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Composing the theme of city to be diverse and sustainable

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Composing the theme of city to be diverse and sustainable

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Abstract. To give a path for developing a city needs a theme. City's goal stated in a document of a spatial plan were too broad and insufficient detail in giving a direction. To make more detail and precise, every city has to compose a city theme. It is developed based on the potential, the uniqueness, the excellence, and the sustainability of its human resources, natural resources, and man-made resources. An integration among the three of resources which have the highest score become a theme of the city. The aim of this research was to formulate the conceptual framework to compose a city theme. The research design was the interview survey in Banda Aceh, Banjarmasin, and Kupang. Informants were the government officials, academics, figures, the private sector and public who considered related to the intended information being collected. Having set the conceptual framework, the interview directed to check the implementation in realities. The result was that the conceptual framework could accommodate the phenomenon of composing the theme of the city. Yet, it was a preliminary in nature and needed more research to get a complete result.
Keywords: city theme, spatial plan, sustainability

1. Introduction
Cities in Indonesia are tending to look alike as if they lost their identity. The city identity can be determined by sociocultural structure, socio-economical structure, physical environment and image elements [1]. All is the city resources which are interrelated. It's important to keep the city identity, it could lead to cities' diversity. Ensuring the diversity is the key [2] for sustainability [3]. Generally, the statement of vision, mission, and goals in city planning document was too broad, as we can see in master plan of Banda Aceh 2009-2029[4], Banjarmasin 2013-2032 [5], Kupang 2011-2031 [6], Jakarta 2030 [7], Bandung 2011-2031 [8], Surabaya 2014-2034 [9], etc. Most of these contained the future of city function(s). In realities, the vision of Mayor became a guidance in the development process that might not direct to the goal of the city plan directly. Also, it might be no consistency among the vision of the mayors for every five years consecutively and at the end after twenty years, the goal of city plan was a failure to be achieved. Cities' planned functions weren't enough to make cities diverse like the themes were. Diversity among the parts of city or diversity among cities was an essential to be the sustainable cities. Looking for a theme of a city is an essential effort to make city has an identity and a specific role and function which will affect its identity, growth, and sustainability. The theme is composed by considering and integrating of three kinds of city resources: human resources, natural resources, and man-made resources altogether which will make a city diverse. Now and then, every city faces the problem of urbanization and the global threat. The city can only survive if it has a thematic which directing its development process and differentiating it from the other [10]. Composing the city theme is based on the potential, uniqueness, excellence, and sustainability of its human,

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natural, and man-made resources altogether [11]. This research aim was to develop the conceptual framework how to compose the city theme. This research was a preliminary in nature, it needed more cases to get the better result especially in the formulation of the thematic statement.

2. Research Method
The research design was the interview survey. There were three cities chosen as cases namely Banda Aceh, Banjarmasin, and Kupang. These cities were assumed having the potential or uniqueness of one kind of its resources. The interviewees were the government officials, academics, figures, the private sector and ordinary people. The government officials chose from several institutions related to the spatial planning. The question for them related to the mayor vision and development programs. Academics were chosen who's background were a historian, sociologic, or city planning. From them were gotten about the process of formulation of the mayor's vision; the relation between the mayor vision and the development program; etc. From figures were gotten about the community activities related to the mayor vision. From the private sector (property developer) was gotten information about formulation the project theme as a comparison and to know the relation between the project theme and the official city plan. The people were everyone found randomly on the road just to check if they recognized or heard about the vision of their mayor as a signed it was socialized.

3. Results and Discussion
The process to formulate the conceptual framework: Firstly, study the empirical condition how the theme of the city was practiced by cities. The mayor vision chose to represent the theme of the city. The goal statement or planned city function in city plan document couldn't be used. It was too long in the time dimension and too broad. Secondly, it was developed the hypothetical framework based on literature review. Finally, the conceptual framework proved if it could be applied in real cases.

3.1. Empirical condition related to a city theme
In Banda Aceh city, a vision of the elected mayor was to create a *tammadun* city. *Tammadun* was the concept of civilization, which reflected an advanced state of moral, intellectual, and technological development. This vision was stressed more on human resources. The condition of human resources which related to *tammadun* Islam could be described as the people uphold the Islamic values and teaching; they used the customary law in regulating social life and as a social control; the people traditions were more lead to a bond unity; there was the community involvement in *diniyah* education at schools and in neighborhood; they still held the concept of mutual cooperation.

