteristics of respondent	Frequency	Percentage
Age of respondents		
19-29 years old	15	14.850
30-59 years old	78	77.230
60 years old and over	8	7.920
Total	101	100.000
Education of respondents		
Junior high school	4	3.960
Senior high school	45	44.550
Diploma 2 and 3	9	8.910
Bachelor	42	41.580
Master	1	0.990
Total	101	100.000
Occupation of respondents		
Teacher/civil servants	26	26.000
Civil servants/honorer	32	31.680
Retired of civil servants	6	5.940
Entrepreneur	16	1.584
Non-governmental organization/social employees	8	7.920
Journalist	4	3.960
Others (driver, farmers, art workers, bank employees and others)	9	8.910
Total	101	100.000
Domiciled, since, birth	70	69.310
Domiciled not, since, birth	31	30.690
Amount	101	100.000
Resident domicile status	98	97.030
Temporary domicile status	3	3.970
Total	101	100.000
Comes from Donggala City	76	75.250
Comes from out of Donggala City	25	24.750
Total	101	100.000

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The analysis of citizen's needs level with Donggala City's identity: respondent's response to the most appropriate form of city's identity represents the identity of Donggala City based on the description of the five aspects, more dominated by the disclosure of Donggala City's identity as a city of tourism. The identity of Donggala City as a tourist city is more emphasized on the form of marine tourism and historical tours (costal and historical tourism) that can be enjoyed simultaneously by the tourists because in addition to having a panoramic beach and exotic beach, Donggala City also has sites or buildings and artifacts of historical and cultural heritage at the time of the Banawa Kingdom and the Dutch Colonial with high value (Fig. 2) including the existence of the Donggala Port itself as the oldest port in Central Sulawesi Province and very well known in the shipping world (Fig. 3) and has a very specific "Sarung Donggala" handicraft that only exist in Donggala City as its unique and characteristic. Although, there are still some who argue that the identity of Donggala City as a port city should be maintained in the historical aspect but it can no longer be relied upon to provide opportunities for job openings due to its port activity has been relatively small and in terms of accessories namely the superiority of completeness and technology infrastructure is no longer adequate than the surrounding ports, especially the Pantoloan Port.

There is a significant relationship between the fulfillments of urban residents needs with the identity disclosure of Donggala City. Based on the respondent's answers that the level of urban resident's needs related to the identity disclosure of Donggala City is more focused on fulfilling primary basic needs. Donggala residents are more convinced that with the clearer identity of Donggala

Fig. 2: a) HET Kopra fonds (Kopra warehouse) was built in 1934 on dutch colonial period as a characteristic of port city and b) Right) society traditional house as a cultural heritage

Fig. 3: a) Lighthouse and guard house and b) left the original customs building of dutch colonial heritage made as one of historic tourist area

City will make, it easier for city residents to meet the basic needs, especially related to the ease of jobs and income access and the ease of urban infrastructure access. Thus, other basic needs will also be met according to the status and dignity of the citizens of the city.

The relationship between the level of citizen's needs and identity of Donggala City: The orientation of citizen's needs level is based on the result of measuring respondent's attitudes toward clarity of city's identity disclosure in fulfilling basic needs consisting of Amar (2015).

Primary basic needs with indicators:
- The availability of food and clothing
- The availability of shelter
- The availability of employment
- The availability and sufficient income
- The availability of education and training service facilities
- The availability of transportation facilities and communication services
- The availability of health-care facilities
- Security and protection from threats of criminology

Supporting basic needs (secondary) with indicators:
- Live socialize and have concern for the environment
- The feeling of being cared, loved and appreciated
- Confidence in self-development, creativity and work

Complementary basic needs (tertiary) with indicators:
- Creating and forming private spaces and its own environment
- The availability of city service facilities that are designed with aesthetically pleasing and high value
- The availability of a municipal service facility that provides an opportunity to channel a spiritual experience called peak experience

The average score of attitude measurement results against primary basic needs ranged from 3.64-4.10; basic support needs ranged from 3.64-3.91 while for complementary basic needs ranged from 3.62-3.90.

