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**PROPOSAL PENELITIAN STRATEGIS
DANA HIBAH RKAT FAKULTAS TEKNIK UNDIP
TAHUN ANGGARAN 2021**



**PROSES DE-STUDENTIFIKASI DAN PERUBAHAN RUANG
PADA SEKITAR KAWASAN PERGURUAN TINGGI DI PLEBURAN DAN
DI SAMPANGAN, SEMARANG**

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FAKULTAS TEKNIK UNIVERSITAS DIPONEGORO
TAHUN ANGGARAN 2021**

HALAMAN PENGESAHAN
PROPOSAL PENELITIAN STRATEGIS

Judul Penelitian : PROSES DE-STUDENTIFIKASI DAN PERUBAHAN RUANG
PADA SEKITAR KAWASAN PERGURUAN TINGGI DI
PLEBURAN DAN DI SAMPANGAN, SEMARANG

Luaran Penelitian : Publikasi di Jurnal/Seminar Internasional Terindeks Scopus/
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ABSTRAK

Berpindahnya kampus serta berkurangnya jumlah mahasiswa sangat mempengaruhi kawasan sekitarnya yang sebelumnya mengalami studentifikasi. Studentifikasi menyebabkan meningkatnya kebutuhan untuk akomodasi dan sarana prasarana untuk kepentingan mahasiswa. Sebaliknya kondisi yang saat ini terjadi di Pleburan maupun di Sampangan menunjukkan adanya de-studentifikasi.

Penelitian mengenai de-studentifikasi belum banyak dilakukan sehingga masih perlu dieksplorasi lagi dengan memperbanyak penelitian pada kawasan-kawasan yang ditinggalkan oleh mahasiswa. Kawasan di Pleburan (kampus Universitas Diponegoro) dan di Sampangan (kampus Universitas Negeri Semarang) merupakan lokasi penelitian yang dipilih karena di kedua wilayah ini terjadi proses de-studentifikasi yang perlu digali lebih mendalam.

Tujuan jangka panjang penelitian ini adalah memproyeksikan perkembangan kota dan tata ruang di Kota Semarang, sedangkan tujuan jangka pendek yaitu mengidentifikasi tahapan proses de-studentifikasi di wilayah sekitar kampus Undip Pleburan dan sekitar kampus Unnes Sampangan saat ini, serta mengidentifikasi jenis perubahan yang terjadi.

Sasaran dari penelitian ini adalah: Mengidentifikasi penggunaan lahan dan aktifitas di sekitar kawasan yang mengalami de-studentifikasi, mengidentifikasi kronologi perubahan ruang pada kawasan yang mengalami de-studentifikasi, menganalisis perubahan ruang akibat de-studentifikasi., menyimpulkan tahapan proses de-studentifikasi.

Manfaat dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mendapatkan informasi besarnya perubahan yang terjadi akibat proses de-studentifikasi. Hasilnya dapat digunakan sebagai bahan pertimbangan dalam memproyeksikan perkembangan kota dalam penyusunan rencana tata ruang terutama pada area-area yang semula mengalami studentifikasi kemudian mengalami de-studentifikasi.

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BAB I

PENDAHULUAN

1.1 Latar Belakang

Pendirian Perguruan tinggi negeri di Indonesia semula berada pada kota-kota utama, terutama di ibukota Provinsi, dengan tujuan memberikan akses yang merata bagi seluruh masyarakat untuk mengenyam pendidikan tinggi. Kampus-kampus tersebut dibangun di pusat kota dengan akses yang mudah. Keberadaan kampus telah meningkatkan daya tarik dan daya hidup suatu kota (Allinson, 2006). Di kota Semarang, Jawa Tengah terdapat dua perguruan tinggi negeri yang telah berusia lebih dari 50 tahun dengan jumlah mahasiswa yang besar. Kedua perguruan tinggi tersebut yang pertama adalah Universitas Diponegoro yang pada awal berdirinya kampus utama berlokasi di Kelurahan Pleburan, Kota Semarang. Letaknya sangat strategis, berada di pusat kota Semarang, disekitarnya adalah perkantoran pemerintah, dominasi perdagangan dan jasa skala kota maupun regional, serta permukiman penduduk. Perguruan tinggi yang kedua adalah kampus Institut Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan (IKIP) Semarang yang berada di Kelurahan Sampangan, Kota Semarang. Letaknya tidak di pusat kota dan kampus ini dikelilingi oleh dominasi permukiman serta perdagangan dan jasa skala kota maupun lingkungan.

Keberadaan kampus-kampus ini secara langsung maupun tidak langsung telah merubah karakteristik kawasan sekitarnya. Proses pada saat proporsi populasi siswa/mahasiswa menjadi signifikan pada suatu daerah dan mempengaruhi lingkungan menjadi berbeda dari sebelumnya disebut dengan studentifikasi (Smith, 2005). Bentuk paling dominan dari perubahan kawasan adalah penyediaan akomodasi untuk mahasiswa yang kemudian menjadi penyebab terjadinya gentrifikasi dan perubahan kota (Kinton et al., 2018). Keberadaan kampus dan mahasiswa, juga menyebabkan perubahan pada lansekap perkotaan dan perubahan karakter ekonomi lokal yang terus berkembang (Kenna, 2011).

Pesatnya perkembangan dan jumlah mahasiswa di kampus Universitas Diponegoro dan kampus IKIP yang kemudian berubah menjadi Universitas Negeri Semarang (Unnes), membutuhkan lahan yang lebih luas untuk membangun sarana prasarananya. Pada lokasi semula, tidak lagi tersedia lahan mengingat kawasan sekitar juga sudah berkembang ruang terbangunnya. Rencana Induk Kota Semarang tahun 1975-2000 secara garis besar telah memberikan arahan bagi pertumbuhan dan pengembangan perguruan tinggi ke beberapa wilayah seperti Tembalang, Sekaran, Jragah dan Sampangan/Bendan (Marhendriyanto, 2003)

Sejak tahun 1980 an Universitas Diponegoro mulai pembebasan lahan di Kelurahan Tembalang, mulai membangun dan secara bertahap hingga saat ini memindahkan kegiatan kampus

dari Pleburan ke Tembalang. Demikian pula dengan kampus Universitas Negeri Semarang yang secara bertahap pindah dari Sampangan ke Sekaran, Gunungpati. Kampus Universitas Diponegoro di Pleburan saat ini masih terdapat kegiatan untuk beberapa program pascasarjana, demikian pula halnya dengan kampus Universitas Negeri Semarang. Dengan demikian mahasiswa yang melaksanakan perkuliahan jumlahnya jauh berkurang.

Berpindahnya kampus serta berkurangnya jumlah mahasiswa sangat mempengaruhi kawasan sekitarnya yang sebelumnya mengalami studentifikasi. Studentifikasi menyebabkan meningkatnya kebutuhan untuk akomodasi dan sarana prasarana untuk kepentingan mahasiswa. Sebaliknya kondisi yang saat ini terjadi di Pleburan maupun di Sampangan menunjukkan adanya de-studentifikasi. Dalam penelitian sebelumnya, de-studentifikasi didefinisikan sebagai proses perubahan yang diawali oleh kelebihan pasokan akomodasi mahasiswa, turunnya populasi mahasiswa serta berubahnya karakter lingkungan tempat tinggal mahasiswa (Kinton et al., 2016). Fenomena yang terjadi saat ini, pada kedua kawasan ini terdapat perubahan pada sektor perdagangan dan jasa. Semula jenis perdagangan dan jasa berfokus pada pemenuhan kebutuhan mahasiswa, saat ini terlihat perubahan pada jumlah dan jenis perdagangan jasa yang semakin luas fokus konsumennya. Di sisi lain pada sektor akomodasi terjadi penurunan jumlah penghuni yang sangat besar, sehingga banyak rumah sewa, kost, guest house dan homestay yang kosong. Mahasiswa yang secara bertahap meninggalkan suatu area untuk suatu alasan (biaya, akomodasi baru, akses) dan menyebabkan perubahan karakteristik ekonomi dan sosial pada area yang ditinggalkan, area tersebut dapat disebut mengalami proses de-studentifikasi (Mulhearn & Franco, 2018).

Penelitian mengenai de-studentifikasi belum banyak dilakukan sehingga masih perlu dieksplorasi lagi dengan memperbanyak penelitian pada kawasan-kawasan yang ditinggalkan oleh mahasiswa. Kawasan di Pleburan (kampus Universitas Diponegoro) dan di Sampangan (kampus Universitas Negeri Semarang) merupakan lokasi penelitian yang dipilih karena di kedua wilayah ini terjadi proses de-studentifikasi yang perlu digali lebih mendalam. Area didalam kota yang kosong, tidak ada kegiatan, tidak berpenghuni dan ditinggalkan akan menjadi area yang rawan disalahgunakan dan membawa dampak buruk bagi kehidupan kota (Van Zutphen et al., 2015)

1.2 Perumusan Masalah

Berpindahnya perguruan tinggi serta berkurangnya jumlah mahasiswa menjadikan kawasan disekitar kampus tersebut yang semula mengalami studentifikasi berubah menjadi mengalami de-studentifikasi. Permintaan untuk akomodasi (kamar kost, rumah sewa, guest house, homestay) menurun drastis sehingga penyediaannya mengalami surplus. Mahasiswa berpindah

mendekati lokasi kampus yang baru, karakteristik kawasan yang semula didominasi oleh mahasiswa menjadi kawasan yang kosong. Kegiatan ekonomi yang selama ini berfokus kepada kebutuhan mahasiswa menjadi kehilangan demand dan banyak yang berhenti atau berganti jenis usaha. Apa yang kemudian terjadi dengan kawasan Pleburan (kampus Universitas Diponegoro) yang berada di pusat kota? Bagaimana pula dengan kawasan Sampangan (kampus Universitas Negeri Semarang) yang berada tidak di pusat kota? Apa saja perubahan yang terjadi? Adakah perbedaan perubahan yang terjadi di kedua lokasi tersebut? Apakah perubahan-perubahan tersebut berkaitan dengan keberadaan lokasi kawasan hubungannya dengan kawasan sekitarnya? Bagaimana proses de-studentifikasi tersebut terjadi? Sampai kepada tahap yang manakah proses de-studentifikasi di kedua kawasan tersebut terjadi?

Berdasarkan pertanyaan-pertanyaan permasalahan tersebut, mengerucut kepada pertanyaan utama penelitian, yaitu: *Bagaimana proses de-studentifikasi dan perubahan ruang terjadi pada sekitar kawasan perguruan tinggi di Pleburan dan di Sampangan, Semarang?*

1.3 Tujuan dan Manfaat Khusus

Tujuan jangka panjang penelitian ini adalah memproyeksikan perkembangan kota dan tata ruang di Kota Semarang, sedangkan tujuan jangka pendek yaitu mengidentifikasi tahapan proses de-studentifikasi di wilayah sekitar kampus Undip Pleburan dan sekitar kampus Unnes Sampangan saat ini, serta mengidentifikasi jenis perubahan yang terjadi.

Sasaran dari penelitian ini adalah:

1. Mengidentifikasi penggunaan lahan dan aktifitas di sekitar kawasan yang mengalami de-studentifikasi.
2. Mengidentifikasi kronologi perubahan ruang pada kawasan yang mengalami de-studentifikasi
3. Menganalisis perubahan ruang akibat de-studentifikasi.
4. Menyimpulkan tahapan proses de-studentifikasi.

Manfaat dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mendapatkan informasi besarnya perubahan yang terjadi akibat proses de-studentifikasi. Hasilnya dapat digunakan sebagai bahan pertimbangan dalam memproyeksikan perkembangan kota dalam penyusunan rencana tata ruang terutama pada area-area yang semula mengalami studentifikasi kemudian mengalami de-studentifikasi.

1.4 Urgensi penelitian

Proses de-studentifikasi pada kawasan sekitar kampus yang berpindah lokasi, menyebabkan kawasan tersebut berada dalam situasi yang tidak jelas arah perkembangannya. Penyediaan akomodasi, penyediaan sarana dan prasarana berubah karena turunnya demand dari mahasiswa. Perubahan tersebut harus dikaji dengan cermat dan diantisipasi sebelum berkembang menjadi tidak terkendali atau sebaliknya menjadi kawasan yang mati dan bersifat patologis bagi kawasan sekitarnya.

Penelitian ini berlokasi pada kawasan yang mengalami de-studentifikasi dan berada di pusat kota Semarang, serta kawasan yang berada tidak di pusat kota Semarang. Perubahan yang terjadi karena de-studentifikasi, dikaji tahapan prosesnya serta dikaitkan dengan fungsi dan penggunaan lahan kawasan sekitarnya. Kawasan perkotaan yang dapat berjalan dengan baik akan membawa kepada kota Semarang yang berfungsi dengan baik pula.

