

University of Cologne

Department of Geography



Certificate

This certifies that

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has participated in the Summer School
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Title of paper:

Challenging Social Production Habitat through
Community Architecture Practice:
Investigation to New Emerging Professional Roles in Development Process

Title of poster:

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Prof. Dr. rer. nat. Tabea Bork-Hüffer

Challenging Social Production Habitat through Community Architecture Practice:

Investigation to New Emerging Professional Roles in Development Process

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INTRODUCTION

URBANIZATION IN INDONESIA	LAISSEZ-FAIRRE DEVELOPMENT	SELF-HELP HOUSE
SOCIAL PRODUCTION HABITAT	SOCIAL CAPITAL	COMMUNITY ARCHITECTURE PRACTICE

Indonesia is one of the best places to learn the real phenomenon of urbanization. Population in Indonesia is about 260 million people, and it makes Indonesia as the fourth most populated nation on the earth. State Ministry for Development Planning (BAPPENAS) has made a forecasting related to Indonesian population, and it is estimated 56 – 68 % people living in the city in 2020 with 1,7 % urbanization rate each year. Therefore, as similar to other heavily populated developing nations, Indonesia also shares the same typical problem of 'Laissez-Fairre' development due to difficulties of land and housing provision that indicates by occupation of land near riverbanks, beside railway tracks, under the bridge, canal, and another unsecured zone. In the context of Indonesia, self-help is clearly visible as a prominent means to afford housing needs. Indonesian Ministry of Public Works and Housing Affairs' report indicated that eighty percent of housing in Indonesia is made by a self-help approach. "Social Production of Habitat" is a phrase to describe the method of people to produce their own habitat: dwellings, villages, neighborhood, or even in large part of cities. They may be found in the rural and urban settings that initiate from spontaneous individual or familial self-constructions to collective productions. Their works imply on high levels of networking organization, broad participation and various agencies to conduct a negotiation and advocacy with collaboration both public and private institutions—although, in general, they are implemented with very little or no support from the institutions. Social production of habitat is a process (and product) that identifies, exploits, develops relationship within community (social capital). Through a civic network, social capital can nurture norms of reciprocity that could strengthen the level of trust within a society to work together in solving their common problems. Further to this issue, the role of professional roles in architecture that can fundamentally solve architectural and urbanism problems – particularly in the case of Indonesia and Southeast Asia. To present the gap between conventional architectural practice and the majority of the urban problem in Indonesia, focusing on informal settlement and community development.

RESEARCH OBJECTIVE

In the context of Indonesian, where self-help housing is commonly applied in the spatial practice of the common mass, we do need another approach to push out this potential in order to challenge marginalisation, inequality, informality, and environmental degradation. Therefore, community architecture practice can be a promising breakthrough in the development context since it accommodates the notion of participation and empowerment in different ways. Community development is a profession that requires creativity in design (both the process and the outcome) more than the attitude of social working that lacks proper applied knowledge and capability. Based on these premises, this research finally aims to find out certain objectives including:

- To describe and provide evidence of work by community architecture in Indonesia which incorporates participation and citizen empowerment as their main tool in their works
- To investigate whether community architecture can be considered as new emerging professional roles in architecture that can fundamentally solve architectural and urbanism problems – particularly in the case of Indonesia and Southeast Asia
- To present the gap between conventional architectural practice and the majority of the urban problem in Indonesia, focusing on informal settlement and community development.

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

- What the elements of community architecture practice that are suitable to Indonesian urbanism context and how it can both academically and professionally contribute to the development context?
- How to rethink habitat as a means of production, particularly in the context of social production habitat, through community architecture practice?
- What community architecture can accelerate in terms of human settlements both quantity and quality in Indonesia? and how to apply it both academically and professionally?

METHOD

This will be an ethnographic research with a focus on one case study organisation, ARKOM. Their initial works were mostly in Yogyakarta, however, lately their action has been expanded in several cities in Indonesia; ARKOM SOLO, ARKOM EAST JAVA, ARKOM MAKASSAR, and ARKOM SEMARANG. Understandings the case studies from ARKOM practice hopefully will lead to new findings in architecture and offer new approach in challenging social production habitat – in this case, addressing urban issues through participatory and empowerment approaches – also to know what effect their operation to the common mass.

Thus, it will be excavated through several strategies including: USE OF SECONDARY SOURCES (articles, journals, reports) from the case study organizations and other supportive documents.

USE OF PRIMARY SOURCES (semi structured interviews, observation, focus group discussion) from community architecture and other related community organizations.

One of the key strengths of ethnographic research is that it allows for a detailed portrayal of complexity at the individual and communal level. In other words, it treats actors as integrated human beings who are at once objects and subjects and whose thoughts, actions, experiences, and ascriptions of meaning are constantly worthy.

IMAGE PREFERENCES



1. MAPPING 2. MAP ANALYSIS 3. PLANNING 4. DESIGNING 5. WORKING DRAWING / PLAN 6. COMMUNITY ACTIONS



PARTICIPATORY PROCESS and KNOWLEDGE TRANSFER