Banjarmasin was named as *the city of thousands of rivers*. It had naturally of 102 rivers spread out throughout the city with the total length was 185.303 km [12]. No other cities like Banjarmasin. Its rivers characteristic became its identity. Having been realized its potential and uniqueness, this natural identity became its vision and the local government wanted to review the spatial plan with this vision. To manifest its vision, there was the development of man-made and human resources which closely related to its potential and uniqueness of the rivers (natural resources).

Kupang still neglected the city resources uniqueness in the development process. Kupang is located on Nusa Tenggara Island, east of Bali Island is one of the city which is still looking for its identity. It has a long coastal region which can be its identity. But, its vision is to create as a waterfront city or a *minapolitan* (fisheries city), human and man-made resources haven't yet directed to it.

3.2. The conceptual framework of composing a city theme
The city which has a theme is called a thematic city. The thematic city is the city which has a clear character, built based on its potential, uniqueness, excellence, and sustainable resources; its space easy to recognise; rooted in economic, social, and cultural life of the people; as well as be the attraction to outsiders to come in which will guarantee its sustainability in its development [11]. The benefit for cities which has a theme in development process are: directing city more clearly and suitable to its character; building the city based on its theme will guarantee its sustainability (economic growth, equity, ecological function); supporting the city independence; manifesting the diversity of cities; aligning with spatial plans and supported by sectoral development plan; responding to the national and

global issues (food/water/energy security, climate change, global warming, etc.). There are three kinds of city resources. After exploring cities in Indonesia, the elements of each resource is as follows. Natural resources include geological, hydrological, topographical, and geographical resources, climate, a beauty of natural landscape (mountain, etc.), the sea ecosystem, biodiversity, flora, and fauna being rare, crop production, etc. Human resources include local genius, religious values, cultural values or tradition need to be maintained, skill and creativity to produce the typical product, mastery of technology, the community needs, institutional capacity. Man-made resources include city structure, its morphology, infrastructures, socio-econocultural facilities, historic buildings, monument/landmark, traditional buildings, the beauty of cityscape, etc [11]. There are four criteria of resources used in building a city theme. They are 1) its potential, 2) its uniqueness, 3) its excellence, and 4) its sustainability. The potential means its resources that could be exploited because of having economic value, giving more added value, or showing the domination. The uniqueness of resources means its resource utilization which is typical or distinguishing with other cities. The excellence of resources is its resource utilization which became a city competitiveness or the competitiveness to its growth. The sustainability of resources is the integration/synergy in using of its various renewable resources or otherwise be preserved from extinction because of the threats (natural disasters, human behavior, globalization, climate change, etc.) [11]. The conceptual framework for composing the city theme can be drawn in figure 1. The city theme is determined by the potential, the uniqueness, the excellent, and the sustainability of city natural resources, man-made resources, and human resources altogether.
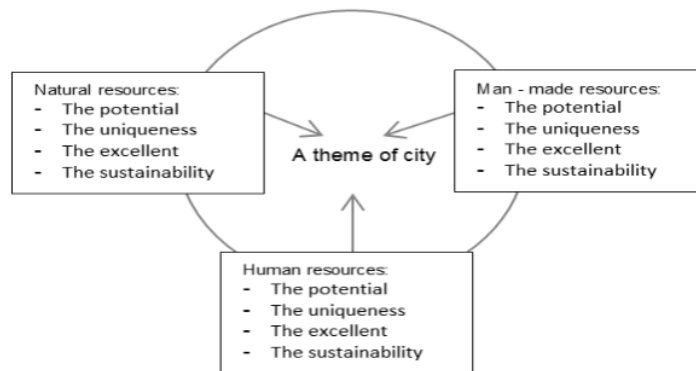

Figure 1. A Conceptual framework to compose the theme of a city [11].