1.5 Luaran yang dicapai

Target dari penelitian ini adalah mengidentifikasi proses de-studentifikasi di wilayah sekitar Undip Pleburan dan sekitar Unnes Sampangan, Kota Semarang. Luaran dari penelitian ini terdiri dari artikel yang akan dipresentasikan dalam *The 6th International Conference on Sustainable Built Environment, Virtual Conference* 19-20 Oktober 2021 <https://icsbe.uui.ac.id/#> dengan tema “*Sustainable Environment and Infrastructure for Smart Cities*” (lihat Gambar I.1).

1.6 Sistematika Penulisan

Untuk mencapai maksud dan tujuan penulisan studi ini, secara keseluruhan pembahasan di bagi menjadi empat (4) bab sebagai berikut :

BAB I PENDAHULUAN

Berisikan penjelasan perlunya dan mengapa penelitian ini dilakukan. Dimulai dengan uraian tentang latar belakang, rumusan masalah, tujuan, dan manfaat khusus yang ingin dicapai dan target atau luaran yang ditargetkan.

BAB II TINJAUAN PUSTAKA

Kajian ini berisikan teori-teori yang berhubungan dengan judul penelitian mengenai de-studentifikasi.

BAB III METODOLOGI PENELITIAN

Metodologi penelitian yang tahapan sejak pengumpulan data hingga kesimpulan.

BAB IV BIAYA DAN JADWAL PENELITIAN

Berisikan rencana biaya dan jadwal penelitian sesuai waktu yang ditentukan.



The 6th International Conference on Sustainable Built Environment

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University of Borås
Sweden

Prof. Dr. Eren Uçkan
Alanya Alaaddin Keykubat University
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*under confirmation

SUPPORTING INSTITUTION



Gambar I.1

Poster The 6th International Conference on Sustainable Built Environment, Virtual Conference 19-20 Oktober 2021

Sumber: <https://icsbe.uii.ac.id/#>

BAB 2

TINJAUAN PUSTAKA

2.1 De-studentifikasi dan Tahapan Prosesnya

De-studentifikasi sering di artikan sebagai proses dimana hunian pelajar perguruan tinggi mulai ditinggalkan secara bertahap oleh penghuninya yaitu mahasiswa untuk mencari tempat tinggal lebih baik dari segi harga dan kualitas tempat (Kinton et al (2016)). Fenomena De-Studentifikasi dipengaruhi dengan adanya perubahan distribusi populasi mahasiswa yang terjadi di banyak kota dan mempengaruhi aspek sosial, ekonomi, fisik, dan lingkungan. Sebelum adanya de-studentifikasi, terjadi proses mass migration oleh mahasiswa yang membawa perubahan ke lingkungan baru yang telah dihuni masyarakat asli. Semakin lama studentifikasi tidak dapat dikendalikan maka dibangunlah Purpose Build Student Accomodation (PBSA) (Munro dan Livingston (2011)). De-studentifikasi mengarah pada proses transformasi dari bekas hunian mahasiswa ke pengguna baru yang bersifat kekeluargaan dan non-individualis.

Mahasiswa yang secara bertahap meninggalkan suatu area untuk suatu alasan (biaya, akomodasi baru, akses) dan menyebabkan perubahan karakteristik ekonomi dan sosial pada area yang ditinggalkan, area tersebut dapat disebut mengalami proses de-studentifikasi (Mulhearn & Franco, 2018). De-studentifikasi terjadi dengan 4 fase berdasarkan penelitian di Loughborough (Kinton et al, 2016), seperti yang tercantum pada Gambar I.2 dibawah ini. :

1. **Fase pertama:** Kamar kosong dalam setiap hunian mahasiswa

Pada fase ini menjadi gejala pertama terjadinya fenomena de-studentifikasi dengan pelajar yang mulai meninggalkan huniannya dan kamar kamar mulai kosong tak berpenghuni. Hal ini terjadi ketika hunian tidak memenuhi harapan, kebutuhan, dan preferensi mahasiswa.

2. **Fase kedua :** Rumah kosong dalam lingkungan mahasiswa

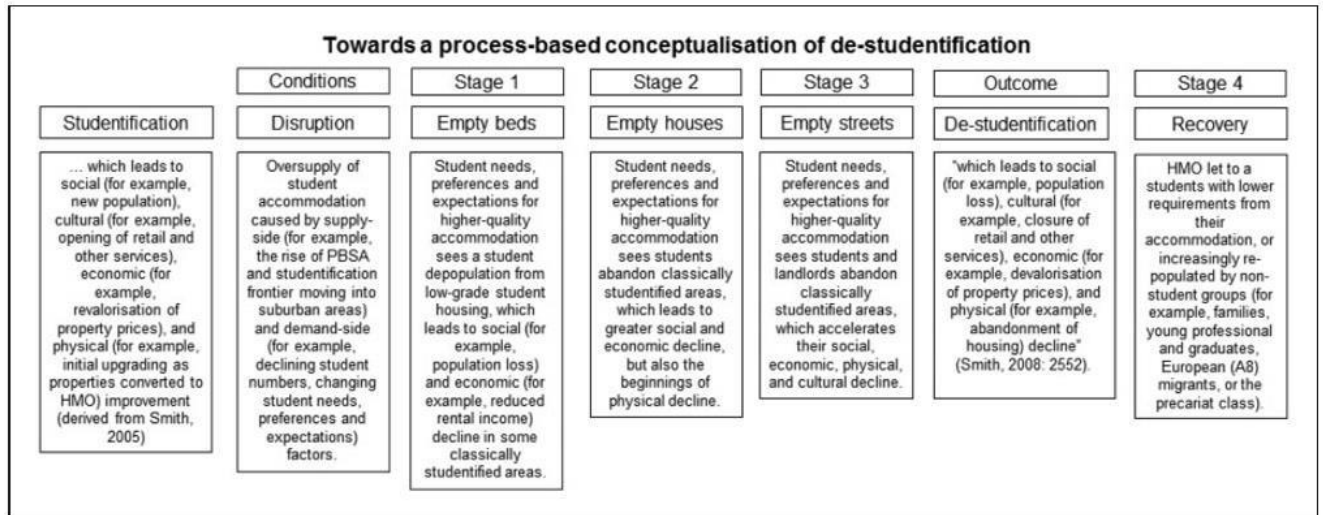
Pada fase kedua ini dari mulai ditinggalkannya kamar kamar yang kemudian menjadi kosong merambah ke ditinggalkannya bangunan. Banyak property kosong dan pemilik tanah mengalami kerugian karena biaya perawatan dan pendapatan tidak sebanding. Transisi dari hunian yang selalu penuh akan pelajar menjadi kosong sama dengan tidak adanya pendapatan . Akhirnya pemilik tanah banyak yang menjual property untuk menutupi kerugian.

3. **Fase ketiga :** Jalanan kosong di lingkungan mahasiswa

Pada fase ini merupakan puncak dari fenomena de-studentifikasi. Mengalami penurunan drastic dari aspek sosial, ekonomi, fisik, budaya, dan lingkungan. Menciptakan lingkaran setan yang bisa melihat penurunan suatu kawasan semakin cepat. Pada kondisi ini terjadi migrasi besar

besaran. Jalanan menjadi kosong dan tidak ada aktivitas pergerakan sehingga menjadi titik kritis bagi pemilik tanah dan warga sekitar.

4. Fase keempat : Pengisian populasi pada lingkungan mahasiswa dengan masyarakat



Gambar II.1

Tahapan Terjadinya De-Studentification

Sumber: Kinton, et.al, 2016

Saat proses de-studentifikasi telah terjadi mulai adanya rebound, mulai adanya kelompok sosial yang akan mengisi kembali daerah tersebut. Pada bagian ini, disoroti terdapat lima kemungkinan kelompok sosial yaitu tuan tanah, membiarkan agen dan penghuni berharap (dalam kasus pelajar, profesional muda, dan keluarga) atau ketakutan (dalam kasus migran dan individu bermasalah atau keluarga) akan mengisi kembali kawasan pelajar yang kosong ini. Salah satu skenario yang dapat mengakibatkan migrasi masuk pelajar baru ketika sekelompok pelajar berpindah untuk mencari akomodasi berkualitas lebih tinggi yang sesuai dengan preferensi mereka. Di sini hasilnya dapat berupa studi ulang parsial atau lengkap dari lingkungan yang dipelajari sebelumnya oleh mahasiswa yang membutuhkan atau memilih akomodasi yang lebih murah.

2.2 Peta Jalan Penelitian

Peneliti melakukan studi tentang De-studentifikasi diawali dengan penelitian mengenai gentrifikasi dan studentifikasi yang dilakukan tidak hanya secara individual melainkan dalam penelitian bersama dengan mahasiswa. Di bawah ini adalah Gambar II.2 yang menunjukkan serial yang telah dilakukan oleh peneliti.



Gambar II.2 Peta Jalan Penelitian

Sumber : Data peneliti, 2021

BAB 3

METODE PENELITIAN

3.1 Lokasi Penelitian

Pemilihan lokasi pada penelitian ini adalah Kota Semarang pada area yang mengalami de-studentifikasi, yaitu :

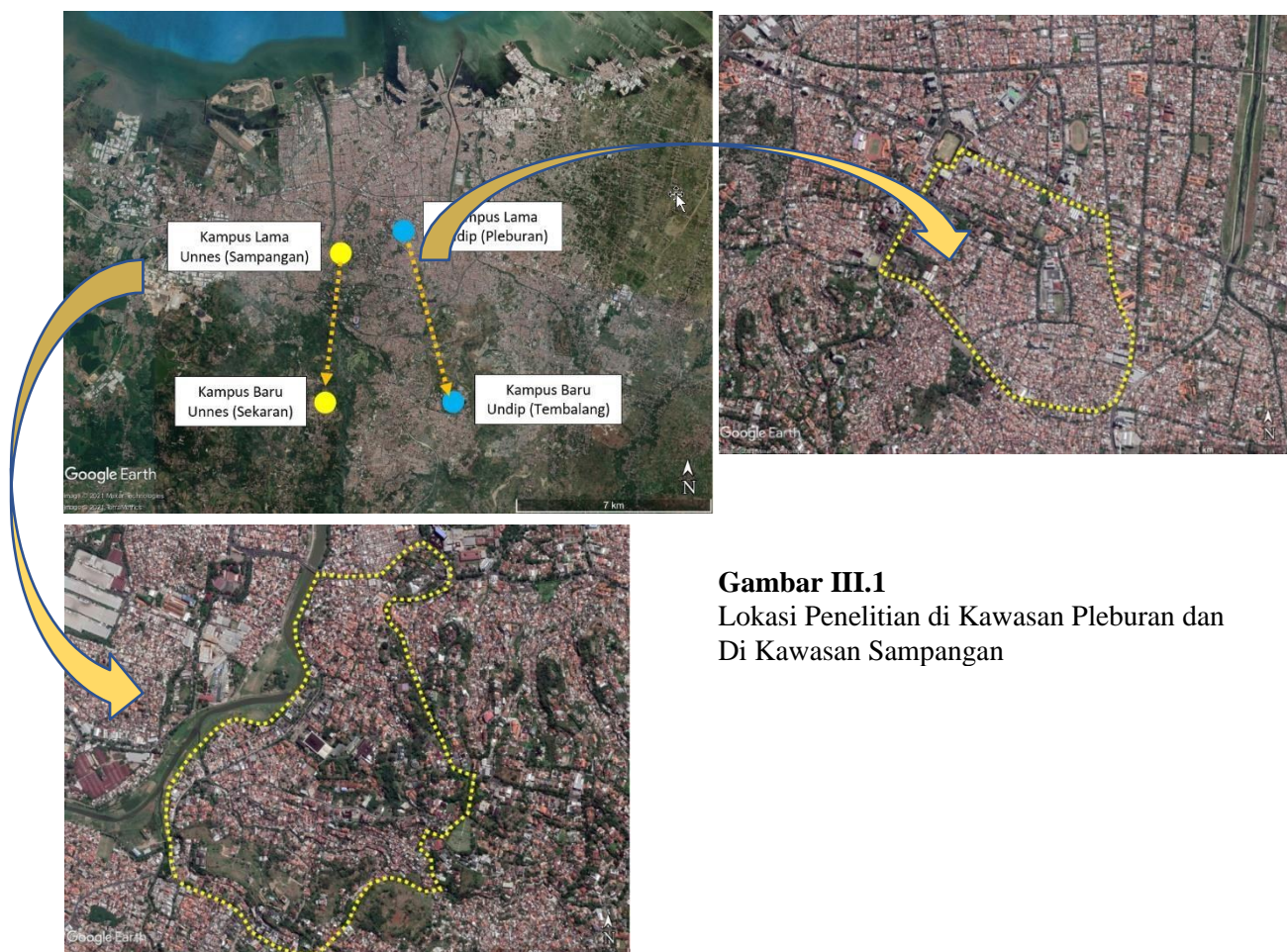
Area sekitar kampus lama Undip Pleburan

Wilayah yang mengalami de-studentifikasi masuk kedalam wilayah Kelurahan Pleburan dan Kelurahan Wonodri yang berada di Kecamatan Semarang Selatan, Kota Semarang. Kelurahan Pleburan memiliki luas 6,9 Ha. Kelurahan Wonodri berbatasan langsung dengan Kelurahan Pleburan yang memiliki luas 8,1 Ha.

