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JOHOR BAHRU PEACE CENTER (TRANSIT POINT)

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ABSTRACT

“Peace takes years to build and takes days to destroy”, everyone in this world has their role in peace movement in order to create sustainable peace. Therefore, this thesis will explore how architect can play their role in peace-keeping effort. First, peace study is done within global on issue of peace and peace movements. Then, it scopes down the study to architectural approach on the peace movement. After that, issues that cause peace defects within Malaysia context follow by timeline have been structured out. From the timeline, Malaysia have been considered as a country that do not involve with wars and natural disasters that cause physically damaged towards the country after world war 2. But, there are lots of incidents such as race riots, economic crisis and political conflicts that cause physiological damaged towards the public. From the analytical diagram of the process of war, it shows that those physiological damaged will turn our society into violence if there is no precaution actions been taken. As a result, some architectural peace elements have been figured out in order to prevent violence occurred. After that, Malaysia gateways cities which are Johor Bahru, KLIA and Bukit Kayu Hitam have been considered to be the proposed site for peace center. This is because those sites will have high chances to be affluence by negative foreign issues towards the local society physiology. Besides that, there are high rates of human mobile density at those gateways. After comparing between the 3 gateways, Johor Bahru city as Malaysia Southern Gateway has been choose to be the proposed site for the peace center.

Malaysian Singapore workers have been considered as the main target group who enter and egress from JB (Johor Bahru) Peace Center most frequently. By doing interview over 20 Malaysian Singapore workers, it shows that most of them are dealing with high level of working stress and feel boring when enter Johor Bahru city

from CIQ (Custom, Immigration and Quarantine Complex). Through site visit, it has been noticed that site public facilities and amenities such as bus-stop and pedestrian walkways are in poor conditions. Such situation represents a poor image towards the foreign tourist as well as the Malaysian CIQ users who back from Singapore. Besides that, it also affected the journey of the pedestrian. Then, it increases their stress level and will turn them into violence which cause physically damages in the end if no prevention works been done.

Peace Center has been proposed to create comfortable and smooth journey for the pedestrians and CIQ users. By having anthropometric studies on the main target users, it helps to propose a comfortable and precise pedestrian walkway width. Besides that, architectural peace elements which have been structured out from local peace studies are implemented into the journey in order to build up inner peace among the pedestrians. Then, peace gallery has been proposed within the Peace Center as a medium to transfer peace knowledge (peace transmedium) towards the society.

In Conclusion, proposed peace center at Johor Bahru city will help to decrease the stress level and build up inner peace among the society around the site. Furthermore, the building's function represents the concern of government towards the society. Besides that, it will propagate our country in achieving sustainable peace and people will have peace and comfortable life.