

**NETWORK ANALYSIS AS AN ALTERNATE TOOL IN CONSIDERING
INFORMAL HOUSING DEVELOPMENT
CASE STUDY: SESAOT VILLAGE, WEST LOMBOK, INDONESIA**

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One of the real effects of urbanization is the growth of informal housing. Some informal housing can easily found in urban area, while some others hiding in a community of houses such as in rental houses or among the public housing projects. The characteristics of informal housing are: 1) it usually fulfilled with many types and quality the houses. It could be steel construction, hut, and bamboo without window; even formed by rattan, 2) the location is very important for urban people to build a house. People will always try to allocate their houses as near as their works or office.

Besides those characteristics, there are some problems of developing and own informal housing, such as: 1) oftentimes, government provides basic infrastructure for housing, but the program is not in a good planning and good implementation and as the results they leave the location, 2) lack of land to build a house, 3) lack of economic ability of society to build a house, 4) one of the serious problems of informal housing is no guarantee of ownership the house.

This paper is about a model of access or networks reinforcement in developing informal housing. The model consists of three concepts. They are: ego-centric network (individual groups), collaborative network (community of housing to access the sources of payment) and changing network.

The location of study is Sesaot Village, West Lombok, Indonesia. This village is potential as a tour village. Most of the people in the village are low income society. Although they are not supported by high income, but they can build a network of themselves in order to build a new house among them. They hand in hand together to build a healthy house to live in. The development of informal housing in this village is significant enough. Generally, there are 5 new houses in every year and 10 houses having good quality.

This paper illustrates how the three concepts are implemented to analyze empiric data in that village and how their efforts to develop an informal housing individually or grouping (whether it is developing a new house or increasing the quality of the house).

As a result of analyzes, I find that some available networks, indicate how the sources having access and important role in informal housing development such as: providing materials, financial aids, tools and other instruments that can produce the policies of informal housing development. At least, the result can give other views or opinions of the government due to informal housing development engaged many segments.

Key words: informal, housing, network

Managing Urban Spatial Conflict Around River Bank Area In Indonesia

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River bank area plays the main role in the part of human history. Traditional society uses the river as a place to live, as a path to walk along their history. For the large part of Indonesian people river bank still hold the vital role for urban poor who live in squatter, since this area neglected in main part of urban planning. The government still impress with “grand architecture” and forgotten the urban poor who lives in river bank as a part of urban citizen.

Urban planning which neglect river bank area, creates urban squatter, reduces the urban environment quality and encourages the urban conflict between government and urban society.

Set of actions and policy needs to be created in order to increase quality of river bank area. Thus the river bank area can be revitalized to increase the quality of urban visual and human living condition.

This study analyses the program of river bank arrangement in Yogyakarta, Banjarmasin and Padang with its urban characteristic, then formulated a conclusion for the river bank arrangement that solve the urban spatial conflict in Indonesia.

Key words: urban, conflict, river bank area

**URBAN DEVELOPMENT THROUGH PRIORITY AND STRATEGIC PROJECT
DEVELOPMENT CONTROL BASE ON
CONSTRUCTION DRIVEN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

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National economic in Indonesia had been increasingly from year 2002 till today when the crisis had fallen down the Asia countries's economic performance including Indonesia in year 1997-2000. Indonesia got a multy complex crisis such as social aspec, politic, and culture. The right concept is needed to increase the prosperity in the future.

Construction driven economic development concept in strategic project that has highly priority can be used as main concept in urban development in Indonesia Region, such as regency, city, province, and national. This paper will give a new pattern when doing a planning process and integrated urban development with input-output, internal-external condition including push-pull factors towards and forwards linkages. This paper explains stakeholders position, their function, management knowledgebase, skills and tools that use the state of art risk management and dynamic simulation technology knowhow to get the comprehensive result.

Some lecture and experts already had teached, researched, and implemented the concept that oriented to the sustainable development. Finally, they build a Center for Construction Industry Development at Engineering Faculty, University of Indonesia as a part of Engineering Center at Engineering Faculty, University of Indonesia in year 2003 for implementation of the concept in many regions in the future.

This paper is a result from a research of Center for Construction Industry Development at Engineering Faculty, University of Indonesia and will keep continue to get the better one that will be usefull to identify all stakeholders such as planner, researcher, project owner, marketing, policy maker from the government, private, capital owner and other beneficiaries, who will get the positif and negatif impact in urban development.

Aestheticization of Urban Space: The Little Obama Statue on Menteng Park, Jakarta

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The new elected Jakarta governor, Fauzi Bowo, ordered to build a little statue of Obama inside the park. It causes endless debate and polemic about the presence of the statue. The elected US President Barrack Obama symbolized a new hope for young talented minority person who becomes a superpower country president that led into a better future in the world. Even Obama has Indonesian stepfather and spent his childhood time in 1970– 1971, he does not have significant relationship with local community.

The presence of little Obama statue does not have any related context with the spirit and the everyday life of community. It becomes meaningless art work without mental and history connections with local surroundings.

The move towards a postmodern city is a move towards forms of consumption that are significant more for their symbolic rather than their functional aspects (Jayne 2006). Urban development coincides with an aestheticization of everyday life that both excites and numbs the senses. Symbolic and idealized consumption, however, ends up hiding the conflicts and social disparities that flourish in the city. This approach has the merit of everyday practices of consumption that happen in cities and its narratives are important despite the normative overload that often characterize them (de Certeau 1984).

This paper investigates the aestheticization of Menteng Park. Based on historical perspective and observation of community's everyday life, we identified the park has lost its connection with urban and community's context. It breeds man's alienation from its own artifact. While we believe that open space should be designed based on the spirit of community to encourage democratic life.

Key words: aestheticization, Menteng, symbolic