Area sekitar kampus lama Unnes Sampangan

Sebagian Kelurahan Petompon dan Kelurahan Sampangan merupakan lokasi tersebut terjadinya proses de-studentifikasi dari kampus lama UNNES yang mengakibatkan perubahan kawasan. Kelurahan Petompon memiliki luas wilayah 49,01 hektar dan Kelurahan Sampangan memiliki luas wilayah 69,99 hektar. Keduanya berada di Kecamatan Gajahmungkur, Kota Semarang.

Lihat pada Gambar III.1 berikut.



Gambar III.1

Lokasi Penelitian di Kawasan Pleburan dan Di Kawasan Sampangan

3.2 Teknik pengumpulan data

Pengumpulan data dalam penelitian dilakukan dengan observasi lapangan, wawancara dengan narasumber serta telaah dokumen.

a. Observasi

Observasi yang dilakukan peneliti bertujuan untuk mengetahui kondisi perubahan kawasan secara fisik, yaitu pada fisik bangunan dan lingkungan sekitar di lokasi penelitian. Observasi yang dilakukan meliputi observasi terkait perubahan fungsi bangunan dan lingkungan. Observasi yang dilakukan untuk mendapatkan data perubahan aspek fisik dengan mengamati kondisi eksisting di kawasan penelitian dikonfirmasi dengan data sekunder yang telah diperoleh sebelumnya. Aspek fisik yang diamati berupa perubahan ruang terbangun, jenis bangunan, fungsi bangunan, kondisi lingkungan serta identifikasi bangunan dan lahan yang kosong.

b. Wawancara

Wawancara narasumber yang memahami perubahan wilayah penelitian setelah perpindahan kampus serta perubahan aspek fisik dan non fisik di sekitar kawasan yang mengalami studentifikasi. Narasumber tersebut berasal dari pihak kelurahan, perwakilan tokoh masyarakat, paguyuban pedagang serta dari LPMK. Narasumber ditentukan yang paling memahami proses perubahan kawasan. Teknik snowballing digunakan untuk mendapatkan sebanyak mungkin informasi.

c. Telaah Dokumen

Pengumpulan data melalui telaah dokumen dilakukan untuk mendapatkan gambaran mengenai kondisi di lokasi penelitian sebelum dan sesudah perpindahan kampus. Data diperoleh melalui sumber-sumber yang berkaitan, seperti jurnal, buku, artikel, data dari instansi, statistik atau melalui media online.

3.3. Metode analisis

a. Analisis kronologi perubahan

Analisis ini menggunakan beberapa peta dengan rentang tahun yang tersedia di peta citra. Peta ini akan memperlihatkan perubahan ruang terbangun dan perubahan lahan.

b. Analisis perubahan fungsi bangunan

Analisis perubahan fungsi bangunan menggunakan hasil informasi dari narasumber.

c. Analisis Isi

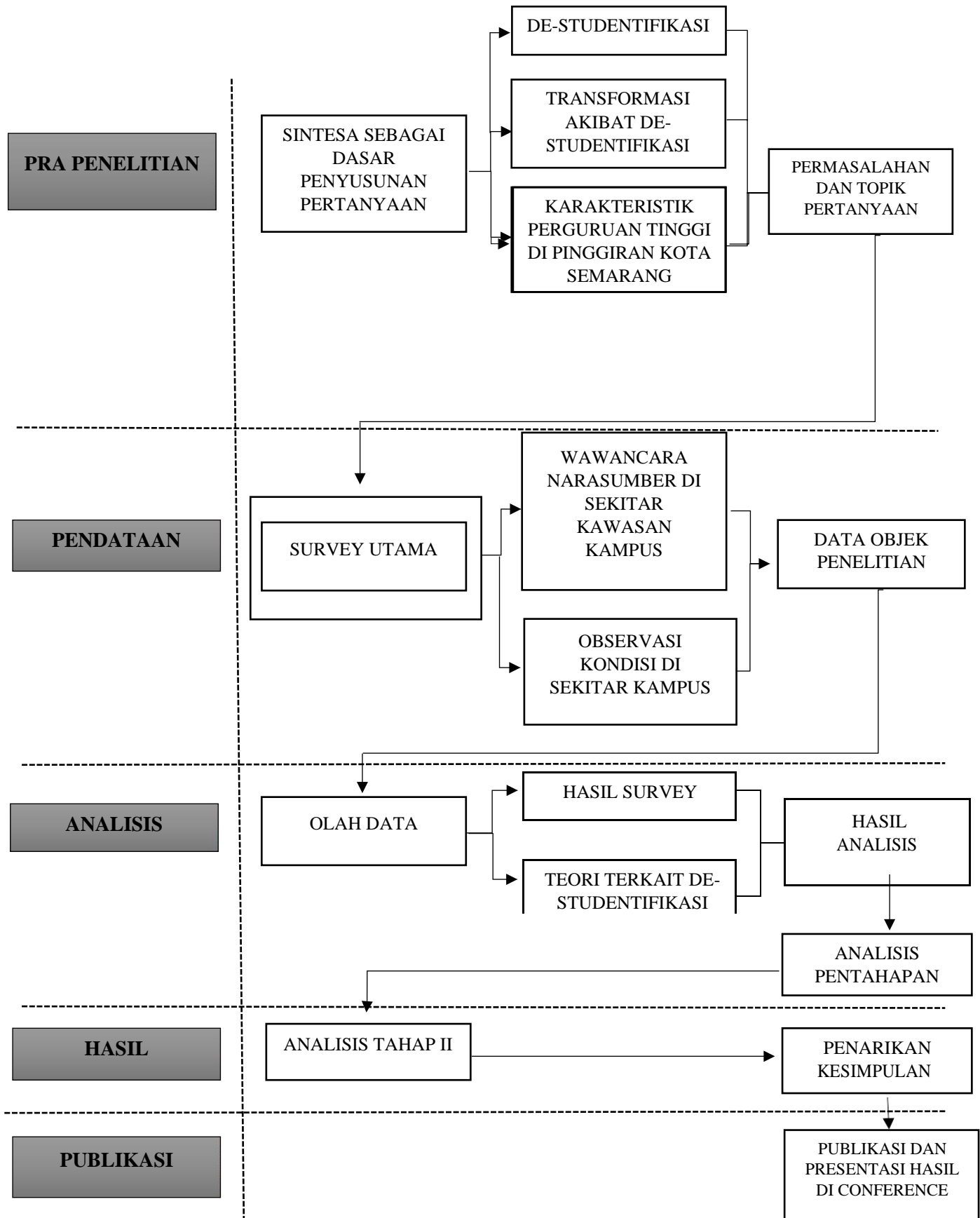
Analisis isi menggunakan data yang diperoleh dari informasi narasumber, kemudian diolah dengan menggunakan kategori dan tema utama. Analisis isi difokuskan pada perubahan sosial, perubahan ekonomi dan lingkungan

d. Analisis tahapan De-studentifikasi

Pada kedua wilayah penelitian akan dikaji tahapan de-studentifikasi yang terjadi, berdasarkan tabel tahapan de-studentifikasi yang disusun oleh (Kinton et al., 2016) seperti terlihat pada tabel IV-1 dibawah ini

Tabel III-1
Fase Studentifikasi

NO	FASE	INDIKATOR
1	Fase 1	adanya banyak kamar yang mulai kosong. fase 1 ini merupakan fase awal karena adanya perpindahan atau penurunan jumlah siswa di kawasan pendidikan..
2	Fase 2	ditandai adanya rumah kosong dalam lingkungan mahasiswa. fase kedua ini merupakan dampak dari fase 1. Merupakan fase transisi. Bila terjadi kemerosotan jumlah siswa yang tinggal menyebabkan hunian-hunian di lingkungan mahasiswa menjadi kosong
3	Fase 3	semua kegiatan yang ada juga ikut berpindah Ini adalah fase puncak terjadinya de-studentifikasi, setelah terjadinya kekosongan pada rumah atau hunian di lingkungan mahasiswa.
4	Fase 4	fase setelah terjadinya de-studentifikasi. fase ini merupakan fase pengisian populasi pada lingkungan mahasiswa dengan bukan siswa



Gambar 3. 1 Alur Proses Penelitian

BAB 4

BIAYA DAN JADWAL PENELITIAN

4.1 Anggaran Biaya

Anggaran biaya untuk penelitian “Proses De-Studentifikasi dan Perubahan Ruang pada Sekitar Kawasan Perguruan Tinggi di Pleburan dan di Sampangan, Semarang” adalah sebagai berikut:

Tabel IV. 1 Ringkasan anggaran biaya penelitian strategis

No	Uraian	Jumlah (Rp)
a	b	c
I	BELANJA PERSONIL/HONORARIUM	
	Belanja Honorarium di luar dosen peneliti	3.000.000
II	BELANJA OPERASIONAL	
	Pembelian Barang Habis Pakai	2.250.000
	Pembelian Barang Non Habis Pakai	4.750.000
III	BELANJA MODAL	
	Jumlah	10.000.000

4.2 Jadwal Penelitian

Jadwal penelitian disesuaikan dengan tahapan dalam penelitian yang dilakukan selama 6 bulan sebagai berikut:

Tabel IV. 2 Jadwal penelitian

No	Jenis Kegiatan	Bulan Ke-					
		1	2	3	4	5	6
Tahap Pra Survei							
1	Penyusunan dan Submit Proposal Penelitian						
2	Penyusunan instrumen survei (form wawancara, form observasi, kelengkapan peta)						
Tahap Survei							
1	Pengurusan perizinan dan koordinasi ke instansi terkait						
2	Pengambilan data primer (wawancara dan observasi)						
Tahap Pasca Survei							
1	Kompilasi dan pengolahan data						
2	Analisis data dan penyusunan hasil penelitian						
3	Penyusunan laporan penelitian						
4	Revisi						
5	Finishing						
6	Pengumpulan laporan						

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LAMPIRAN A. Justifikasi Anggaran Peneliti

**RENCANA PENGGUNAAN DANA
HIBAH PENELITIAN STRATEGIS
FAKULTAS TEKNIK UNDIP TAHUN ANGGARAN 2021**

Ketua Peneliti : Retno Susanti, ST.,MT
 Golongan : IV/A
 Departemen : Perencanaan Wilayah dan Kota
 Fakultas : Teknik
 Judul Penelitian : Proses De-Studentifikasi dan Perubahan Ruang pada Sekitar Kawasan Perguruan Tinggi di Pleburan dan di Sampangan, Semarang
 Total Dana (100%) : Rp. 10.000.000
 PPh Pasal 21 (15%) : Rp. 1.500.000
 Sisa (85%) : Rp. 8.500.000

No	Uraian	Vol	Satuan	Biaya Satuan (Rp)	Jumlah (Rp)
a	b	c	d	e	f
I	BELANJA PERSONIL/HONORARIUM				
	Honor asisten peneliti (1 orang)	120	OJ	25.000	3.000.000
	SUB TOTAL				3.000.000
II	BELANJA OPERASIONAL				
	Pembelian Barang Habis Pakai				
	Kertas A4	8	pak	45.000	360.000
	Tinta set Epson L1110	3	set	360.000	1.080.000
	ATK	1	set	220.500	220.500
	Flashdisk Sandisk	3	buah	96.500	289.500
	Penggandaan laporan	10	eksemplar	30.000	300.000
	SUB TOTAL				2.250.000
	Pembelian Barang Non Habis Pakai				
	Proofread artikel	1	paper	1.500.000	1.500.000
	Pendaftaran Pembicara Conference ICENIS 2021	1	orang	2.250.000	2.250.000
	Pendaftaran Partisipan Conference ICENIS 2021	1	orang	1.000.000	1.000.000
	SUB TOTAL				4.750.000
III	BELANJA MODAL				
	JUMLAH				10.000.000

