

EDITORIAL

This issue continues to establish the steadfastness of the ISVS e-journal to support the young and upcoming researchers to share their research with wider academic community, while facilitating the established researchers to consolidate their positions and authority in the respective areas of research.

In this issue, the papers numerously examine the built-environmental issues in Indonesia, Thailand, Iraq, Jordan, and Kazakhstan among others. They all deal with numerous aspects of the built-environments and demonstrate that the issues of our surroundings are complex and need to be examined through multiple lenses.

Issues are numerous and range from the vernacular as well as the issues of place, architecture and branding, heritage conservation and even legal affairs of the vernacular settlements. In more specific terms, the papers in this issue have focused on the following.

Biljana Petrevska and Ivanka Nestoroska examine the role of vernacular architecture in the development of tourism in North Macedonia in order to revive the past and inspire the future. propose innovative approaches to revitalize the village by leveraging its traditional architecture. They emphasize the importance of preserving cultural identity, in order to attract the tourists and promote sustainable practices.

Petar Namicev and Ivanka Nestoroska examine urban and rural vernacular architecture of North Macedonia and especially the house designs in the 19th Century. They emphasize the importance of preserving cultural identity by safeguarding architectural traditions. They argue that by valuing the indigenous and local characteristics, one can acquire a better understanding of the historical and cultural significance of these structures.

Wasilah Sahabuddin and Andi Hildayanti look at the influence of cosmology in life and architecture, bringing insights from the Kajang people of Indonesia. They unravel the abstract ideas of space manifested in the physical artefacts and symbols around which the human settlements are constructed by the Kajang people. They point out that belief systems also shape social interactions and that such meta-empirical concepts are realized through the physical spaces created through architecture as seen among the Kajang people.

Rini Suryantini, Paramita Atmodiwirjo and Yandi Andri Yatmo present a story of finding food referring to the adaptation of Sampan as living and working spaces in Riau Islands in Indonesia. They have found unique adaptations of the sampans based on food-finding activities, suggesting a dynamic spatial domestic arrangement happening within their sampans. Through their food-based practices, they argue, that the fluid role of sampans is expanded, from a mere vehicle to working and living as domestic arrangements for the community, reflecting a tight relationship between people and Nature as its origin.

Surinee Kingkad and Panuwat Sawasdee examine the adaptations of colonial buildings to modern contexts in the seaport areas of Southern Thailand. They conclude that economic factors, at the time when cultural tourism was popular, were the major causes of adaptation of colonial buildings. According to them, the purpose of adaptation is to attract the newer generation of tourists. They point out that therefore, the buildings have been repaired, renovated, expanded and restored in order to revitalize the cities to bring them back to life away from economic stagnation.

Askar Kussainov, Bekrimzhan Gladinov and Ravil Muksinov also look at the contemporary scenario in Kazakhstan. They examine the case of Kazakh Stalactite-Arrow-Shaped Arcade in order to demonstrate how the expressions of national identity manifest in the modern architecture of Kazakhstan. They reveal the trends common to the region in the establishment and development of national architecture. The paper identifies the objective patterns of the establishment and development of architecture, and offers a theoretical basis for the implementation of progressive architectural and construction traditions in modern design practice.

Hana'a M. Hijazi, Faten H. AlJazzar and Safaa S. Jahameh offer a very different insight by looking into the ornamentation design of Al- Raba'a Al-Maghribia manuscript at the Islamic Museum in Jerusalem. They propose a theory that ornamentations which are located in the frontispieces of

each volume in the manuscript are structured based on one of the four classifications. In order to explore this theory, the study uses the geometrical analysis method based on visual detection usually used for a photographed manuscript or an archaeological item.

Mulyono, Agus Nuryatin, Teguh Supriyanto, and Nas Haryati Setyaningsih present a very interesting philosophical interpretation of puppet text: the dialectical hermeneutics of love, destiny, origin and purpose: the spiritual realities in the puppet stories of Sinta Obong & Sita Sihir of Java, Indonesia. They conclude that "Sinta Obong" by Ki Slamett Soetarsa, and his spiritual reality is the enforcement of self-esteem supported by consciousness as a political leader of power and social leadership. The "Sita Sihir" by SDD, establishes individual leadership to free himself from the world, and from the shackles of four passions: *alamah*, *sufiyah*, *amarah*, and *muthmainah*.

