

(別紙様式8)

専攻分野及び研究計画

Field of Study and Research Plan

Name in full,
in your native language

(姓名(自国語))

<u>ALYANI</u>	,	<u>SHABRINA</u>	
(Surname)		(Given name)	(Middle name)

Name in Roman capital letters

(姓名(ローマ字))

<u>ALYANI</u>	,	<u>SHABRINA</u>	
(Surname)		(Given name)	(Middle name)

Nationality

(国籍)

Indonesia

Proposed study program in Japan (Outline your field of study on this side and the specific of your study program on the reverse side of this sheet. This section is one of the most important references for selection. The statement must be typewritten or written in block letters. Additional sheets of paper may be attached if necessary. If plagiarism or fraud is discovered after selection, the selection will be cancelled retroactively.)

日本での研究計画;この研究計画は、選考の重要な参考となるので、表面に専攻分野の概要を、裏面に研究計画の詳細を具体的に記入すること。記入はタイプ又は楷書によるものとし、必要な場合は別紙を追加してもよい。なお、採用後に不正、盗用等が判明した場合は遡って採用を取り消す。

If you have Japanese language ability, write in Japanese.
(相当の日本語能力を有する者は、日本語により記入すること。)

1 Present Field of study(現在の専攻分野)

I graduated with bachelor's degree in Architecture from Universitas Indonesia. My field of study is architecture. Architecture major in my university focused on the practice of architectural design, in which students are required to join architectural studio every semester as a compulsory course. The design projects range from small creative space and house to public building and urban-scale project.

I had been fascinated with contemporary Japanese architecture design. During my college years, I had been given the chance to study abroad in Tokyo, Japan, in which I used this opportunity to see, experience, and learn about Japanese architecture. I collected some examples of contemporary Japanese houses that have a courtyard in it and studied them to find the spatial characteristics. The study was done in Architectural Design Laboratory under the supervision of Murata Ryo at Tokyo Institute of Technology. After I came back, I used what I had studied before as materials for my graduation thesis. In my thesis, I focused on the comparative study of courtyard design in Indonesian and Japanese residential architecture.

I am interested in the interrelationship between human interaction, social condition, and cultural background in architecture. As for my architectural design interest, it revolves around house design and

urban development. As an architect, I believe it is important to be observant to the surrounding, open-minded towards new ideas, and creative enough to elaborate many considerations into design. Studying abroad to pursue a degree in architecture, specifically studying the design of public space as a part of urban development of a city, is a step I'm willing to take in this journey of becoming an architect.

2 Your research topic in Japan: Describe articulately the research you wish to carry out in Japan.

(渡日後の研究テーマ: 日本においてどういった研究がしたいかを明確に記入すること)

Attached in separate paper

(Study program is attached after research topic)

Research Topic

Enjoyable Spatial Experience in the City:
A Study on Privately-Owned Public Space in Tokyo

Introduction

The designing of public space is critical in the development of cities. A city is experienced through its public space. Enjoyability in experiencing a space might be a subjective matter, but a public space with good qualities will more likely attract and entertain more people. Streets, sidewalks, city squares, parks, etc. can be included as public spaces. Private organizations and public governmental bodies can take part in developing the city by making a public space as a part of their buildings, known as privately-owned public space.

Several Tokyo neighborhoods offer unique atmosphere of public life that appeals foreigners who come to the city. Some of them are produced by spaces owned and operated by private developers and management firms; known as privately owned public space. Privately-owned public space contributes in enriching city life and urban greening. These are public assets that can be enjoyed by anyone, especially the local residents and those working around the area. However privatization of public space has consequences of blurring the definition of public space and making private sectors have bigger act in society. The research will focus on the definition, role and characteristics of privately owned public space, and how they contribute to the fast-paced urban development.

Public Space

Public space is a place where anyone has access into it. The involvement of a community is significant in public space, as a space cannot be considered public unless it is occupied by the community members (Kimmelman, 2012).

In Japan, flexibility is one of distinctive characteristic of space, be it in a house or outside. In fact, Tokyo and other Asian cities are based on the model of “change.” Rather than a huge space devoted for gathering and commercial activities, public space is not big, but spreading in the city. Whereas, Western conception of public space involves large, open area devoted for gathering. The difference in the characteristics of space is due to culturally shaped perception that changes our understanding of space, our relationship to space, and our use of space.

In Japan, people generally spend the time being constantly in contact with other people. Average Japanese spend much time in the public realm that they do not need to emphasize a certain space as being ‘public,’ implies that anywhere outside the private residence can considered as public. It is

supported by Catherine Slessor in 'Japan on the Edge' that stated, "Japanese people tend to live their lives in public: in cafés, bars, restaurants, shopping malls, parks, and temples. This animated and inhabited public realm generates a strong sense of community and encourages social cohesion." These spaces where social & economic exchanges take place, where the possibility of meeting new acquaintance increases, and where cultures mix, are known as 'civic space.' These kind of urban activities also occur in privately-owned public space, despite its ownership belonging to private sector.

Research Methods

Qualitative method is used to conduct the research. Fieldwork observatory will be done to figure out the spatial characteristic of the space, along with the mixed activities that makes a space able to be categorized as a civic space. Interview with the people in the setting will be done to understand the perception of space through the participant point of view.

Expected Outcome

Comprehensive explanation of the conception of 'public' in Japanese culture, definition of public space in private realm, and spatial characteristic and use of privately owned public spaces in the urban area in Tokyo are the major aim of the research.