Semarang, 28 Februari 2021

Ketua Peneliti



Retno Susanti, ST.,MT

NIP. 196803171997022002

Lampiran B. Susunan organisasi tim peneliti dan pembagian tugas

No	Nama/NIDN/NIM	Departemen	Bidang Ilmu	Alokasi Waktu (Jam/Minggu)	Uraian Tugas
1.	Retno Susanti, ST.,MT / 196803171997022002	Perencanaan Wilayah dan Kota	Perencanaan Wilayah dan Kota (PWK)	10	Mengkoordinasikan kerja tim, pelaksanaan kegiatan, pembahasan laporan serta publikasi
2.	Dr.-Ing. Santy Paulla Dewi, ST.,MT/ 198207212003122001	Perencanaan Wilayah dan Kota	Perencanaan Wilayah dan Kota (PWK)	8	Membantu mengkoordinasikan kerja tim, pelaksanaan kegiatan dan pembahasan laporan serta publikasi
3.	Azalia Sulthana Aufa Nisa	Perencanaan Wilayah dan Kota	Perencanaan Wilayah dan Kota (PWK)	8	Mencatat semua kegiatan pelaksanaan, membantu pelaksanaan kegiatan dan mempersiapkan publikasi
4.	Agung Dwi Prastyo	Perencanaan Wilayah dan Kota	Perencanaan Wilayah dan Kota (PWK)	8	Mencatat semua kegiatan pelaksanaan, membantu pelaksanaan kegiatan dan mempersiapkan publikasi

Lampiran C. Biodata ketua dan anggota dosen dan mahasiswa

1. Biodata Ketua Peneliti

I. IDENTITAS DIRI

- 1.1 Nama : Retno Susanti, ST.,MT
- 1.2 Jenis Kelamin : Perempuan
- 1.3 Jabatan fungsional akademik : Lektor Kepala
- 1.4 Jabatan struktural : Pembina/ IV A
- 1.5 NIP/NIK : 196803171997022002
- 1.6 NIDN : 0017036804
- 1.7 Tempat dan tanggal lahir : Semarang, 17 Maret 1968
- 1.8 Alamat rumah : Jl. Pucang Elok Raya no.4, Pucang Gading, Batusari, Mranggen, Demak 59567
- 1.9 Nomor telp/fax/HP : 08122803417
- 1.10 Alamat kantor : Departemen Perencanaan Wilayah dan Kota
Fakultas Teknik Undip
Jl. Prof. H. Soedarto, SH, Tembalang
- 1.11 Nomor telp/fax : 024-7460054
- 1.12 E-mail : retno.susanti@pwk.undip.ac.id
- 1.13 Lulusan yang Telah Dihasilkan : S1= .. orang; S2= .. orang
- 1.14 Mata Kuliah yang Diampu :
1. Studio Perancangan dan Pembangunan Kota S1
 2. Morfologi Kota S1
 3. Perancangan Kota S1
 4. MKP Kota Cerdas S1
 5. MKP Pelestarian Kota S1
 6. MKP (Perilaku Masyarakat Dan Ruang Perkotaan) S1
 7. MKP (Pengendalian Pemanfaatan Ruang) S1

II. RIWAYAT PENDIDIKAN

	Strata-1	Strata-2	Strata-3
Nama Perguruan Tinggi	Universitas Diponegoro	Universitas Diponegoro	Universitas Diponegoro
Bidang Ilmu	Teknik Arsitektur, Fakultas Teknik, Undip	Konsentrasi Perancangan Kota, Magister Teknik Arsitektur, Program Pascasarjana, Undip	Program Doktor Ilmu Arsitektur dan Perkotaan, Fakultas Teknik, Undip
Tahun Masuk-Lulus	1986-1993	1998-2001	2011-2019
Judul Skripsi/Tesis/Disertasi	Perancangan Gelanggang Mahasiswa di Yogyakarta	Pengaruh Konsep Pedestrian Mall pada Revitalisasi Jalan Pasar Baru dan Kawasan Sekitarnya di Jakarta	Studentifikasi dan Transformasi Kawasan di Sekitar Kampus Universitas Diponegoro Semarang

	Strata-1	Strata-2	Strata-3
Nama Pembimbing/Promotor	1. Dr.Ir. Sugiono Soetomo, CES, DEA 2. Ir. Mudjiono	1. Prof. Ir. Eko Boedihardjo, M.Sc 2. Ir. Nany Yulastuti, MSP	1. Prof.Dr.Ir. Sugiono Soetomo, CES,DEA 2. Prof.Dr.rer.nat.Imam Buchori, ST

III. PENGALAMAN PENELITIAN (Lima tahun terakhir)

No.	Tahun	Judul Penelitian	Pendanaan	
			Sumber*	Jml (Rp)
1	2016	Hubungan Besaran Kapling Terhadap Penambahan Fungsi Komersial Pada Rumah Tinggal di Pusat Kota Semarang	DIPA FT	Rp. 12.000.000
2	2017	Pola Tempat Aktivitas PKL Di Kawasan Konservasi, Pecinan, Kota Semarang	DIPA FT	Rp. 14.000.000
3	2018	Kajian Bangunan Bersejarah di Kelurahan Purwodinatan sebagai Pedoman Arahan Pelestarian Kawasan	RKAT FT Undip Tahun 2018	Rp. 11.300.000
4	2018	Kajian Penilaian Kualitas Ruang Terbuka Hijau Komunal di Kecamatan Tembalang Semarang	RKAT FT Undip Tahun 2018	Rp. 20.000.000
5	2019	Relasi Sosial Perumahan berkonsep Gated Community dengan Permukiman Kampung di Sekitarnya di Kecamatan Tembalang	RKAT FT Undip Tahun 2019	Rp. 20.000.000
6	2020	Komparasi Proses Gentrifikasi Dan Studentifikasi Area Sekitar Kampus Di Wilayah Tembalang Dan Gunungpati, Semarang	RKAT FT Undip Tahun 2020	Rp. 20.000.000

IV. PENGALAMAN PENGABDIAN KEPADA MASYARAKAT (Lima tahun terakhir)

No	Tahun	Judul Pengabdian kepada Masyarakat	Pendanaan	
			Sumber	Jumlah (RP)
1	2016	Sosialisasi Pengelolaan Sampah Rumah Tangga dengan Teknik Komposter di Kampung Plasansari Kelurahan Srandol Kulon Kota Semarang	DIPA FT	Rp. 5.000.000
2	2016	Sosialisasi Desain Penataan Kawasan Perdagangan Jasa Pasar Pegandon dan Sekitarnya Dengan Konsep Pedestrian Mall di Kecamatan Pegandon Kabupaten Kendal	DIPA FT	Rp. 5.000.000

No	Tahun	Judul Pengabdian kepada Masyarakat	Pendanaan	
			Sumber	Jumlah (RP)
3	2017	Penerapan <i>Urban Farming</i> Melalui Hidroponik dengan Media Pasir di Lingkungan Perumahan Pucang Gading, Mranggen, Demak	DIPA FT	Rp. 4.000.000
4	2017	Focus Group Discussion (FGD) Perancangan Kawasan Permukiman Tepi Sungai dengan Konsep Eco Green Living Kelurahan Peterongan	Mandiri	Rp. 2.000.000
5	2017	Focus Group Discussion (FGD) Perancangan Kawasan Permukiman Tepi Sungai dengan Konsep Livable Eco-Riverfront Settlement in Lamper Tengah Gayamsari	Mandiri	Rp. 2.000.000
6	2018	Sosialisasi pengembangan wisata sekitar klenteng sam poo kong : Kampung Naga dan chinese Festival Waterfront	RKAT FT Undip Tahun 2018	Rp. 2.500.000
7	2018	Sosialisasi Perencanaan Kampung Jeruk Kingkit Semarang	RKAT FT Undip Tahun 2018	Rp. 2.500.000
8	2019	Sosialisasi Perancangan Desa Srimulyo, Kecamatan Gondang, Kabupaten Sragen sebagai Desa Wisata Industri Ramah Lingkungan Berbasis Komunitas	RKAT FT Undip Tahun 2019	Rp. 2.000.000
9	2019	Sosialisasi Peran Pentingnya Hutan Mangrove sebagai Ruang Terbuka Hijau dan Pelindung dari Abrasi di Kelurahan Mangunharjo	RKAT FT Undip Tahun 2019	Rp. 6.000.000
10	2020	Sosialisasi Hasil Penilaian Indeks Indikator Kinerja Utama Pembangunan Daerah Kabupaten Temanggung Tahun 2020	Mandiri	Rp. 5.000.000
11	2020	Penyusunan Konsep Sustainable Wisata Air Berkelanjutan di Desa Pandanan, Kecamatan Wonosari, Kabupaten Klaten	Mandiri	Rp. 3.000.000
12	2020	Sosialisasi Konsep Kawasan Minapolitan Kragan, Kabupaten Rembang	Mandiri	Rp. 3.000.000
13	2020	Sosialisasi Konsep Layak Anak di Kota Semarang	Mandiri	Rp. 2.000.000
14	2020	Sosialisasi Online Desain Kawasan Desa Babagan dan Desa Dorokandang Kecamatan Lasem	Mandiri	Rp. 2.000.000
15	2020	Sosialisasi Teknik Bertanam Microgreen Sebagai Salah Satu Solusi Pemenuhan Gizi Di Masa Pandemi.	Mandiri	Rp. 3.000.000
16	2020	Sosialisasi Perancangan Wisata Pedesaan yang Berkelanjutan di Desa Sekaran Kecamatan Wonosari Kabupaten Klaten	Mandiri	Rp. 3.000.000

No	Tahun	Judul Pengabdian kepada Masyarakat	Pendanaan	
			Sumber	Jumlah (RP)
17	2020	Sosialisasi Kebutuhan Ruang Terbuka Hijau di Kelurahan Bulusan	RKAT FT Undip Tahun 2020	Rp. 2.000.000

* Tuliskan sumber pendanaan baik dari skema pengabdian kepada masyarakat DRPM maupun dari sumber lainnya.

V. PENGALAMAN PENULISAN ARTIKEL ILMIAH DALAM JURNAL

No	Judul Artikel Ilmiah	Nama Jurnal	Volume/ Nomor/ Tahun
1	Penilaian Kesejahteraan Masyarakat Untuk Mendukung Permukiman Berkelanjutan Di Kelurahan Terboyo Wetan, Semarang (Penulis : Sariffuddin, Retno Susanti)	Makara Seri Sosial Humaniora	Makara Seri Sosial Humaniora ISSN 1693-6701 http://journal.ui.ac.id/humanities/article/view/892/851 Volume 15, No 1 (2011): Juli halaman 29-42
2	Komparasi Pemanfaatan Ruang Terbuka Privat Pada Perumahan Terencana dan Tidak Terencana di Kawasan Cepat Berkembang (Penulis: Fadhilah, Retno Susanti)	E-Jurnal Teknik Perencanaan Wilayah dan Kota	Volume 1 No. 1 Tahun 2012 Halaman 1-10 http://ejournal-s1.undip.ac.id/index.php/pwk/article/view/382/pdf
3	Hunian Vertikal di Perkotaan: Antara Solusi Kebutuhan Rumah Tinggal dan Hambatan Penghunian	Jurnal Ruang	Vol. 2 No.2 Bulan April Tahun 2016
4	Kepadatan Rumah Tinggal di Perkotaan dan Pemenuhan Syarat Lingkungan Permukiman Ideal	Jurnal Ruang	Vol. 2 No.3 Bulan Juli Tahun 2016
5	Optimalisasi Kepadatan Bangunan Rumah Tinggal dan Kesesuaian Kebutuhan Penghuni, Studi Kasus : Kota Semarang	Jurnal Ruang	Vol.3 No.3 Tahun 2017
6	A Spatial Study of Waisai Central Business District, in Response to Raja Ampat's Tourism Potential, West Papua	Journal of Architectural Design and Urbanism	Vol 1 No 2, March 2019 pp-pp: 16-23 https://ejournal2.undip.ac.id/index.php/jadu/article/view/4215/2489
7	Penilaian Kualitas Desain Perguruan Tinggi dengan Menggunakan Pendekatan CPTED di Kota Semarang	Jurnal Ruang	Vol.5 No 1 April 2019 halaman 20-31 https://ejournal2.undip.ac.id/index.php/ruang/article/view/3153/pdf .
8	Identifikasi Lokasi Potensial Untuk Pemenuhan Ruang Terbuka Hijau (RTH) Publik Aktif Di Kota Salatiga	Jurnal Tataloka	Vol. 21 No. 3 Agustus 2019, Halaman 459-472 https://ejournal2.undip.ac.id/index.php/tataloka/article/view/3187/pdf .
9	Kajian Daya Tarik Ruang Terbuka Hijau Publik di Kampung Hijau Gambiran, Kota Yogyakarta	Jurnal Teknik PWK UNDIP	Vol 8 No 4 November 2019 Halaman 180-188 https://ejournal3.undip.ac.id/index.php/pwk/article/view/25444
10	Dampak Pembangunan Taman Kasmaran Pada Perubahan Kondisi Ekonomi, Sosial-budaya Masyarakat, dan Lingkungan Kampung Wonosari	Jurnal Teknik PWK UNDIP	Vol 8 No 4 November 2019 Halaman 226-238 https://ejournal3.undip.ac.id/index.php/pwk/article/view/25449
11	Proses Partisipatif Penyusunan Desain Wisata Industri Batu Bata Di Desa Srimulyo, Kecamatan Gondang, Kabupaten Sragen	Jurnal Pasopati	Vol. 1 No. 2 Tahun 2019, halaman 41-50 https://ejournal2.undip.ac.id/index.php/pasopati/article/view/5368