For each resource and its criteria were set the indicators. Got a geological resource as an example. Its indicator for the potential criterium is 'geological resources that economically valuable or has added value or show domination'. Its indicator for the excellent criterium is 'geological resources that having competitiveness or competitiveness for city growth'. Its indicator for the uniqueness criterium is 'geological resources that are characteristic or distinguishing'. Its indicator from the sustainability criterium is 'geological resource that is occupied synergistically integrated or resources that can be renewed or preserved'. The same pattern of indicator statement was applied to other elements of all resources.These indicators used to value each of the elements from all resources.

3.3. The implementation of a conceptual framework
The conceptual framework drawn in fig 1 was checked for its implementation in three city cases. In each city conducted interview limited to these informants including the head of local government bodies or its staff who can represent; the academics from a local university; and the people. Assuming the vision of mayor as a city theme, to check the implementation of the conceptual framework was done by checking the relation between the mayor's vision and the element from the three resources.

In Banda Aceh city, the head of several local government bodies interviewed was stated that the mayor asked them to set the programs accordance with his/her vision. To create a *tammadun* city of

Banda Aceh (assumed as a theme of Banda Aceh city) was conducted by setting five years plan goal based on the conditions of human resources, man-made resources, and natural resources which were related to the concept of *tammadun*. Conditions of man-made resources of Banda Aceh city related to this concept were: mosque and *meunasah* were functioned as centers of all community activities; many relics of history was the remaining of the royal Aceh at the age of Islamic *tamaddun*. Conditions of natural resources of Banda Aceh city were related to this concept were like the rivers were functioned as an important means like in the age of the kingdom of Islamic *tamaddun*. Also, related to human resources in all programs were related to the manifestation of Islam teaching comprehensively. They called it as *kaffah*. In every aspect of human life was based on the goals to manifested a *tamaddun* completely. The people in Banda Aceh had already known the *tammadun* as the mayor vision and implemented in everyday life such as determining halal and haram food, using Islamic cloth, etc. From the case of Banda Aceh, it could be concluded temporarily how the conceptual framework was implemented by checking how to manifest a vision by counting to all of the three resources. A theme of Banjarmasin city as *the thousand rivers city* (in Bahasa: Kota Seribu Sungai), all the programs were set to manifesting it. In developing man-made and human resources was based on the rivers which were its unique character. Water transportation revived. Piers water transportation propagated. Similarly, the objects of tourism in river banks was developed. The care river community was also built. These conditions described the relationship among the three of resources in manifested the city theme. In Kupang city was found the ambiguity in choosing its theme between the waterfront city and *minapolitan* (fisheries city). The potential of its resources was not much explored and exploited. As waterfront city or *minapolitan*, it couldn't be implemented yet because of the lack of information of city's resources (its potential, uniqueness, excellent, and sustainability).

From all cases could be concluded that the conceptual framework for composing the city theme was implemented. The diagram showing how a theme was determined by the three resources altogether. The arrow was directed to the city theme from the resources. When proving the conceptual framework in realities used the reversed arrow, started from the theme to the resources. But, both were shown the same relation between a theme and its supported resources. To achieve a vision needs supporting the resources. It is implied that to compose the theme of a city depends on the city's resources.

3.4. The steps of composing a city theme

The steps for composing a city theme can be explained as follows, see Table 1.

Table 1. Scoring the elements of resources by four criteria [11].

Resources	"High" for the Potential criterium (P)	The excellent criterium (E)			The uniqueness criterium (U)			The sustainability criterium (S)			Score Total (P*E*U*S)
		High	Medium	Low	High	Medium	Low	High	Medium	Low	
Natural	N_1										
	…										
	N_n										
Human	H_1										
	…										
	H_n										
Man-made	M_1										
	…										
	M_n										
Example	Tradition	5	-	-	-	3	-	-	3	-	225

Information:
- Make a tabular for "high" potential criterium, try for spatial hierarchy in the scale of regional, within the city boundary, and part of the city (or district).
- Repeat making a tabular for "medium" potential criterium, if there is no "high" potential resource at all.

