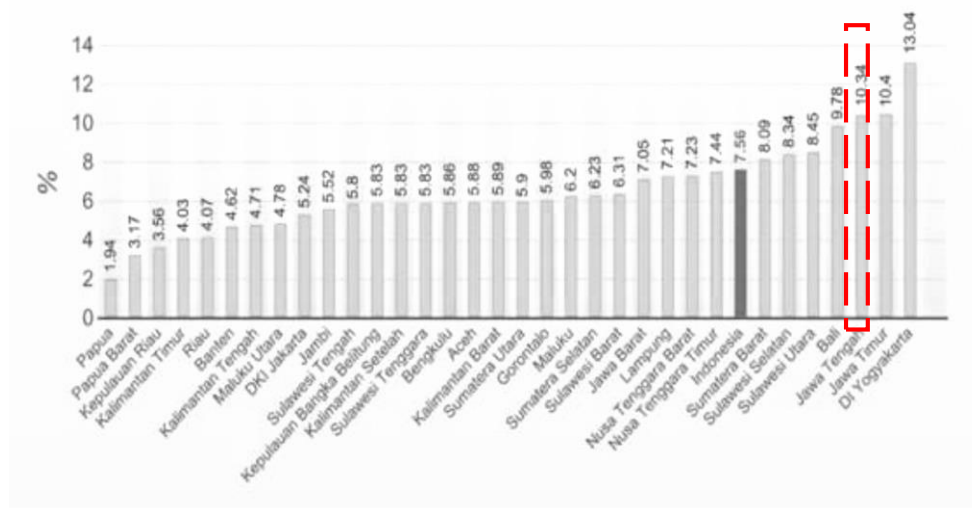


CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

The Central Java Province is one of the biggest population of senior citizen that live and stay aged range from 60 up, as shown in the picture 1.1 it explains the graphical population data from 2012 national socio-economic survey by central bureau of statistic bulletins titled the data preview of 2013 health information, that central java province has placed in 3rd rank of most populated senior citizen from provincial scoop in Indonesian republic.



Picture 1. 1 Senior citizen population by provincial scoop
Source : Central Bureau of Statistic (RI, 2012)

This table indicates the needs of proper senior citizen facilities such as senior living, housing etc that need to be made in order to carry out the basic laws 1945 (UUD 45) article 28 H paragraph 1 ,stated that “ Every person has the right to live a prosperous and spiritual life, to live, and to get a good and healthy living environment and be entitled to health services “. That should be covered for all humans that live in this country but at some point in the reality mostly the senior citizen are forgotten , the simple fact that shown in the results of the 2013 recapitulation of reports on updating and mapping data of people with social welfare problems and potential sources of social welfare in the central java province , there’s still a lot of neglected senior citizen figure speech there are 125.591 (3,48 %) neglected senior citizen aged form 60 up (Dinas Sosial Jawa Tengah, 2013).

From the data’s shown above the questions turns to, what’s the most that the senior citizen in central java needs? One of them are housing, shelter, a place to living a proper life in their golden year. Then we need to look up the regulations made by social ministry of the republic of Indonesia, there’s stated from 2009 regulations about senior living facilities that expressing their job are to provide curative, rehabilitative, promote guidance, service and social rehabilitation in the form of basic education, physical, mental, social, skills training, re socialization for abandoned and abandoned

proneness in order to live a reasonable life in the family, and the community, as well as the assessment and preparation of service and referral standards.

The central java province capital city is Semarang, as the capital city of central java province and in the top five of Indonesia biggest city, Semarang only have 3 active nursing home facilities, two of it are private owned nursing home, those facilities are:

- Panti Sosial Tresna Werdha Pucang Gading
- Panti Sosial Tresna Werdha Pelkris Elim
- Panti Sosial Tresna Werdha Harapan ibu

In which each facilities could only shelters maximum of 100 souls, despite the fact from Semarang city social services that in this city lived more than 300.000 senior citizen from 1.765.896 that means more than 17% of Semarang population are senior citizens, and the number will keep growing up in parallel with the growing life expectancy of Semarang city.