12	Perancangan Kawasan Dengan Potensi Wisata Industri Batu Bata Berbasis Rumah Tangga di Srimulyo, Gondang, Sragen	Prosiding Vol. 1 SMART # 4 —URBAN + LAB: Konsep, Prinsip dan Strategi Rancang Ruang Hidup di Kawasan Perkotaan	https://smartfad.ukdw.ac.id/index.php/smart/issue/view/4 https://smartfad.ukdw.ac.id/index.php/smart/article/view/101
13	Effects of the Studentification Process on Spaces Around Campus: Transforming Suburban Areas	International Journal of Scientific & Technology Research	Volume 9, Issue 03, March 2020, halaman 3946-3954, ISSN 2277-8616 http://www.ijstr.org/final-print/mar2020/Effects-Of-The-Studentification-Process-On-Spaces-Around-Campus-Transforming-Suburban-Areas.pdf
14	Kajian Kuantitas dan Kualitas Taman Aktif di Kecamatan Tembalang dan Kecamatan Banyumanik	Jurnal Teknik PWK	Vol. 9 No. 1 Februari 2020, halaman 48-59, E-ISSN : 2338-3526 https://ejournal3.undip.ac.id/index.php/pwk/article/view/26592/23608
15	Social Relationship between Kampong Gendong Residents and Gated/Non-gated Community in Sendangmulyo Village, Tembalang District, Semarang	Jurnal Tataloka	Volume 22 No. 2, Mei 2020, P ISSN0852-7458- E ISSN2356-0266 https://ejournal2.undip.ac.id/index.php/tataloka/issue/view/319
16	Persepsi Mahasiswa terhadap Ruang Terbuka Hijau Ideal di Kampus Undip Tembalang	Jurnal Teknik PWK	Vol. 9 No. 3 Agustus 2020, halaman 151-158, E-ISSN : 2338-3526 https://ejournal3.undip.ac.id/index.php/pwk/article/view/28320/24317
17	Spatial impact of the Semarang old town revitalization: the emergence of formal and informal space	Prosiding Seminar Internasional terindeks "The 5th PlanoCosmo International Conference, "Infrastructure for all: Smart, Innovative, and Inclusive" pada tanggal 20-21 Oktober 2020.	IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science, Online ISSN: 1755-1315, Print ISSN: 1755-1307, Volume 592 https://iopscience.iop.org/article/10.1088/1755-1315/592/1/012015

VI. PEMAKALAH SEMINAR ILMIAH

No	Nama Pertemuan Ilmiah / Seminar	Judul Artikel Ilmiah	Waktu dan Tempat
11.	CITIES 2015 International Conference, Intelligent Planning Towards Smart Cities Smart Growth	Smart City and Density: in search of the Appropriate Indicator for Residential Density in Indonesia	3-4 November 2015, di Surabaya. Penyelenggara: ITS Surabaya

No	Nama Pertemuan Ilmiah / Seminar	Judul Artikel Ilmiah	Waktu dan Tempat
12	Konferensi Nasional Pembangunan dan Kajian Perkotaan-1 (Conference on Urban Studies and Development)	Tipologi Tata Massa Bangunan Rumah Tinggal Dan Preferensi Penyediaan RTH Privat	Semarang, 8 September 2015
13	The 1 st Geoplanning International Conference 2016	The Identification of Layout Pattern of Settlement In Semarang, Based on Spatial Information of Population Density, Houses Density and Risk-Disaster Area	Denpasar 10 Agustus 2016
14	CITIES 2017 International Conference	The model of Building Coverage Determination to Residential in Peri-urban of Semarang	18 Oktober 2017 di Surabaya
15	The 2 nd International Conference on Sustainability in Architectural Design and Urbanism (The 2 nd ICSADU)	Historical Building Study in Purwodinatan Semarang as Urban Conservation Guidelines	29 Agustus 2018 di Semarang
16	The 3 rd International Conference on Energy, Environment and Information System (The 3 rd ICENIS)	Pattern of Public Green Open Space in Planned and Unplanned Residential Tembalang Semarang	14 Agustus 2018 di Semarang
17	The 3 rd International conference on geomatic and planning (The 3 rd Geoplanning)	Spatial Distribution of Public Open Space and Service Coverage to Residents in Semarang city	29-30 Agustus 2018 di Semarang
18	Seminar on Architecture Research and Technology (SMART #4)	Perancangan Kawasan Dengan Potensi Wisata Industri Batu Bata Berbasis Rumah Tangga Di Srimulyo, Gondang, Sragen	24 Mei 2019 di Yogyakarta
19	The 1st International Conference on Urban Design and Planning (ICUDeP) Tahun 2019	Study of Social Relations Between Gated Community Housing and Surrounding Settlements in Tembalang District, Semarang	10 September 2019 di Semarang
20	Islivas – Internatioal Seminar Livable Space 3 – Promoting Inclusive, Safe, Resilence, and Sustainable Human in Disruptive Era	Settlement and Indigenous People Resilience in the Studentification Area	27 Agustus 2020 (held via online/Webinar)

No	Nama Pertemuan Ilmiah / Seminar	Judul Artikel Ilmiah	Waktu dan Tempat
21	CITIES 2020 International Conference – Bridging The Past and The Future of Urban Landscape in Asia Pacific -	Injecting New Functions to Heritage Landscape in Present Context	15 Oktober 2020 (held via online/Webinar)

VII. Penghargaan dalam 10 tahun Terakhir (dari pemerintah, asosiasi atau institusi lainnya)

No.	Jenis Penghargaan	Institusi Pemberi Penghargaan	Tahun
1	Satya Lencana Karya Satya X Tahun	Presiden Republik Indonesia	2012
2	Satya Lencana Karya Satya XX Tahun	Presiden Republik Indonesia	2018

Semua data yang saya isikan dan tercantum dalam biodata ini adalah benar dan dapat dipertanggungjawabkan secara hukum. Apabila di kemudian hari ternyata dijumpai ketidaksesuaian dengan kenyataan, saya sanggup menerima sanksi.

Demikian biodata ini saya buat dengan sebenarnya untuk memenuhi salah satu persyaratan dalam pengajuan Proposal Penelitian Hibah Strategi Fakultas Teknik Universitas Diponegoro Tahun 2021.

Semarang, 28 Februari 2021

Pengusul,



Retno Susanti, ST,MT

NIP.196803171997022002

2. Biodata Anggota Peneliti

1	Nama Lengkap (dengan gelar)	Dr.-Ing. Santy Paulla Dewi, ST, MT
2	Jenis Kelamin	P
3	Jabatan Fungsional	Lektor
4	NIP/NIK/Identitas lainnya	198207212003122001
5	NIDN	0021078202
6	Tempat dan Tanggal Lahir	Grobogan, 21 Juli 1982
7	E-mail	santy.paulla.dewi@pwk.undip.ac.id
9	Nomor Telepon/HP	08122885129
10	Alamat Kantor	Jl. Prof. Sudharto, SH. Jurusan PWK Kampus UNDIP Tembalang Semarang 50275
11	Nomor Telepon/Faks	024 7460054
12. Mata Kuliah yang Diampu		Studio Perancangan & Pembangunan Kota S1
		Morfologi Kota S1
		Evaluasi Perencanaan S1
		MKP (Kota Layak Huni) S1
		Studio Perancangan Kota S2
		Ekonomi Pembangunan Kawasan S2
		Manajemen dan Administrasi Rancang Kota a S2
		Space and Location Theory S2

B. Riwayat Pendidikan

	S-1	S-2	S-3
Nama Perguruan Tinggi	UNDIP	ITB	Technische Universität Darmstadt,
Bidang Ilmu	Teknik Perencanaan Wilayah dan Kota	Studi Pembangunan	Urban Planning
Tahun Masuk-Lulus	1999-2003	2005-2007	2013-2017
Judul Skripsi/ Tesis/ Disertasi	Identifikasi Persepsi dan Preferensi Pengguna Terminal Terpadu di Kota Semarang	Identifikasi Persepsi Masyarakat di Kelurahan Bandharharjo terhadap Lingkungan Tempat Tinggalnya	Gentrification Process in DKI Jakarta Province, Indonesia
Nama Pembimbing/ Promotor	Anita Ratnasari R, ST, MT Dr. Okto Risdianto Manullang, ST, MT	Ir. Indra Budiman Syamwil, M.Sc, PhD Ir. Sonny Yuliar, PhD	Prof. Dr.-Ing. Annette Rudolph-Cleff Prof. Dr. phil. Franziska Lang

C. Pengalaman Penelitian Dalam 5 Tahun Terakhir

(Bukan Skripsi, Tesis, maupun Disertasi)

No.	Tahun	Judul Penelitian	Pendanaan	
			Sumber*	Jml (Rp)
1	2020	Model Pengendalian Pemanfaatan Ruang Formal dan informal di Kota lama Semarang	DRPM Dikti Tahun 2020	75.100.000
2	2020	Pemetaan Gentrifikasi di Kawasan Kota Lama Semarang	RKAT FT Undip Tahun 2020	10.000.000
3	2019	Kampung Regeneration melalui Model Penyediaan Ruang Bermain Anak Menuju Kampung Ramah Anak di Kelurahan Ngemplak Simongan, Semarang	RKAT FT Undip Tahun 2019	20.000.000
4	2019	Resilient Coastal Settlement Model in Semarang Through Water Sensitive Urban Design Approach	Sumber Dana selain APBN Undip Tahun anggaran 2019	52.500.000
5	2019	Model Keberlanjutan Pelestarian Kampung Bersejarah sebagai Destinasi Wisata di Kota Semarang : Dualisme Transformasi Modern Versus Cagar Budaya	Sumber Dana selain APBN Undip Tahun anggaran 2019	43.750.000
6	2018	Bentuk Adaptasi Keruangan dan Sosial Ekonomi Masyarakat sebagai Implikasi Studentification di Tembalang	RKAT FT Undip Tahun 2018	20.000.000
7	2018	Compability Pedagang Kaki Lima di Taman Tirto Agung Banyumanik Semarang	RKAT FT Undip Tahun 2018	11.300.000

* Tuliskan sumber pendanaan baik dari skema penelitian DRPM maupun dari sumber lainnya.

D. Pengalaman Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat dalam 5 Tahun Terakhir

No.	Tahun	Judul Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat	Pendanaan	
			Sumber*	Jml (Rp)
1	2017	FGD Konversi penggunaan lahan dan dampaknya terhadap berkurangnya lahan konservasi	Mandiri	Rp. 2.000.000
2	2017	FGD Pengembangan Kota Lama Semarang berdasarkan Indikator Kota Layak Huni	Mandiri	Rp. 2.000.000
3	2018	Sosialisasi Wisata Multikultur di Kampung Pekojan	RKAT FT Undip Tahun 2018	Rp. 2.500.000

No.	Tahun	Judul Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat	Pendanaan	
			Sumber*	Jml (Rp)
4	2018	Sosialisasi Film Dokumenter Kampung Bubutan Semarang	RKAT FT Undip Tahun 2018	Rp. 2.500.000
5	2019	Sosialisasi Perancangan dan Pengelolaan Desa Jarangpelem Kabupaten Sragen melalui Integrated Rural Tourism	RKAT FT Undip Tahun 2019	Rp. 2.000.000
6	2020	Sosialisasi Kebutuhan Ruang Terbuka Hijau di Kelurahan Bulusan	RKAT FT Undip Tahun 2020	Rp. 2.000.000

* Tuliskan sumber pendanaan baik dari skema pengabdian kepada masyarakat DRPM maupun dari sumber lainnya.

