

Graduation Plan

Master of Science Architecture, Urbanism & Building Sciences



Graduation Plan: All tracks

Submit your Graduation Plan to the Board of Examiners (Examencommissie-BK@tudelft.nl), Mentors and Delegate of the Board of Examiners one week before P2 at the latest.

The graduation plan consists of at least the following data/segments:

Personal information	
Name	Reza arlianda
Student number	4624394
Telephone number	+6287806381056
Private e-mail address	rezaarlianda@gmail.com

Studio	
Name / Theme	Complex Cities Studio
Teachers / tutors	1 st Mentor: Stephen Read ; 2 nd mentor: Maurice Harteveld
Argumentation of choice of the studio	<p>reflecting to the recent tourism industrialization process that transform everyday life in Yogyakarta, one can see that the city complexity that needs to be considered has not been fully incorporated, causing tremendous spatial reconstruction that leads to spatial segregation and fragmentation. such metropolitan problems that also affected by the global forces can only be solved through macro approach that offered by Complex Cities research group, as it not only focused on the local intervention but also a general policy that needs to be reconsidered.</p> <p>in order to intervene this rushed globalization forces, the rising need for spatial justice and equal participation become important. The embedded residential model of Melayu's society, kampung and its community in Yogyakarta is become overwhelmed by the uncontrolled and unplanned metropolitan development. Rising up to 3.5 million people, the only studio that able to explore such massive population discourse is the complex city studio.</p>

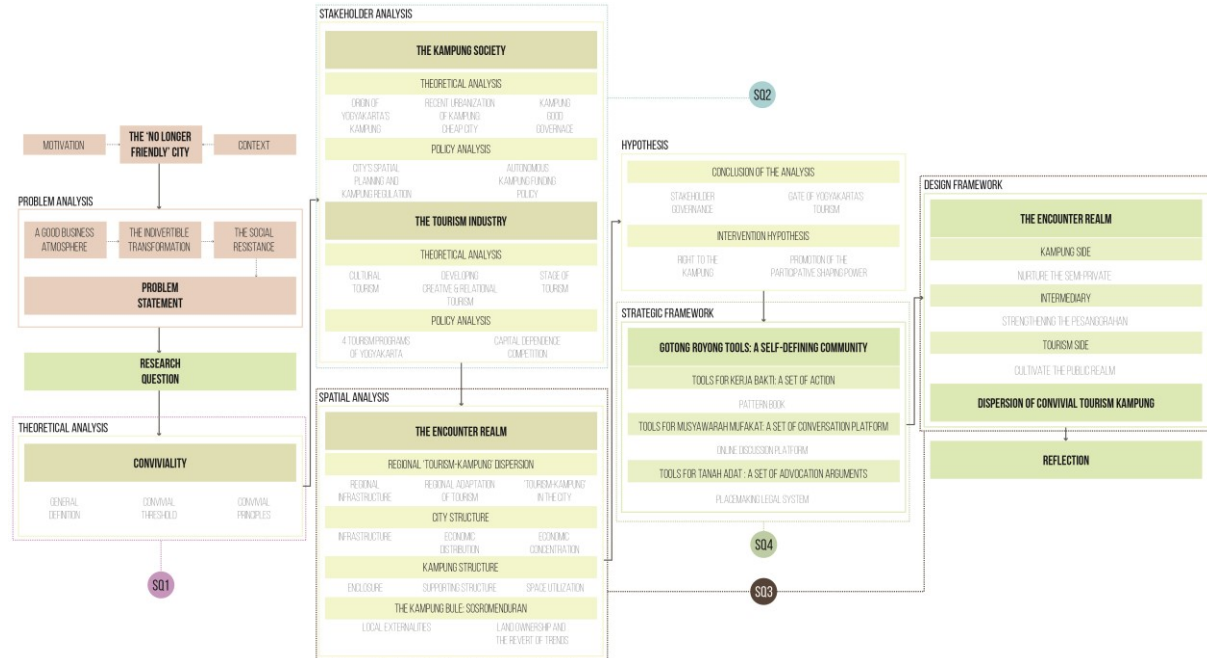
Graduation project	
Title of the graduation project	The co-creation of convivial city reclaiming the right to the kampung in the touristic city case study: Yogyakarta, Indonesia
Goal	
Location:	Yogyakarta, Indonesia
The posed problem,	Indonesia's development of real estate industry is in drastic change during the recent 20 years from its social reformation. one can barely see that the growth of suburbanization and agriculture land transformation due to its neoliberalized economy has transform the cities in unprecedented way. the developmentalist perspective embedded in the urban agenda seeks the profitable sector and exploit the good