The first, conducting mapping the condition of the elements from all resources for the potential criterium first. There are three categories: high, medium, low. It gave 5 for high, 3 for medium, and 1 for low. See the definitions in Table 2 for scoring these categories. Choose the element by using a potential criterium with high category first. Medium and low potential category drop to make a list simpler. So, only the high potential category to be mapped in Table 1. To value the degree of each element is done by the local expert. Separate the table for a different scale. The scale of the potential criterium can be a regional, city, or part of the city in nature. The second, valuing the degree (high, medium, low) for three other criteria (its excellent, uniqueness, and sustainability). The third, counting the total score for each element for all criteria in the second step. The total score is the result of the multiplication of its score from all criteria. The fourth, choose one element from each kind of resources which has the highest total score. The fifth, do the analysis the relationship between those elements of resources in step four (has the highest score). The sixth, every couple of the elements from three resources which had closed relation was counted for its score. This score is the result of multiplication of the total score of each element, see Table 3. The last step is to determine the theme based on the result of the last step. High related elements from the natural, human, and man-made resources which have the highest score become the ultimate theme of the city. The score below it become the sub-theme if it has a strong relationship with the ultimate theme. It is a choice for the city to have more than one theme. To illustrate more clearly to compose a city theme see again all the tables.

Table 2. The definition of scoring the criteria [11].

Criterium	High (score 5)	Medium (score 3)	Low (score 1)
The potential	Can be used by giving high added value or have high economic value	Can be used by giving medium added value or have medium economic value	Can be used by giving low added value or have low economic value
The excellent	Having high competitive value for the city growth	Having medium competitive value for the city growth	Having low competitive value for the city growth
The uniqueness	Are the specific characteristic or clear/high differentiating with other areas	Are the specific characteristic or medium of differentiating with other areas	Are the specific characteristic or low of differentiating with other areas
The sustainability	Can be renewed or be preserved so continuously being beneficial	Can be renewed or be preserved so being beneficial in the long-term	Can be renewed or be preserved so being beneficial in the medium term

Table 3. Analysis the relationships among the elements of resources [11].

Alternative of the combination	Element of resources with high score which interrelated			Total score (X*Y*Z)
	Natural resources (score X)	Human resources (score Y)	Man-made resources (score Z)	
Alternative 1	NRp (score P)	HRq (score Q)	MRr (score R)	PQR
Alternative 2	NRm (score M)	HRn (score N)	MRo (score O)	MNO
Etc.				

3.5. Discussion

As a result of scoring, the highest score determines the theme of the city. The second best is to be the subtheme or another theme if not related to. The theme of the city can be implemented in a strategic area as a part of the city or to the city as a whole or to an urban area which boundaries based on its function. It depends on spatial hierarchy in the determination of its degree of the criteria when doing mapping such as shown in Table 1. For the city as a whole may have more than one theme and will make it more diversified. The diversified city is good for its sustainability. More diversified a city is a more productive and more sustainable consecutively.

A theme of the city is also to support the goal statement in a document of a city plan to give more detail direction. It can direct activities and functional planning than the goal statement can. In practice, the goal formulation in city planning document is too general and not the result of a deep analysis of its interrelated of three resources. In this research, it was showed how to formulate the theme of the

city was a long process which involved relationships of all resources in four criteria. For an example, the theme for Banjarmasin city is a thousand of rivers. It's clear for all activities and functions to be planned related to the character of the river. Also, developing human resources and man-made resources are directed to create Banjarmasin as a unique city with thousands of rivers. This city theme is also can be used as city brand to make it more attractive to outsiders to come in. It has consequences on the city income to use in the process of development continuously. Related to the general election, push the candidate to formulate the vision derived from the theme. With the existence of the theme of a city makes the candidate easier. It will guarantee the city plan used more in the process of five years development and in direct to achieve its goal. If all the cities have a theme or themes based on the potential, uniqueness, excellent, and sustainability of its resources and to be the thematic city, then we will find the cities in diversity. It will create bounding among the parts of a city and bound among cities which will form to be the web which will guarantee the sustainability of the system of cities.

The conceptual framework for composing a city theme was stressed to internal factors namely its resources. To make more realistic, it needs more research which considers the external factors.

4. Conclusion

The theme of the city is a need for its existence and sustainability. To formulate the theme of the city needs mapping and analyzing of its potential, uniqueness, excellent, and sustainability of its resources and the synergistic relation among them. Based on its resources, every city will have a different theme. It will create city diverse and sustainable.

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