E. Publikasi Artikel Ilmiah Dalam Jurnal dalam 5 Tahun Terakhir

No.	Judul Artikel Ilmiah	Nama Jurnal	Volume/ Nomor/Tahun
1	Upaya Intensifikasi Pajak Reklame di Kawasan Simpang Lima Semarang	Jurnal Tataloka	Vol. 7 No.1 Januari 2005 (ISSN : 0852-7458)
2	Identifikasi Peran Serta Sektor Pariwisata terhadap Perekonomian Kota Salatiga melalui Analisis Input Output	Jurnal Tataloka	Vol. 10 No.3 Tahun 2008 (ISSN : 0852 – 7458)
3	Analisis Peran Gerakan Kampung Hijau sebagai Upaya Pengelolaan di Kelurahan Rawajati Kecamatan Pancoran Jakarta Selatan	Jurnal Ruang	Vol 1 No 1 tahun 2013
4	Keberhasilan Kampung Tua Sekayu terkait Keberadaan Mal Paragon di Kota Semarang	Jurnal Ruang	Vol 2 No 1 Tahun 2014
5	Pengaruh Kawasan Pendidikan Tinggi UNDIP terhadap Perkembangan Aktivitas Perdagangan dan Jasa di Koridor Jalan Banjarsari Selatan-Mulawarman Raya Kecamatan Tembalang	Jurnal Ruang	Vol 2 No 1 Tahun 2014
6	Pengaruh Urban Sprawl terhadap Perubahan Bentuk Kota Semarang Ditinjau dari Perubahan Kondisi Fisik Kelurahan Meteseh Kecamatan Tembalang	Jurnal Ruang	Vol 2 No 1 Tahun 2014
7	Bentuk Pengembangan Pariwisata Pesisir Berkelanjutan Di Kabupaten Pekalongan	Jurnal Ruang	Vol 1 No 2 2013
8	Socio-Economic Transformation of the Local Community as Gentrification's Implication in DKI Jakarta Province	Jurnal Teknik Sipil dan Perencanaan - UNNES	Vol. 19 No. 2 Tahun 2017 Halaman 97-105
9	Connectivity between Pedestrian Ways and Bus Rapid Assessing Destination Brand Image Chinatown in Term of Semarang City Branding Implementation	Jurnal Teknik Sipil dan Perencanaan - UNNES	Vol. 20 (2) Tahun 2018 p. 107 - 116

No.	Judul Artikel Ilmiah	Nama Jurnal	Volume/ Nomor/Tahun
10	The Implication of Studentification To Community's Physical And Social Economic aspects In Tembalang Higher Education Area	Jurnal Teknik Sipil dan Perencanaan - UNNES	Vo. 21 No. 1 April Tahun 2019
11	Revealing Community Awareness in Semarang China Town Area	Jurnal Teknik Sipil dan Perencanaan UNNES	Vol. 21 No. 2 Oktober 2019, Halaman 90 - 99
12	Evaluasi Pengelolaan Rumah Susun Sewa Karangroto Kota Semarang	Jurnal Riptek	Vol. 13 No. 1 Tahun 2019, halaman 71-78
13	Transformasi Sosio-Spasial Kawasan Pecinan Kota Semarang	Jurnal Pengembangan Kota	Vol. 7 No. 1 Juli 2019, Halaman 46-56

F. Pemakalah Seminar Ilmiah (*Oral Presentation*) dalam 5 Tahun Terakhir

No	Nama Pertemuan Ilmiah/ Seminar	Judul Artikel Ilmiah	Waktu dan Tempat
1	Arte-Polis 5: International Conference and Workshops Public Engagement and the Making of Place	Identification of Gentrification in Semarang Peripheral Region, 8-9 August 2014	Study Program of Architecture School of Architecture, Planning, and Policy Development Institut Teknologi Bandung 2014. 8-9 August 2014
2	13 th International Congress of Asian Planning Schools Association – APSA 2015, Towards an Asian Urban Agenda: Planning Asian <i>Diverse City, Intense City, Complex City</i> , and <i>Authentic City</i>	Gentrification in Jakarta: An Indigenous Community's Perception	UTM Malaysia, 2015 12 –14 August 2015
3	Seminar Nasional Menuju Pembangunan Jawa Tengah Mandiri, Maju, Sejahtera dan Lestari	Kajian Implementasi Kota Layak Lansia di Kota Semarang	Semarang, 14 Desember 2017
4	The 4 th Planocosmo 2018	Gentrification and the vulnerable of Betawi Community	2-4 April 2018
5	The 3 rd International conference on geomatic and planning (The 3 rd Geoplanning)	Studentification Process in Tembalang Higher Education Area	Semarang, 29-30 Agustus 2018

No	Nama Pertemuan Ilmiah/ Seminar	Judul Artikel Ilmiah	Waktu dan Tempat
6	The 3 rd International conference on geomatic and planning (The 3 rd Geoplanning)	Space Compatibility of Street Vendors in Urban Public Spaces, Taman Tirto Agung, Banyumanik, Semarang	Semarang, 29-30 Agustus 2018
7	The 4th International Conference of Planning in The Era of Uncertainty (ICPEU)	The Effectiveness of Inclusive Playgrounds Usage for Children Through Behaviour-Setting Approach in Tembalang Semarang City	Malang 12-13 Maret 2019
8	The 1st International Conference on Urban Design and Planning (ICUDeP) Tahun 2019	The Economic Sustainability Model of Community Based Tourism in Kampong Batik Semarang	10 September 2019 di Semarang
9	The 1st International Conference on Urban Design and Planning (ICUDeP) Tahun 2019	The Level of Awareness of Building Owners to Conserve Cultural Heritage Area in Kotagede, Yogyakarta	10 September 2019 di Semarang
10	The 1st International Conference on Urban Design and Planning (ICUDeP) Tahun 2019	Sustainable Tourism Strategy for the City of Kupang's Lasiana Coastal Area	10 September 2019 di Semarang
11	The 1st International Conference on Urban Design and Planning (ICUDeP) Tahun 2019	Physical Resilience Assessment of Coastal Settlements in Semarang	10 September 2019 di Semarang
12	The 1st International Conference on Urban Design and Planning (ICUDeP) Tahun 2019	Playground for Children: A Design Model of Playground for Children's Physical Activities in Ngemplak Simongan Kampong	10 September 2019 di Semarang
13	The 1st International Conference on Urban Design and Planning (ICUDeP) Tahun 2019	The Sustainability Model of Heritage Kampong Conservation As Tourist Destinations in Kampong Pecinan Semarang	10 September 2019 di Semarang
14	The 1st International Conference on Urban Design and Planning (ICUDeP) Tahun 2019	The Characteristics of User, Activities and Spaces of Playground for Children in Kampong Ngemplak Simongan Semarang	10 September 2019 di Semarang
15	The 5th PlanoCosmo International Conference Tahun 2020	Spatial impact of the Semarang old town revitalization: the emergence of formal and informal space	20-21 Oktober 2020 di Bandung

No	Nama Pertemuan Ilmiah/ Seminar	Judul Artikel Ilmiah	Waktu dan Tempat
16	The 5 th International Conference on Energy, Environmental and Information System (ICENIS) Tahun 2020	Gentrification Impact to the Community's Quality of Life in Semarang Old Town	12-13 Agustus 2020 di Semarang
17	The 2nd International Conference on Environment, Sustainability Issues, and Community Development (<i>INCRID</i>) Tahun 2020	Physical Resilience Assessment of Coastal Settlements in Semarang City, Indonesia	21 Oktober 2020 di Semarang

G.Karya Buku dalam 5 Tahun Terakhir

No	JudulBuku	Tahun	JumlahHalaman	Penerbit
1				

H.Perolehan HKI dalam 5–10 Tahun Terakhir

No.	Judul/TemaHKI	Tahun	Jenis	NomorP/ID
1				

I. Pengalaman Merumuskan Kebijakan Publik/Rekayasa Sosial Lainnya dalam 5 Tahun Terakhir

No.	Judul/Tema/Jenis Rekayasa Sosial Lainnya yang Telah Diterapkan	Tahun	Tempat Penerapan	Respon Masyarakat
1				

J.Penghargaan dalam 10 tahunTerakhir (dari pemerintah, asosiasi atau institusilainnya)

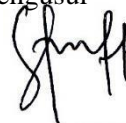
No.	Jenis Penghargaan	Institusi Pemberi Penghargaan	Tahun
1	Satyalancana Karya Satya X Tahun	Presiden RI	2017

Semua data yang saya isikan dan tercantum dalam biodata ini adalah benar dan dapat dipertanggungjawabkan secara hukum. Apabila di kemudian hari ternyata dijumpai ketidak- sesuaian dengan kenyataan, saya sanggup menerima sanksi.

Demikian biodata ini saya buat dengan sebenarnya untuk memenuhi salah satu persyaratan dalam pengajuan Penelitian Strategis FT.

Semarang, 28 Februari 2021

Pengusul



Santy Paulla Dewi, ST, MT
NIP. 198207212003122001

LAMPIRAN D**SURAT PERNYATAAN KETUA PENELITIAN**

Yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini :

Nama : Retno Susanti., ST.,MT
NIP/NIDN : 19680317 199702 2 002
Pangkat/Golongan : Pembina/ IVA
Jabatan Fungsional : Lektor Kepala

Dengan ini menyatakan bahwa proposal penelitian saya dengan judul : **“PROSES DE-STUDENTIFIKASI DAN PERUBAHAN RUANG PADA SEKITAR KAWASAN PERGURUAN TINGGI DI PLEBURAN DAN DI SAMPANGAN, SEMARANG”** yang diusulkan dalam skema Penelitian Strategis tahun anggaran 2021 **bersifat original dan belum pernah dibiayai oleh lembaga /sumber dana lain.**

Bilamana di kemudian hari ditemukan ketidaksesuaian dengan pernyataan ini, maka saya bersedia dituntut dan diproses sesuai dengan ketentuan yang berlaku dan mengembalikan seluruh biaya penelitian yang sudah diterima ke kas negara.

Demikian pernyataan ini dibuat dengan sesungguhnya dan dengan sebenar-benarnya.

Semarang, 28 Februari 2021

Yang menyatakan,




Retno Susanti., ST.,MT
NIP. 196803171997022002

LAMPIRAN E – BUKTI PUBLIKASI LUARAN PENELITIAN HIBAH STRATEGIS RKA FAKULTAS TEKNIK UNDIP TAHUN 2020



Department of Architecture
Faculty of Civil Engineering and Planning
Universitas Trisakti
Jakarta, Indonesia



Promoting Inclusive, Safe, Resilience, and Sustainable Human Settlement in Disruptive Era

27 August 2020

WEBINAR

is LivaS

INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR
LIVABLE SPACE 3

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of 2030 Agenda
Goal 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities.

The implementation of SDGs in Indonesia was ratified by Presidential Decree No. 58 in 2017 followed by a document preparation in the form of National Action Plan on Sustainable Development Goals. The implication lies on the understanding that all stakeholders should devote a serious attention to urban problems, such as inadequate infrastructure, lack of affordable housing, natural disaster, pollution and congestion. Conducting international seminar under related theme entails to the improved situation through new technology and innovation. Participants are expected to provide insights and challenges on urban issues with novel approaches in which the problems are investigated and discussed not only to gain understanding but also to offer new ideas to create sustainable cities and communities.