	<p>business environment of the city, the tourism sector in Yogyakarta.</p> <p>To summarize, three main problems in Yogyakarta is: The good atmosphere for business, the indivertible transformation which caused by it, and the resistance toward the transformation.</p> <p>Problem statement: Massive privatization and business venture encouraged by the tourism industry has transformed the city in an undesirable way for the locals. A recent sporadic development of high-rise building and expensive economic center without a clear urban planning and transparent decision-making has stimulated a significant protest due to the loss of the livelihood, control, and navigation in their living environment. The city slowly become friendlier for the investor rather than for its citizen; as the inhabitants no longer have the right to their own city.</p>
<p>research questions and</p>	<p>Main Research Question: How can the conviviality concept bridge the indigenous community and the tourism industry in co-creating the friendly tourism kampung in the Yogyakarta city? sub research question:</p> <p>SQ1: How the conviviality idea translated in the urbanism discourse? SQ2: Who are the responsible actors in exercising the convivial tourism kampung? SQ3: How the combination of the kampung's community with the tourism industry shapes the city? SQ4: What are the necessary spatial instruments to co-create a tourism kampung?</p>
<p>design assignment in which these result.</p>	<p>Project Aim: This research will aim to envision harmonization of tourism industry with the autonomous kampung to achieve the convivial city through revitalization of public goods. Explore the convivial network between kampung and stimulate relational tourism with the encounter-intensive public space.</p> <p>keyword: conviviality, autonomous, kampung, tourism, public goods</p>
<p>Process</p>	
<p>Method description</p>	
<p>Theoretical analysis:</p>	

the theoretical exploration of three main concepts: conviviality, relational tourism, and autonomous kampung.

Spatial analysis:

The exploration of the kampung spatiality to reveal the potential public goods intervention by locating the community amenities and common land.



Literature and general practical preference

Alexander, C., Ishikawa, S., Silverstein, M., Ramió, J. R. i., Jacobson, M., & Fiksdahl-King, I. (1977). *A Pattern Language*: Oxford University Press.

ASEAN Secretariat. (2017). *ASEAN Community Progress Monitoring System 2017*.

BPS. (2015). *Indeks pembangunan manusia 2014*. Badan Pusat Statistik Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta.

BPS. (2016). *Statistik Daerah DI Yogyakarta*. Badan Pusat Statistik Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta.

Brown, F., & Hall, D. (2008). Tourism and development in the Global South: the issues. *Third World Quarterly*, 29(5), 839-849.

D'Alisa, G., Demaria, F., & Kallis, G. (2014). *Degrowth: a vocabulary for a new era*: Routledge.

DIY, D. p. (2015). *Statistik kepariwisataan 2015*.

Dwipayana, A., & Eko, S. (2003). *Membangun Good Governance di Desa*. IRE, Yogyakarta.

Fitrat, I. (2015). *Lahan Pertanian Yogyakarta Semakin Menyusut*. Retrieved from <http://www.republika.co.id/berita/koran/news-update/15/06/06/npi8g71-lahan-pertanian-yogyakarta-semakin-menyusut>

Ford, L. R. (1993). A model of Indonesian city structure. *Geographical Review*, 374-396.

Habraken, N. J. (2016). *Cultivating Complexity: The Need for a Shift in Cognition*. *Complexity, Cognition, Urban Planning and Design*, 55-74.

Hajer, M., & Reijndorp, A. (2002). *In search of new public domain*. Rotterdam: NAi Publishers.

Harvey, D. (2007). *A Brief History of Neoliberalism*. USA: Oxford University Press.

Hudalah, D., Zulfahmi, F., & Firman, T. (2013). *Regional Governance in Decentralizing Indonesia: Learning from the Success of Urban-Rural Cooperation in Metropolitan Yogyakarta*. ARI - Springer Asia Series 3, Cleavage, Connection and Conflict in Rural, Urban and Contemporary Asia(5), 65-82.

Illich, I. (1973). *Tools for conviviality*: Harper & Row.

Illich, I., & Lang, A. (1973). *Tools for conviviality*.

Kelch, K. (2014). *Becoming history*. *Taman Siswa and its influence on the Indonesian national education*. (Master), Leiden University, Leiden.

KEMRISTEKDIKTI. (2016). *Statistik pendidikan tinggi 2014/2015*. Inonesia.

Kresna, M. (2017). *Risiko dan nasib buruk pembangunan hotel di Yogyakarta*. Retrieved from <https://tirta.id/risiko-dan-nasib-buruk-pembangunan-hotel-di-yogyakarta-bkWg>

Lonely Planet. (2017). *Yogyakarta is divine inspiration*. Retrieved from <https://www.lonelyplanet.com/indonesia/java/yogyakarta>

MacCannell, D. (1973). Staged Authenticity: Arrangements of Social Space in Tourist Settings. *American Journal of Sociology*, 79(3), 589-603.

Maloney, W. F. (2004). Informality revisited. *World development*, 32(7), 1159-1178.

Marten, G. G. (1986). Traditional agriculture and agricultural research in Southeast Asia. Paper presented at the In: Traditional agriculture in Southeast.

Nasrudin, M. (2013). Aku ingin jogja (Kembali) berhati nyaman. Retrieved from http://www.nasrudin.web.id/2013/06/aku-ingin-jogja-kembali-berhati-nyaman_13.html

Natawidjaja, R. S. (2005). Modern market growth and the changing map of the retail food sector in Indonesia. Paper presented at the Presented at Pacific Food System Outlook (PFSO) 9th Annual Forecasters Meeting. May.