The first hypothesis in this study reads "there is a significant relationship between the fulfillments of citizens needs with the disclosure of urban identity" or can be written:

- H_a: there is a significant relationship between the fulfillment of citizen's needs level with the disclosure of city's identity
- H_0: there is no significant relationship between the fulfillments of citizen's needs level with the disclosure of city's identity

Table 2: The correlation coefficient of research variables

Variables	X	Y
X		
Pearson correlation	1	0.604**
Sig. (2-tailed)		0.000
Sum of squares and cross-products	46.011	21.883
Covariance	0.460	0.219
N	101	101
Y		
Pearson correlation	0.604**	1
Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000	
Sum of squares and cross-products	21.883	28.497
Covariance	0.219	0.285
N	101	101

**Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed)

Statistically H_a and H_o can be written as:

$$H_a: r \neq 0$$
$$H_o: r = 0$$

Testing of the first hypothesis by using Pearson Product Moment correlation (PPM) as correlation coefficient (r) to variable requirement of citizen's needs level (X) with disclosure of Donggala City's identity (Y). The results of the hypothesis test computationally with the help of SPSS 18 for Windows Software as seen in Table 2 shows the correlation coefficient (rxy) of 0.604 is strong with p = 0.000 (p<0.01), means there is relationship between the citizen's needs with the disclosure of Donggala City's identity.

Furthermore, it can also be seen the level of significance correlation coefficient by comparing the value of r_{count} and r_{table} at a certain level of confidence. If rcount is greater than r_{table} ($r_{count} > r_{table}$), then H_a accepted and H_o is rejected means there is a significant relationship between the two variables. In this research has got $r_{count} = 0.604$ with error level of 1% or 0.01 (99% confidence level) and number of respondent are 101 hence obtained price or $r_{table} = 0.256$. Apparently the value of r_{count} is greater than r_{table} so, H_o is rejected and H_a accepted, thus, it can be concluded that the hypothesis or alleged proposed otherwise accepted there is a significant relationship between the fulfillment of the citizen's needs with the disclosure of Donggala City's identity.

This study shows that the correlation coefficient (rxy) of 0.604 with the result of correlation coefficient is strong and significant. The results of the questionnaire indicate that the citizen's needs level could be used to explain the disclosure of city's identity. Although, not necessarily the citizen's needs level could explain the disclosure of the city's identity but the evidence of this study indicates that the citizens" needs level correlated significantly with the disclosure of Donggala City's identity.

The fulfillment of the citizen's basic needs level of the city is the main reflection in explaining the disclosure of the city's identity because that is necessary for the disclosure of the city's identity is not merely symbolic imagery but the things that come in contact with the improvement of the dignity of urban community according to the level of need (citizen's needs level). Based on local potentials and characteristics, so, it can be proud to serve the interests of the citizens in a prime manner and provide the greatest benefits for the city community on a sustainable basis (Mukaddes, 2010).

Meanwhile, Sudrajat (1984) also suggested that efforts to understand the city's identity for the fulfillment of the needs, sustainability and welfare of human life has four main objectives, namely). Recognition to be able to know where the human being is what is happening and to recognize the common object around it). Prediction to be able to predict what might or will happen). Evaluation in order to assess the quality, condition, situation and outlook prospects and). Action to be able to develop alternative actions and decide what will or should be done.

The four main purposes of understanding the city's identity above are needed by human beings as observers in fulfilling the demands of their tendency to always interpret new events into simple and familiar terms, performing categories of judgment, making distinctions, determinations and decisions related to their urban environments.

The overall picture is seen that in line with efforts to comply with the citizen's needs level of the city, then the identity of a city tends to be needed its existence due to the disclosure of the city's identity can help the citizens to direct all resources to meet their basic needs. If the level of citizen's needs of the city has been fulfilled well and equally, then at this stage the identity of a city tend to increase the dignity and improvement of the quality of life of the citizens. Furthermore, if the identity of the city is getting no clear direction, then the effort to fulfill the citizen's needs level will start to decline, due to the orientation of its development are increasingly fade and eventually will be unfamiliar to residents of the city. At that time the citizens will lose the ability to control his city become incapable of making decisions and his behavior becomes uncertain. The most extreme consequence is urban performance becomes stagnant, urban degradation and loss of confidence to live life activities.

The citizen's needs level who allegedly able to explain the disclosure of Donggala City's identity according to feedback responses are more focused on the main dimensions of the basic needs (primary) related to the ease of transport and communication services access

as well as protection from criminal threats. Respondents believe that if citizens can easily access the facilities of transport and communication services in a safe, convenient and affordable as well as obtaining municipal services facilities that provide protection from criminal threats, the disclosure of Donggala City's identity will be more easily explained and introduced.

Without denying the efforts of identity disclosure by the local government to revive Donggala City, although, mostly only oriented to the imaging moment and still be a slogan of course, citizens expect that the efforts of the identity disclosure of city Donggala is also noticed improvements in terms of needs and citizens services and always make the citizens of Donggala City as a subject that is not underestimated (Amar, 2016).