Invited Speakers

Agus Budi Purnomo, Ir., M.Sc., Ph.D., Prof.
University of Indonesia, Indonesia

Elly Padmawati, A.A.
University of Indonesia, Indonesia

Imad Bin Said, Dr. Prof.
UIN Ar-Raniry, Indonesia

Iwan Rijanto, Ir., MEd., Sp.
Urban Building Council Indonesia

Johannes Wicaksono, Ir., M.Eng., Assoc. Prof.
ITS, Indonesia

Lerry Ng Yin Hock, A.J.
UIN Ar-Raniry, Indonesia

Sung Heng Kim, M.Arch., Ph.D., Prof.
University of Seoul, South Korea

Ulrike Werbig, Dipl.-Ing. Sr.
TU Wien, Austria

Topics

- Sustainable Transport Systems for All
- Access for Mobile and Affordable Urban Housing
- Integrated and Sustainable Human Settlement
- Planning and Management
- Facing Disruptive Issues for Growing Sustainable Cities
- Preserving Urban Culture and Natural Heritage
- Inclusive and Accessible Green and Public Spaces
- Efficiency of Resource Use in Urban Areas
- Impaired and Resilience of Cities to Disasters

Key Dates

- Call for Paper Announcement: 2 May 2020
- Abstract Submission Deadline: 1 June 2020
- Abstract Acceptance: 8 June 2020
- Presenter Registration: 2 July 2020
- Presentation Via Satellite: 27 August 2020
- Online Conference: 27 August 2020
- Full Paper Acceptance: 14 September 2020

Conference Fee

National	International
Participant: IDR 180,000	USD 200
Presenter (Online): IDR 250,000	USD 250
Presenter (Offline): IDR 350,000	USD 350

Contact

Purika Wijayanto: +62812752725
ijuwijaya@trisakti.ac.id
[livas3.org](https://www.livas3.org)

Publication


Selected paper will be published in ISF conference Proceeding (Scopus) or will be considered for publication in international journal (Scopus) with an additional fee.

We accept Abstract with max 200 words in English. Please use our full word template and submit the paper through our website: isf2020.conference.org



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IsLivaS 2020

International Seminar of Livable Space 2020

Seminar will be held via online (webinar), 27 August 2020

Website: <http://islivas2020.confbrite.org>

Email: islivasars@trisakti.ac.id

Date: 1 June 2020

Letter of Invitation

Dear Authors: Retno Susanti (a*), Nurini (a)

We are pleased to inform you that your abstract (ABS-20, Oral Presentation), entitled:

"Settlement and Indigenous Peoples Resilience in the Studentification Area"

has been reviewed and accepted to be presented at IsLivaS 2020 conference to be held on 27 August 2020 in Jakarta, Indonesia.

We cordially invite you to attend our conference and present your research described in the abstract.

Please submit your full paper and make the payment for registration fee before the deadlines, visit our website for more information.

Thank You.

Best regards,

Dr. Ir. A. Hadi Prabowo, MSA.
IsLivaS 2020 Chairperson



Konfrenzi.com - Conference Management System

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IsLivaS 2020

International Seminar of Livable Space 2020

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Email: islivasars@trisakti.ac.id

Date: 1 June 2020

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Please submit your full paper and make the payment for registration fee before the deadlines, visit our website for more information.

Thank You.

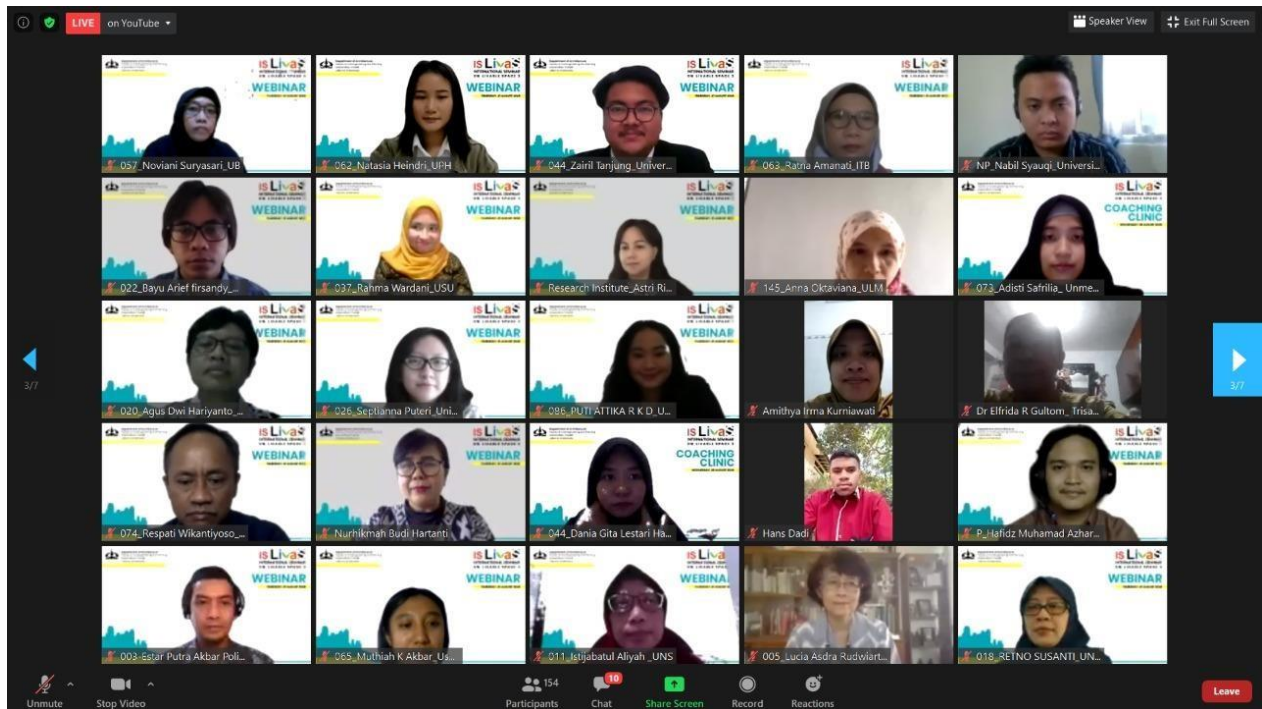
Best regards,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "A. Hadi Prabowo".

Dr. Ir. A. Hadi Prabowo, MSA.
IsLivaS 2020 Chairperson



Konfrenzi.com - Conference Management System



Conference Proceeding terindeks IoP akan diterbitkan pada 1st Quarter 2021

<https://ioppublishing.org/ees-forthcoming-volumes/>

Settlement and Indigenous Peoples Resilience in the Studentification Area

Retno Susanti¹ and Nurini¹

Department of Urban and Regional Planning, Faculty of Engineering
Diponegoro University, Semarang, Indonesia

retno.susanti@pwk.undip.ac.id

Abstract. The construction of the new Diponegoro University campus in Tembalang Semarang has been accompanied by students, lecturers and employees who have moved gradually from the old campus in Pleburan Semarang. The new campus which has started to operate fully has caused the surrounding area to experience studentification. Furthermore, the site has changed land use. Open space has become a built-up space, a shift in the composition of the population, a large number of new residents have arrived, new economic activities have begun, and there have been social changes in the community. The agricultural characteristics of the suburban rural areas of Semarang have turned into a suburban area. These changes prompted the indigenous population to move out of their place of origin.

This study aims to examine the composition of indigenous population and the immigrant population in the area around the campus. We also discuss the survival of the indigenous people in areas that have experienced studentification. The research location is in 3 urban villages around the Undip campus area. Distribution and population dynamics were obtained from direct field observations and analyzed descriptively quantitatively. In-depth interviews were conducted to strengthen the study, to 3 urban village heads, 15 neighbourhood heads and six community leaders. We analyzed the results of interview by descriptively qualitatively.

The results showed that the ability to maintain land ownership, strong kinship ties, adaptability and the ability to take advantage of economic opportunities reinforced the resilience of indigenous people to survive. The indigenous people transformed into the strength of the area. The indigenous people also have a mutually beneficial relationship with campus, as well as the indigenous people have been able to increase their socio-cultural strength through local traditional arts.

Keywords: indigenous people, studentification

1. Introduction.

Diponegoro University (Undip) campus, which is in the centre of Semarang, is becoming increasingly impossible to carry out development due to limited land. The suburban area is the most rational choice as a location for new campus development, according to the Semarang City master plan. The site of the new campus is on the outskirts of the city with rural characteristics, and some indigenous people make their living as farmers, farmworkers and planters. On the other hand, building a new campus allows studentification to occur. Studentification is a process of transforming an area caused by a large concentration of students. The arrival of students in large numbers will require accommodation, food and other supporting needs. This huge demand has attracted investment in the

property and commercial sectors to enter and change the area. Studentification also attracts entrants to invest and gain economic benefits. On the other hand, indigenous people are in a very different situation since the Undip campus existed. What happened to the natives? Where are they then? Are they eliminated? Are they able to survive and adapt to the changes around them?

Previous studies reinforce the importance of paying attention to indigenous people in the area of studentification. Studentification is a form of gentrification, a process when the proportion of the student population becomes significant in an area and affects the environment to be different from before [1]. The arrival of students can replace the original community (household), generate other behaviours from those already in that location and develop certain activities and services [2]. A large number of students is often seen as a driving factor for the movement of indigenous people out of their settlements [3]. The presence of students has a negative impact on the local community due to the displacement of established residents. Residents who still live in the area experience feel uncomfortable with students [4]. The probability of moving out is higher for indigenous people [5]. Gradually, they were replaced by young people and migrants who moved in and out and had better economic conditions. Studentification is often considered the same as gentrification and creates social and cultural conflicts with local communities [6]. However, in contrast to previous works of literature, studentification should not define exactly as gentrification. The presence of students in an area does not aim to cause the displacement of indigenous people. Students concentrated around the university as there are not many options for living, other than being close to campus [7]. Students rent rooms in native houses close to campus. The places are of type HMO (House with Multiple Occupancy). Students and indigenous people adapt to each other. Thus, the expansion of the definition of studentification concerning the existence of indigenous people is necessary for reconceptualization.

From previous literature, studentification is considered a form of gentrification. Indigenous people forced to move and be replaced by newcomers, such as business actors, new residents and students. However, in the Tembalang area, Semarang, which is the latest development area of the Undip campus, even though there has been a massive studentification process, most of the indigenous people still survive and can adapt to changes in their surroundings. It is essential to gain more knowledge about the indigenous people who can survive in areas undergoing studentification. Information about aspects, the cause of the indigenous people to survive the studentification process, will provide another perspective. In the end, studentification is not only seen from the gentrification side of the natives.

Diponegoro University is the largest public university in the province of Central Java, Indonesia. Founded in 1957 the campus initially located in the city centre of Semarang. Over time, the campus land in the city centre was not sufficient to add new educational facilities and buildings. A development plan has created. The campus moved to the higher education zone following the Semarang city master plan. In the late 1970s, the campus had purchased land belonging to the natives. In the early 1980s, construction began in the Tembalang. Area for campus relocation is on the outskirts of Semarang. The span of 40 years, since the Undip campus moved to Tembalang, has shown the resilience of the natives to the studentification process

2. Methods

The research location is in the studentification area around the Undip campus in Tembalang, Semarang. Its territory includes Tembalang sub-district (from now on referred to as Region I), Bulusan village (referred to as Region II) and Kramas village (referred to as Region III). The campus complex located Region I. The area of the campus complex is almost 50% of the entire Region I. This research area is the core area as well as the earliest to have had the effect of studentification compared to other places. The studentification process does not stop and is currently spreading to the surrounding area. Stages this research is: firstly, the chronology of the development of the regions that have undergone studentification has traced. Secondly, field observations have made. Data on the number, location distribution and socio-economic characteristics of the indigenous population collected. Data collection complemented by in-depth interviews with 24 resource persons. There are heads of sub-districts in the three regions (Lurah Tembalang, Lurah Bulusan and Lurah Kramas). Next, heads of residential

neighbourhoods (15 RW heads in 3 areas) and from local community leaders (6 people, consisting of 3 heads of the Village Community Empowerment Institution and three people who are respected by the natives). Interviewees selected based on their ability to understand the change in the research area, due to studentification. They also understand the attitudes and ways of life of the natives. This research uses mixed methods in the analysis phase of the indigenous population (number, location distribution and socio-economic characteristics), a quantitative descriptive analysis used through spatial analysis and tabulation. Meanwhile, to explore the attitudes and ways of life of the indigenous people, the results of in-depth interviews analyzed descriptively.

3. Result and Discussion

3.1. Total population and distribution of indigenous people

It is not easy to calculate the number of people living in the research area. The number of residents that officially recorded is the number of residents who have local identity cards. It isn't easy to record the dynamics of in-and-out migration, such as students and people who carry out business activities or work.

Supposedly in the neighbourhood of the Rukun Tetangga/RT (Neighbourhood Association) area, temporary migrants and boarding students reported the RT head recorded their current residence and their identities. However, many temporary migrants and students have ignored, or have not received notification about the mandatory report or even know but do not want to carry out the obligation to report themselves. (interviews result)

We have collected the number and distribution of indigenous people by the census. We have visited and counted the number of households. To limit definition, the meaning of indigenous households are those (husband or wife) who have lived in the research area since birth until now. Meanwhile, households of immigrants are families who move into the research area but already have local identity cards. In Region I, where the Undip campus located, the households of the indigenous population are only 83% compared to the number of immigrant families. However, the opposite occurs in Region II, where the homes of immigrants are only 33% compared to the number of households of the original population. In Region III, which is further away from the Undip campus, the number of migrant families is 73% compared to the number of indigenous households (see Figure 1).