Pelu, C. B. W. (2017). Hutan adat dan narasinya yang tak pernah selesai. Retrieved from <https://indoprogress.com/2017/08/hutan-adat-dan-narasinya-yang-tak-pernah-selesai/>

Putra, F. F. (2013). 'Jogja ora Didol': Bukan cuma mencari haryadi. Retrieved from <https://indoprogress.com/2013/10/jogja-ora-didol-bukan-cuma-mencari-haryadi/>

Putsanra, D. V. (2017). LBH Desak Wali Kota Yogyakarta Cabut Perwal tentang Pasar. Retrieved from <https://tirto.id/lbh-desak-wali-kota-yogyakarta-cabut-perwal-tentang-pasar-ctMz>

Putsanra, D. V., & Aziz, A. (2017). Warga Yogya menolak pembangunan hotel dan apartemen. Retrieved from <https://tirto.id/warga-yogya-menolak-pembangunan-hotel-dan-apartemen-csjG>

Putsanra, D. V., & Hasan, A. M. (2017). Biaya hidup naik, Yogya sudah tidak berhati nyaman. Retrieved from <https://tirto.id/biaya-hidup-naik-yogya-sudah-tidak-berhati-nyaman-cpqM>

Richards, G. (2013). Creativity and tourism in the city. *Current Issues in Tourism*, 17(2), 119-144.

Saroh, M. (2016). Anak muda Yogya terancam tunawisma. Retrieved from <https://tirto.id/anak-muda-yogya-terancam-tunawisma-bw5N>

Sassen, S. (2007). *A Sociology of Globalization*. USA: W. W. Norton & Company, Inc.

Sesanti, A. D. (2016). *Jogja-ku(Dune ora) Didol: Manunggaling Penguasa dan Pengusaha dalam Kebijakan Pembangunan Hotel di Yogyakarta*: STPN Press.

Sidik, F. (2015). Menggali Potensi Lokal Mewujudkan Kemandirian Desa. *JKAP (Jurnal Kebijakan dan Administrasi Publik)*, 19(2), 115-131.

Sullivan, J. (1986). Kampung and state: The role of government in the development of urban community in Yogyakarta. *Indonesia*(41), 63-88.

Timothy, D. J. (1999). Participatory Planning A View of Tourism in Indonesia. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 26(2), 371-391.

UURI. (2014). *Undang Undang Republik Indonesia No 6/2014 Tentang Desa*.

Wijoyono, E. (2011). *Dinamika Pembangunan Kawasan di Yogyakarta; Peluang atau Ancaman*. Retrieved from <https://elantowow.wordpress.com/2011/05/13/dinamika-pembangunan-kawasan-di-yogyakarta-peluang-atau-ancaman/>

Wijoyono, E. (2014). *Yogyakarta Kota Pusaka? Hal penting Apa Yang Harus Dilestarikan?* Retrieved from <https://elantowow.wordpress.com/2014/09/21/yogyakarta-kota-pusaka-hal-penting-apa-yang-harus-dilestarikan/>

Wise, A., & Velayutham, S. (2013). Conviviality in everyday multiculturalism: some brief comparisons between Singapore and Sydney. *Sage, European Journal of Cultural Studies*, 1-25.

Reflection

Relevance

Social relevance:

the pro-growth economic policies and the local autonomy government have give a way for the privatization process as an optimist attempt to increase the number of housing, jobs, education, and basic amenities at the local scale. but such optimism lead to the massive suburbanization and spatial fragmentation generated unconsciously, producing the dystopian society that suffer massive environment degradation such as loss of biodiversity and resource availability for public utility. the importance to rethink on how the development should be oriented arise in respond to the incapability for the society to participate and express their contextual aspiration in the existing exclusive spatial planning that still crowded by international agenda such as globalization and neo-liberalization.

Scientific relevance:

even though there are strong critical discourse and legitimation that capitalist urbanism creates a massive gentrification and expulsion, there are little translation that can guide the policymakers to restructure the growth, especially those who hails from the global south. underlining the multidisciplinary attempt, the bridging research from urban planning with tourism discourse would enrich the vocabulary either for both discipline discourses and also a political orientation for the future. this research aims to envision the alternative future of urbanization with the utilization of contemporary industrialization of tourism.

The further contribution to the urbanism discourse is in the exploration of urban design and planning of conviviality. Despite the friendliness and hospitality are always the major parameter that cited by people when they have to describe the quality of the city, the discourse in conviviality is barely explored in the urbanism science. Most people will use statement like "I like Barcelona, the people there are really friendly" as an answer if they are being asked "which city you like the most?", but in the science of the city itself such simple terminology are being overlooked. In this thesis, the spatiality and policy about conviviality are being tested.

Position:

Tourism is inevitable, the more transportation and information technology advanced, and the extensive pressure to increase the global competitiveness, the more for the industry keeps growing. The aim of this research is not to stop the tourism and repel the tourist and the investor, nor condemning and close the city from the foreigner. The aim is to emphasize on the public goods and local needs to balance the industrialization of the tourism, ensure the availability of collective resources and place of exchange (culturally, commercially, or even pleasure) for any inhabitants without a slight exclusion.

Time planning