Slamet Subiyantoro, Dimas Fahrudin, and Sony Baroo Amirulloh look at the character education values of Pancasila Student Profiles in the Puppet Figure Wayang Arjuna. Employing a Javanese cultural perspective, they show that the puppet figure Arjuna symbolically has an interrelated outer and inner structure involving the arjuna figures. The inner structure of the profile of the Wayang Arjuna figure compares with the character of the Pancasila student profile: having faith, having good communication skills with others, being able to collaborate, caring and willing to share, being able to control themselves, being creative, and having critical thinking. The character is sourced both to the figure arjuna and to the wayang story play involving the arjuna character.

Amri Panahatan Sihotang, Dominikus Rato and B. Rini Heryanti look at the critical issue of exploiting indigenous women, unveiling the dark side of *Belis* and *Pesta* culture in the East Nusa Tenggara Province, Indonesia. They argue that the law No. 21 of 2007 of Indonesia which prohibits human trafficking is insufficient to deal with the situation. Thus, it is argued that if the draught law on the recognition and protection of indigenous peoples is passed, based on this law, the provincial government of East Nusa Tenggara can enact a regional regulation in order to recognize and protect the indigenous people.

Kurnia Warman and Titin Fatimah examine agrarian reform in the forests around the vernacular settlements specifically the asset reforms and the access reforms in rural West Sumatra, Indonesia. They reveal that agrarian reform is hindered by the legal relations between the Ministry of Environment and Forestry and the customary community (*Masyarakat Adat*) in rural West Sumatra and other relevant government agencies in determining the objects of agrarian reform.

Asmawi Ibrahim, Ahmed Ahmed Olaitan, Wan Nor Jazmina, Mohamad Hafis Amat Simin, and Mohd Syaiful Nizam present the issue of capacity building of indigenous youth through skills and career training programs in Malaysia. They show that Orang Asli youth offer only a moderate response to the relevant programs. They did not show a high interest and willingness to participate in the skill training program conducted. However, they believe that skills and career training programs are important in strategizing economic growth through participation in the employment sector. They also believe that the skills they have will help them to get better jobs. Therefore, they expect the organized program to be appropriate to the local environment, capital resources, and their interests.

Asmah and Ade Saptomo take up another legal issue. They explore the impact of *Lammu Bai* customary sanctions on the *Sa'dodoran* offense of the *Tuo Mamasa* Tribe, West Sulawesi, Indonesia. They show that customary criminal law rules and regulates wrongful events or acts that result in community imbalance. They point out that they must be resolved so that the balance of society is not disturbed. This paper provides insights to enable that the new Indonesian criminal law reflects the values that live in the society and its culture that comes from the spirit and character of the nation.

Suhaidi, Sunarmi, Riadhi Alhayyan, and Vita Cita Emia Tarigan also examine another legal issue. They look at Illegal fishing in the vernacular maritime settlements. By conducting a bibliometric analysis, they provide academics and practitioners with in-depth insights into illegal fishing in maritime settlements, which may subsequently be utilized as a reference for future studies.

Kadek Cahya Susila Wibawa, Retno Saraswati, and Budi Ispriyarso probe into the conflicts, law enforcement and the preservation of culture in the traditional communities. Delving deep into the *Pasola* Ritual in *Wanukaka* in West Sumba in Indonesia, they show that since the *Wanukaka* indigenous people fully comprehend that *Pasola* is a custom passed down from their ancestors, they can prevent internal problems. However, they argue that building a synergy through governance and

inviting stakeholders to participate in conflict resolution is the best approach and the strategy to resolve these disputes.

From legal issue of the vernacular settlements, the papers shift towards the mainstream of architecture. Hanan Waleed Al-Shami, Hoda A.S. Al-Alwan & Tamara A. Alqalami examine the issue of creative place-making as a critical approach to promoting cultural third-places. They provide insights from Al-Mutanabi Street in Baghdad, Iraq. They conclude by affirming the essential role of cultural third places in improving the quality of life and stimulating possible interactions between people sharing knowledge and culture, thereby promoting sociability and solidarity among the citizens.

