

論文 / 著書情報  
Article / Book Information

題目(和文)	災害復興住宅に対する住民の適応からみたジャワの住居における社会的交流に関する研究
Title(English)	Study on Social Interaction in Javanese Dwelling through Analyses of Residents' Adjustments in Post Disaster Housing
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種別(和文)	論文要旨
Type(English)	Summary

(博士課程)  
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## 論文要旨

THESIS SUMMARY

専攻 : Department of	Built Environment	専攻	申請学位 (専攻分野) : 博士 Academic Degree Requested Doctor of (Philosophy )
学籍番号 : Student ID Number			指導教員 (主) : Ryuzo Ohno Academic Advisor(main)
学生氏名 : Student's Name	Syam Rachma Marcillia		指導教員 (副) : Academic Advisor(sub)

要旨 (英文 800 語程度)

Thesis Summary (approx.800 English Words )

Dwellings offer not only physical but also psychological amenities that sustain and support the residents which often essentials to the survival of their occupants. It is not only contained within a 'house', but also on the surrounding environments such as streets, facilities etc. that varies depend on the cultures. Similarly, various shape, arrangement of space, etc. can also varies an expression of different cultures. In Java, social interaction is an important cultural background where a house is a living environment that represents the philosophical concept of society. Post disaster housing as a dwelling is also a built environment that acts as a setting for human activities.

In order to understand how the culture-environment relationship in disaster circumstances, by considering the importance of social values in Javanese community, the objectives of this dissertation is to study the residents' perception, evaluation, adaptation and adjustments especially related to social interaction in different type of post disaster housing environment after Java 2006 earthquake. Self-built post disaster housing is studied as presumably the most ideal dwelling condition because the residents built and design their house from temporary to permanent condition based from their own cognition. Core-structure housing is studied as the most flexible donated housing because each house only consist of columns and roof structure with external toilet, while the arrangement of spaces are made by the residents themselves and dome donated housing was chosen because it is the most restricted condition of donated housing where the structure as well as space re-arrangement are hard to be changed especially since the residents does not have the knowledge relate to the dome structure.

This study presumed that restricted condition of the post disaster housing would to give a clearer understanding of how residents make adjustments to facilitate their social interaction lifestyle. The adjustments are being made because certain behaviors, cognitive processes, etc. of personal and social interaction need to be facilitated since they held important meanings. Therefore in this study, after finding out how residents social interaction and space cognition in their 'ideal' situation of self-built post disaster housing (chapter 3), later on the study try to analyze the different of physical adjustments in three different type of post disaster housing (chapter 4) and then analyzing the activities and cognition in outdoor spaces of fixed dome post disaster housing and its surrounding environment (chapter 5) and at last to know the residents' community activities and evaluation on donated post disaster housing(chapter 6). Through a comprehensive study by questionnaires, interviews, physical data collection and observations of residents' activities in different types of post disaster housing and settlement, this study strives know how residents facilitate their personal and social activities in their dwellings even in constraint situation like post disaster housing.

The results highlighted the importance of social interaction that need to be facilitate in Java dwelling even at in constraint situation. Meaning, values and ideals of social interaction are reflected on their perception of spaces in the house as well as their usage and physical-behavior adjustments. Post-disaster housing should be built not only for emergency situations, but also to accommodate residents' way of life in a long term needs. It is necessary that even in post disaster housing need to consider social interaction importance as culturally sensitive design for reconstruction recovery. The self-built and open ended core-structure design post disaster housing is more facilitative environment than restricted dome housing with similar community activities values, space perception, behavior and physical adaptation and adjustments made to their dwellings to facilitate social interactions. In area where built environment is inhibiting such as in case of dome housing where residents' certain behaviors are impeded, residents also have adapted and adjusted to retain prior lifestyles but larger consequences were made to the house outdoor and neighborhood environment to facilitate residents' social interaction. Evaluation shows that the need for flexibility, personalization and easiness for maintenance are inevitable as most of the residents used to fix or maintain their own house. The condition in dome house where misfit in house design and outdoor spaces are unchangeable had resulted in residents' dissatisfaction rather compare to more flexible core-structure house. This study shows that facilitating social interactions and flexible, open-ended design for Javanese dwellings are vital for survivors to transition to a new environment.

備考：論文要旨は、和文 2000 字と英文 300 語を 1 部ずつ提出するか、もしくは英文 800 語を 2 部提出してください。

Note : Thesis Summary should be submitted in either a copy of 2000 Japanese Characters and 300 Words (English) or 2 copies of 800 Words (English).