Identity of the city and the need of its citizens: Although, there is no theory or research that describes the direct relationship between urban identities with the level of urban residents explicitly but implicitly the relationship of urban identity to the level of citizen's needs can be seen from some views or research results presented.

Lynch (1960) in his research more interprets identity as a reflection of the element of individuality that is different from other objects and as a separate entity. Meanwhile, according to Saliya, identity is the result of awareness thinking about the separation of human with the outer. Having an identity is a normal human need and sometimes it becomes a necessity. The desire to have identity must be observed and traced from the elements associated with the formation of identity itself. Language, race, religion, history, cultural boundaries, traditions always play a different role in the formation or synthesis of an identity.

Identity is the need of every individual. In the broader realm, identity also becomes the need of a community, city or country because in the absence of a collective identity, the existence of a city or nation will be difficult to acknowledge. As a city with racial identity, diverse languages and cultural values, it is not easy (even too absurd) to formulate them into a single nation identity. In addition, the flow of globalization with its various forms and movements often becomes a "terror" of the existence of an identity (Yudha, 2008).

In understanding the citizen's needs against the existence of the city identity, it must know the concept and meaning of the city existence first as proposed by Sinamo at the international seminar. The knowledge city: spirit, character and manifestation as follows.

The city is a cosmic symbolism; It is necessary toremind the citizens that the city as a living space is part of the cosmos of God's creation that has the design, order, breadth, majesty and beauty that must be designed, built and developed according to the characteristics and characteristics it possesses.

The city is the manifestation of human spirituality, then it is necessary to design, build and develop a city that can make all its citizens feel connected to each other that feel united with their environment and reap the meaning, identity and pride of it so as to foster a sense of love in the city.

The city is an abundant living biosphere; it is necessary to design, build and develop a city that is roomy, loose, smooth, clean, green, abundant with fresh water and pure air and free of garbage and waste. Cities are ecosystems for healthy human growth; then it is necessary to design, build and develop a city that has enough space to live, work, study, play, recreate, worship, exercise, art and culture. The city is the Mandala of aesthetic works creation, it is necessary to design, build and develop the city as a whole considered to be a beauty including the parts, units and details so as to satisfy the sensual-sensory, intellectual and spirituals.

Cities are productive employment; it is necessary to design, build and develop a city that is able to provide enough livelihood for all its citizens whether it's a job that rely solely on muscle, sweat and physical to the kind of work that relies on imagination, creativity and innovation.

A city is a vehicle for human socio-cultural diversity, it is necessary to design, build and develop a city capable of providing space for the expression of socio-cultural diversity, the synergistic interaction in that pluralism and the appreciative culture in diversity.

From the explanation above, it is seen that the meaning of a good and correct city concept will facilitate the citizens to understand the city's identity more thoroughly which will ultimately lead the citizens to seek and live life activities safely and sustainably to meet their needs.

In line with Sinamo's understanding, Pfefferkorn (2005) also proposes the concept of city's identity that like a product of goods or services, the identity of the city must have an overall basic service function that must be so good. Before the identity of the city is "sold to the market", then a city's identity should firstly solve the basic life problems of the city and its citizens into a priority concerning the need for settlements, employment, transportation, education and other standard aspects.

Thus, it can be said that between the meaning of the city's identity and the fulfillment level of its citizen's

needs have a close and complementary relationship. It means that the city's identity was born from the citizen's needs of the city and vice versa the fulfillment of the citizen's needs of the city because of the clarity of the city's identity as a direction of its development (Amar, 2015).

CONCLUSION

The identity of a city in essence is a trace of civilization displayed throughout the city's developmental history as a manifestation of a long process. The city's identity cannot be figured out at a time which will only create instant culture, so that, the city's identity will be just a slogan and a symbol or a marker of a place, laden with visual manipulation. It should be recognized that city's identity is a by-product of fundamental problem-solving efforts, excavated with sensitivity to the built environment, the natural environment and the socio-cultural environment. So, it is not a goal or permanent end product but rather as an ongoing process.

The search and disclosure of city's identity does not mean seeking a static and predetermined form but creating responsive, responsive and contextual urban works or arrangements that can meet the needs of the city and address the specific problems that are constantly evolving in society and environment.

Things are not less important in the disclosure of city's identity is to make efforts to improve the behavior and needs of urban amenities facilities. Community behavior towards the environment greatly affects the improvement of conditions or even worsens the condition of environmental quality. Therefore, it is necessary to change the mindset and behavior as well as fulfillment of the service's needs of city facilities in demonstrating the strong commitment of local government to realize the meaning of city's identity as crystallization of values rooted in the culture of society

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