Eko Nursanty; M. Fahd Diyar Husni; Djudjun Rusmiatmoko and Wawan Destiawan takes us back to the vernacular settlements, They look at balancing heritage preservation and city branding especially the prospects and strategies for vernacular architecture in Indonesia. They suggest adaptable techniques such as incorporating traditional architectural features into modern designs, repurposing historic structures, involving local communities, capacity building, and sustainable development methods to address these challenges.

Fatimah Mohammed Hasan and Mohammed Qasim Abdul Ghafoor examine applying water sensitive urban design strategies in the historical city center of Baghdad, Iraq. They propose five strategies for water balance between the city center and the river in order to improve the efficiency of the water distribution system and reduce the demand for drinking water. The mixed-use strategy enhances levels of comfort in urban places by adding facilities and services and a green-blue network that supports the survival and continuity of use between the urban fabric and the natural environment.

Hanan Waleed Al-Shami, Hoda A.S. Al-Alwan & Tamara A. Alqalami delve deeply into placemaking. They are particularly interested in creative place-making as a critical approach to promoting cultural third-places. They offer insights from Al-Mutanabi Street in Baghdad, Iraq. concludes affirming the essential role of cultural third places in improving the quality of life and stimulating possible interactions between people sharing knowledge and culture, thereby promoting sociability and solidarity among the citizens.

Meghana K Raj and Aarti Grover probe into strategies, challenges and outcomes of ephemeral landscapes. Providing insights from a survey of literature, the strategies, challenges and outcomes have been analysed and the findings have been outlined for a deeper understanding of this phenomenon. Some suggestions are given for future research for further exploration and research on this phenomenon.

Richa Jagatramka and Ritu Sharma offer a unique study. They examine manifestations of vernacular socio-cultural characteristics in the architects' design philosophies and their design studios. They bring Insights from Maharashtra, India, and conclude with a conceptual framework to study the manifestations of vernacular socio cultural characteristics in the architects' design philosophies and their design studios.

Satrio Nugroho, Bangun I. R. Harsritanto, Arindy Givesa Amalia, and Resza Riskiyanto bring us new insights about typologies. They examine the idea of typologies theoretically and probe into the identifications of typologies of windows in vernacular buildings based on materials and line constructions, as they manifest at the Kota Lama Semarang, Indonesia.

Mays Dawood Salman and Amer Shakir Alkinani are concerned about the future of Mosul, a war ravaged city in Iraq. They examine the issue of preserving the past and building the future. They offer a sustainable urban plan for Mosul, Iraq.

Inna Ostapenko, Nina Kozbagarova and Alexandr Bryantsev look at an interesting and unusual issue of using container terminals. They look at the potentials of using container buildings for producing facilities for the agro-ecological tourism complexes in Kazakhstan. They offer layout options for such facilities, demonstrating the potential of using shipping containers to provide suitable infrastructure for agro-ecological tourism activities in Kazakhstan. This innovative approach can pave the way for developing sustainable tourism in Kazakhstan and contribute to economic growth.

Eddy Supriyatna, Fermanto Lianto, and Rudy Trisno are intrigued by the Javanese mythology of orientation in the Interior architecture of North Sitinggil at the Keraton Yogyakarta, Indonesia. They show how the Royals derive power from this orientation.

Finally, Rowan Mohamed Mansour, Nanes EL-Sayad, & Lamis Saad El-Din El-Gizawi offer a very technical dimension of the built-environments. They show that applying nano coatings on buildings to improve thermal performance and energy efficiency. Having conducted a simulation of a health care building in Egypt, they confirm that introducing nano coatings in the wall constructions will reduce indoor heat flux and achieve an indoor temperature less than before using any nano coating.

Overall, this issue of the ISVS e-journal—as it always is—has been a collection of very meaningful studies into the vernacular settlements as well as the human settlements in general bringing out insights hitherto not available. We are most encouraged by their contributions; indeed, we are thankful to all our authors for their great contributions.

Dr. Ranjith Dayaratne

Editor-in-Chief

Asian School of Architecture, Melbourne, Australia.