Comparing Tokyo with Indonesia's capital city, Jakarta, both are highly populated urban areas that grow rapidly in terms of its infrastructure and commercial settings¹. However, vibrant and culturally unique civic spaces are not commonly found in Jakarta. Enjoyable public spaces are only located in specific area of the city, thus minimizing the chance of interaction and community building for the locals. Due to this concern, I believe studying the perception of space through the Japanese point of view would be relevant and gain me beneficial knowledge in improving the quality of urban public space in Jakarta.

¹ According to the latest Demographic World Urban Area, Japan (Tokyo-Yokohama) and Indonesia (Jabodetabek / Jakarta-Bogor-Depok-Tangerang-Bekasi) are consecutively placed as the first and second largest built-up urban areas in the world, with the estimated population of approximately 37.9 million in Tokyo-Yokohama and 31.8 million in Jabodetabek.

3 Study program in Japan: (Describe in detail and with specifics – particularly concerning the ultimate goal(s) of your research in Japan)
(研究計画: 詳細かつ具体的に記入し、特に研究の最終目標について具体的に記入すること。)

I intend to pursue master program in Tokyo Institute of Technology under the supervision of Murata Ryo [Architectural Design Laboratory]. The research topic that I wish to carry is the perception of space and spatial characteristic of privately owned public space in the urban area in Tokyo.

If I am accepted, I will come to Japan in September 2018. During the first year of study (September 2018-August 2019), I plan to take architectural courses related to design, urban, and environment, such as:

- Architectural Design Studio I and II
- Theory of Architectural Design I
- Architectural Theory for Urban Space
- Passive Solar Design
- Modern Architecture in Japan
- Design and Technology
- Architectural Tour
- Architectural Workshop

I also plan to join internship in architectural firm to train myself in working with other people in the working environment. Having a chance to do internship in one of well-known architectural firms in Tokyo is, I believe, a precious chance and advantage of being a master student in Department of Architecture at Tokyo Institute of Technology. As an architecture student who is fascinated with contemporary Japanese architecture design, this is a chance for me to experience working and learning architecture in a way I never had before.

Besides taking architectural course, I will take the Japanese language's intermediate level course in the university because I plan to attain a proficiency level in Japanese and pass JLPT N2/N1 during my study in university. I believe the ability to communicate in Japanese is necessary to understand Japanese culture, values, and characters in daily life. Another reason is that language ability is required to apply for work in architectural firms in Japan. The ability to communicate in Japanese also makes it easier to interact and make friends with the locals.

During the second year of study (September 2019-August 2020), I will start the literature review and collect references related to the intended research topic. Literature reviews include relevant books and past research with similar topic. I will start the fieldwork observation and interview to collect the data.

The obtained data will be processed and analyzed, as well as being discussed with sensei and laboratory members during the seminar.

Qualitative method is chosen to conduct the research, such as the fieldwork observatory and interview. According to Norman Denzin and Yvonna Lincoln, qualitative research is multi-method in focus, involving an interpretive, naturalistic approach to its subject matter. Qualitative researcher studies things in their natural settings, attempting to interpret phenomena in terms of the meanings people bring to them. Fieldwork observatory is considered to be an appropriate method in figuring out the spatial characteristic of the space, along with the mixed activities that makes a space able to be categorized as a civic space. Interview with the people in the setting will also be beneficial to understand the perception of space through the participant point of view. Thus, this method is considered appropriate to conduct a research that aims to understand the perception of space in urban area through the Japanese point of view. The area being studied will be the privately owned public spaces where social interaction and public activities occur. These spaces are appealing because of its vibrancy and characteristic to the surrounding neighborhood.

According to “Tokyo Survey Book 2: Making Tokyo’s Open Spaces More Enjoyable” published by The Mori Memorial Foundation, privately owned public space in Tokyo are numerous in Chiyoda, Chuo, and Minato wards, as well as the area around the West Exit of Shinjuku station. Direct visit and observation to the site is needed to decide the scope of the area of the research. The ultimate goal of observing and studying the selected urban public area is to have a better understanding of the qualities that contributes to enriching city life.

After finishing master study, I wish to apply for working in Japanese architectural firm. I believe to be a good architect requires a balance of theory from school and working experience. There are knowledge that architect can only learn through working experience, such as to learn the real process from designing until building it, the rules and problems in the site that sometimes restrict the design, and so on. In the field, one needs creativity to solve the problems and this is one of the things that I want to achieve through working experience.

Having a one-year experience of studying abroad in Tokyo Institute of Technology for a year (2016-2017), I developed an appreciation to the Japanese work ethic of hard work, honesty, discipline, and responsibility. I am encouraged to stay longer in Japan after graduation so I can train myself as an architect and learn the good qualities from the Japanese work ethic. I genuinely hope that the experiences and chances from the university and Japanese government will shape me into a better person who can share my knowledge to the urban development in my country.

References

- [1] DeLisi, Anthony. "Temporal Meanings and Flexible Spaces in Tokyo." *Agora Journal of Urban Planning and Design*, 2017, pp.37-41.
- [2] Németh, Jeremy. *Defining a Public: The Management of Privately Owned Public Space.* University of Colorado, 2008. Paper.
- [3] Groat, Linda and David Wang. "Architectural Research Methods." New Jersey: Wiley, 2013, pp.218-225.
- [4] Perren, Claudia and Miriam Mlecek. "Perception in Architecture: Here and Now." Cambridge Scholars Publishing, 2015.
- [5] Slessor, Catherine. "Japan on the Edge – Reconciling Ritual with Reality." The Free Library. 2001 EMAP Architecture.
- [6] "Tokyo Survey Book 2: Making Tokyo's Open Spaces More Enjoyable." The Mori Memorial Foundation, 2011.