A large number of migrant households occupy new housing built by developers located in the study area. The indigenous people in Region I, whose land was purchased by the campus in stages from the late 1970s to the 1990s, partly chose to move and buy land and residential buildings in other areas. Some of the other residents who still owned land in Region I decided to stay there and adapt to the changes that occurred due to studentification. When campus construction began in the early 1980s, the indigenous people in Region I, which was the campus location, did not yet have an understanding of what was happening in the area at that time. Along with the construction of the campus, in a large area nearby, housing built for Semarang city government employees. Then there was an in-migration of middle-class migrants with higher levels of education. The indigenous people who were the owners of the residential land before it built, chose to move to another place—the kind of situation consistent with the view of some researchers who explain gentrification as population change. Gentrification is a change in the population of land users so that new users have a higher socioeconomic status than previous users [8]. Old residents will move out because they are no longer compatible with the new population, which is dominated by students and migrant households [9].

Today, the indigenous population concentrated in the centres of the old settlements. Except in region I, some indigenous people occupy relocation lands on the east and north sides of the campus. Indigenous people in Region II and III are concentrated in strategic locations, for example, near the main accesses, with densely-populated conditions and high building densities (see Figure 2). In Figure 2, the darker colour indicates that there are more indigenous people. For migrant residents, many found in Region III, the location where developers have built hundreds of new houses since 1990. High population density and building density also occur in areas where there is a concentration of

migrant populations. Indigenous people with new residents who can interact well can increase social dynamics [10]. This condition is that the dynamics of the movement of in-migrants, as well as movement-out of indigenous people, can reconfigure the social, economic and cultural in the research area [5].

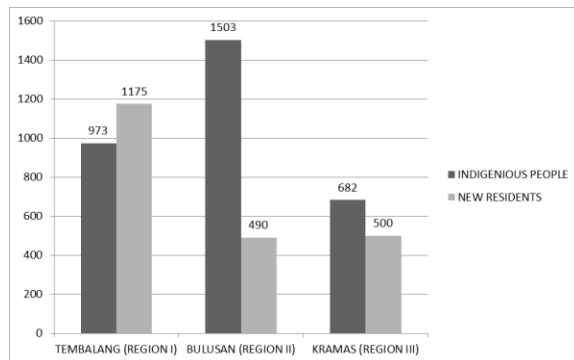


Figure 1. Comparison diagram of indigenous people and new residents in the study area

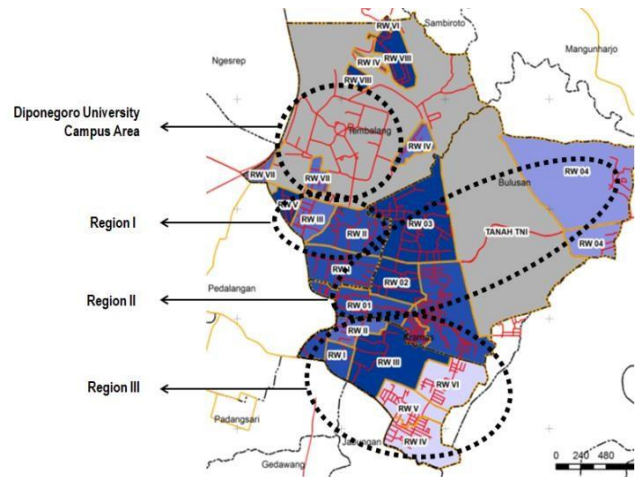


Figure 2. Distribution of indigenous people in the study area.
The darker color indicates the more

3.2. Livelihoods and economic change

Studentification is more due to the concentration of students in large numbers. Various facilities and infrastructures built according to what students need, such as accommodation, food and daily necessities. The expansion of higher education contributes to an increase in the attractiveness of the region [2]. Studentification has also led to increased economic growth and the emergence of many types of businesses around the University [11]. A kind of business around the campus is the conversion of residential houses and other buildings into residences that are rented by students, as well as the existence of shops and other new facilities that serve the needs of students [2]. A large number of student needs has invited many investors from outside the region who are keen on seeing business potential.

However, it turned out that not all indigenous people were willing to be involved in economic activities related to the presence of students. They still maintain their life as farmers or planters.

Most of the owners of rental houses or boarding houses are investors who come from outside the Tembalang area. Many temporary workers have settled and taken advantage of the economic opportunities here, for example selling snacks, rice, green beans, boiled noodles. The sellers are mostly people from outside Tembalang as well. (interviews result)

On the other hand, some indigenous people have adapted and have tried to improve family welfare. They have opened various types of businesses. Even businesses that do not need capital, such as being a household assistant, parking attendant or selling services for menial jobs. In Regions I and Region II, indigenous people who could not open a business, rely more on labour or services to earn income.

The economic development here, most of whom enjoy it are immigrants. The differences in the economy are noticeable. The newcomers and investors have got business profits from the area here. Still, there is no profit for the indigenous people. Nor has there been any contribution to the development of the area. (interviews result)

Another characteristic of studentification was the increasing market competition in providing accommodation for students, such as rental houses and boarding houses [12]. Also, the need for housing has increased [9] so that the real estate business or housing developers around occupied areas has become increasingly excessive [13]. The type of business that most natives have done is to rent out a bedroom or part of the room in the house for students (House of Multiple Occupancy). The quality of the rooms or rooms available varies greatly, ranging from simple to luxurious and still managed by the homeowner independently. However, this amateur management method increasingly threatened by the large number of room rents provided by investors and professionally managed in the form of PBSA (Purpose Built Student Accommodation), especially in Region II.

3.3. Social aspect

The arrival of students, temporary workers and new residents caused anxiety for some indigenous people. New residents who are more educated, have higher social and economic conditions and have a position at work, causing some of the indigenous population to feel inferior and unable to keep up with the changing times. They chose to move to another area. For some other indigenous people, they have tried to adapt and take advantage of opportunities by opening businesses to fill student needs.

People who cannot compete with the development of globalization or the result of conditions here, with no choice, have sold their land and then moved to areas some distance away. They move to a place where the price of land is affordable and cannot enjoy the economic progress here (interviews result)

The arrival of people from outside and the displacement of the indigenous people, made the remaining indigenous people have to overcome the loss of previous social ties and try to adapt to new social patterns. The existence of students brings new behaviour that causes social and environmental changes [14]. Some of the positive actions include transmitting a healthy lifestyle, obedience to worship and so on. With new behaviour from students or newcomers, it will result in lifestyle changes [15]. In other words, there are socio-cultural changes in the community due to the presence of students [7]. This social change becomes a dilemma because there have been positive and negative behaviours that have been brought by students or newcomers, which will be imitated by the indigenous young generation.

Furthermore, to demonstrate their existence, indigenous people in the research area have increasingly paid attention to and activated various traditional arts groups, such as *wayang kulit*, dance, gamelan, *ketoprak*, *kuda lumping*, *campursari* and tambourine groups. The assimilation of students and residents can encourage the strengthening of their respective cultural identities [16]. In this case, the indigenous people in the research area strengthen their existence by using local art traditions.

3.4. Adaptability

The local indigenous people who were originally farmers, labourers in rice fields and planters, have had to adjust to the new way of life since the campus construction. Some of the indigenous people have had to change their livelihoods. The fields were bought and built into a campus complex. So now in Bulusan, starting from Tembalang, boarding houses have begun to expand here. The existence of boarding dwellings has led to a change in work, from previously being a farmer to now being an HMO owner. Many fields have also been sold and turned into boarding rooms or rental houses. One of the reasons is because the previous owner of the land was elderly, and his child no longer wanted to be a farmer. They choose cleaner jobs.

Natives are willing to lose the comfort of living in their own homes. Because student rented out the main house and he decided to live in a small part of the house which, of course, was uncomfortable (interview result).

The campus has opened up to provide suitable jobs for residents. The purpose of this engagement is to reduce the negative impact of the loss of livelihoods. Indigenous people with high school education in Region I, have been allowed to work on campus as security officers, cleaners and as administrative officers. On the other hand, some indigenous people have tried to open businesses in the fields of accommodation, food, and daily necessities. They seize opportunities from student needs.

The indigenous people in Region II and Region III are relatively better prepared to face the studentification process. They learned from the experiences of the indigenous people in Region I and had time to adapt. Not all indigenous people are open to studentification and willing to adapt. They maintained their previous agricultural livelihoods and ways of life. In later times, this turned out to cause a problem of gaps between indigenous people who were able to adapt and indigenous people who were still living but refused to participate in studentification. People who have financial capacity could usually control better areas [17]. However, the original inhabitants of the site, who had been living for a long time but were economically weak, were forced to leave because they were unable to adapt to the changes. This gap can lead to further conflicts, such as exclusion from parties with opposing attitudes and loss of cooperation between residents. In the past, people lived in a friendly manner, but after experiencing gentrification, it is possible that between individuals will be separated because of differences in lifestyle and culture [18]. Often there are conflicts, in the form of protests from the indigenous population against the local situation that affects the social, geographic order [19].

3.5. Ability to maintain land ownership and role of community leaders

Studentification in this research area preceded by campus construction. The government purchased land as the location for the campus from indigenous people in Region I. Massive purchases of land also occurred in Region II and Region III, but the objectives were different. In both these areas, the purchase of land by investors is to build a residential environment. Indigenous people who still own their houses, land, rice fields or fields can use their assets for profit. Some examples are for business, partly or wholly leased. Indigenous people who no longer own houses and lots can still take advantage of economic opportunities by becoming servants or craftsmen.

The studentification here has increased the price of land much higher than before. This condition encourages parents of students or investors to buy land around the campus and make the house more excellent [20]. Studentification also affects the attitude of the indigenous population towards land ownership. Some choose to sell the entire land at a high price and then distribute the money to their children as part of their inheritance. The next option is that the money from selling the land used to buy land in another place with a larger size. For residents who chose to survive, some decided to sell part of their land. Furthermore, the money from the sale becomes capital to start a business. However, some choose to divide the land for their children. The goal is that they can create money on the lot, even though it is narrower.

The process of providing boarding houses for students in a way that is currently happening, especially in Region I and Region II, many indigenous people disagree. The current system means that almost half of boarding houses are investments owned by people from outside the Tembalang area. Tembalang is only an object of development, not a subject that participates in development. There are quite a lot of indigenous people who survive, adapt and can improve family welfare by opening businesses. The key to this adaptation process is the ability to maintain ownership of land so that it still has a place to live and run a business. The role of local community leaders is crucial in preserving land ownership.

The indigenous people in the Tembalang area are traditional people who live and think as Javanese. Respected community leaders guided by the principle that indigenous people should not sell the property. They advised their descendants that they were born in this place, looking for food in this place, so if they died, they buried here. The perspective of community leaders provides an example for indigenous people so that they are willing to keep their land forever.

4. Conclusion

Studentification is not just a population change or physical, social and economic transformation, but it is even more complicated when it comes to indigenous people. They already have a way of life and a socio-culture that affects the way they adapt to studentification. Region I is the location where studentification first occurred in this research area. The natives didn't understand what to do to survive. The indigenous people in Region II, whose place is attached to Region I but not directly in contact with the campus, learn from what has happened so that they better prepared to adapt to studentification. Residents in Region III who felt that their location was not too close to the campus, at that time were careless about the opportunity for studentification. Long before that, they even sold their fields to developers to build housing. Currently, the studentification process has spread to Region III, and the natives forced to use their land, which is not as large as before to serve the needs of students.

Indigenous people have a better chance of surviving the studentification process if they still have land to become a place to do business. The role of community leaders to increase the self-confidence of the indigenous people is very important. Community leaders can assist so that indigenous people can maintain land ownership to take advantage of economic opportunities and share in prosperity.

The natives felt that the presence of students was very socially disruptive, but at the same time very profitable economically. Therefore, indigenous people accept the existence of students and temporary migrant workers, but maintain their distance and have no social ties with them. It is due to the alternation of students. Students only stay as long as they undergo the study period.

Indigenous people who can adapt and survive economically are better able to adapt socially to the studentification process. For universities that are building or moving campuses to areas where there are many indigenous people, it is essential to understand their characteristics. It is also crucial to assisting them in adapting to the worst-case scenario due to studentification. It includes helping the indigenous people to diversify their livelihoods to earn income for their families.

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