From the description written above, we could pull the red line that the number of nursing homes or senior citizen could not sheltering the needs of neglected senior citizen that lives in this city, the lack of the senior citizen facilities became a forgotten problem that needs to be addressed and solved, as a architecture student in Semarang city the writer proposed an idea to designing a proper elderly housing in the form of final assignment titled “ *Elderly Housing Apartment In Semarang City* “.

1.2 GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

1.2.1 GOALS

Obtaining optimal design idea from Design and Planning of Social Institution Tresna Werdha Semarang by knowing and describing the problems of the residents of the elderly population in terms of facilities and standards of universal design as well as applying the potential and characteristics of Semarang City as a tropical area to fit with the local environmental context so as to provide optimum comfort inhabitants in terms of architectural quality

1.2.2 OBJECTIVES

To establish a set of guidelines in designing the Elderly Housing Apartment in Semarang based on the humanistic facilities problem by applying the principles of tropical architecture and universal design standards.

1.3 BENEFITS

1.3.1 SUBJECTIVE

- As a basis, further guidance and reference in the preparation of Architectural Planning and Design Programming Platform (LP3A) based on research through designs preceded by secondary data research related to Semarang City area which then will be continued in graphic form
- To fulfill one of the requirements following the Final Project at the Department of Architecture Faculty of Engineering Diponegoro University of Semarang.

1.3.2 OBJECTIVE

- Can be useful as an additional knowledge reference and add insight for the reader in general, and for architecture students in particular.

1.4 SCOPE

1.4.1 SUBSTANTIAL SCOPE

The scope is limited to matters relating to architectural aspects in facility planning with universal principles to improve the quality of life both physically and spiritually. The discussion at the point of emphasis on matters relating to the disciplines of architecture. Which will then be used as the Foundation for Planning and Designing Elderly Housing Apartment Semarang.

1.4.2 SPATIAL SCOPE

Spatial scope including the choices of places that only in the area of Semarang city.

1.5 METHODS OF DISCUSSION

The discussion is done by using descriptive method, which is by collecting, explaining, compiling and analyzing the data so that obtained a program planning and design approach for subsequently used in the preparation of the program and the basic concept of planning and design. The methods used in the preparation of this writing include:

1.5.1 DESCRIPTIVE METHODS by doing data collection. Data collection is done by: literature study / literature study, data from related institutions, interviews with resource persons, field observation and internet browsing.

1.5.2 DOCUMENTATIVE METHODS by documenting the data into which the compilation of this paper is written. How to document the data is to obtain a visual image of the photographs that are produced.

1.5.3 COMPARATIVE METHODS by comparing senior citizen living facilities that in a good standart of elderly housing apartment.

From the data's that have been collected, conducted identification and analysis to obtain a fairly complete picture of the characteristics and conditions that exist, so it can be compiled to a Platform Program Planning and Design Elderly Housing Apartment in Semarang.

1.6 SYSTEMATIC DISCUSSION

The framework of the report of planning and design of Final Project with the title of Social House Tresna Werdha Semarang is as follows:

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

Contains Background, Objectives and Objectives, Benefits, Scope of Discussion, Writing Methods, Systematics Discussion, and Thinking Flow.

CHAPTER II: LITERATURE REVIEW

Discusses the literature relating to the definition of the Werdha Home or retirement house and other facilities that support the activities of the Werdha Panti residents, the special standards of the Werdha Home, the special requirements of the elderly housing facilities and

the universal principles of design and comparative study review. Obtained from existing literature studies, guidelines and regulations, which will be used in planning and as input for the process of planning and design approaches.

CHAPTER III: SPECIAL REVIEW

Contains about the general picture of Semarang city as the location of design development of Elderly Housing Apartment in Semarang city covering location, condition and spatial policy and potency of Semarang city as location of planning.

1.7 FLOW CHART

