

## Chapter I. INTRODUCTION

### A. Background

The first Summer Youth Olympics were hosted in Singapore in 2010. The event was conducted from August 14 to August 26, 2010, and 3,531 competitors aged 14 to 18 competed in 184 events across 26 sports. The development of young athletes in Indonesia so far has won 2 bronze medals in the women's 53kg weightlifting competition and the men's singles badminton, Given this potential, the development of youth arena facilities in Indonesia must be strengthened in order to produce more young achievers.

The world is currently dealing with a COVID-19 pandemic that has been ongoing since December 2019<sup>1</sup>, so that it has an impact on the global health crisis. The impact of this pandemic also has an impact on the holding of the 2022 Youth Olympics from October 22 to November 9, 2022, which has been postponed to 2026. This was stated by the President of the International Olympic Committee (IOC) Thomas Bach. Not only that, but the postponement of this competition has ramifications for the 2020 Tokyo Olympics, which will necessitate changes to various sports agendas as well as operational and financial aspects<sup>2</sup>.

Indonesia targeted to host the 2032 Olympics, but Australia was elected to get 72 out of 77 total votes. This is because Australia has carefully prepared 5 years before Indonesia, said Ferry Kono, Secretary General of the Indonesian Olympic Committee (KOI). As a result, Indonesia must get ready to host the 2036 Olympic Games. In the IOC Future Host meeting, KOI proposed the feasibility of Jakarta as a contender for the 2032 Olympics because it already has supporting areas around it so that it can support the success of the 2018 Asian

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<sup>1</sup> Article on WHO, "Archieved : WHO Timeline-COVID-19" accessed from <https://www.who.int/news/item/27-04-2020-who-timeline---covid-19>, on July 20<sup>th</sup> 2021

<sup>2</sup> Article on Detik Sport, "Olimpiade Remaja 2022 Ditunda" accessed from <https://sport.detik.com/sport-lain/d-5096485/olimpiade-remaja-2022-ditunda-sampai-2026>, on July 20<sup>th</sup> 2021

Games and Asian Para Games. In the pradding presentation, Koi has three The main pillars are environment, heritage, and technology as the focus of the implementation plan. Indonesia offers the "Gravity of Asia" concept, which promotes zero emotion through technology advancements such as the usage of electric vehicles for public and private transportation in Jakarta, which is thought to be a legacy or legacy from hosting the Olympics.<sup>3</sup>.

Many countries around the world are concerned about the increasing number of COVID-19 cases in Indonesia. It undermines Indonesia's credibility in the eyes of other countries in dealing with the pandemic, just as the Japanese government has urged the evacuation of its residents from Indonesia. Furthermore, numerous nations, including Japan, Singapore, the United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia, Oman, Hong Kong, and the Philippines, restrict Indonesian people from entering their territories. Not only does the health sector have a significant impact on the economy, resulting in high unemployment and poverty<sup>4</sup>. Due to the loss in Indonesia's credibility, it will be unable to compete with Brisbane for the 2032 Olympic Games. This is due to the fact that the city is relatively safe and presents a realistic setting, as well as backing from all levels of government and the commercial sector, both of which have prior experience arranging similar events<sup>5</sup>. This is one of the concern for parents when they allow their children to visit Indonesia to compete. For this reason, the level of security in

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<sup>3</sup> Shofi Ayudiana, "Indonesia dalam Peta Pencalonan Tuan Rumah Olimpiade 2032" accessed from <https://www.antaraneews.com/berita/2077646/indonesia-dalam-peta-pencalonan-tuan-rumah-olimpiade-2032>, on July 22<sup>nd</sup> 2021

<sup>4</sup> Khoirul Anam , "Jepang Evakuasi Warga , Kedibilitas RI Jatuh di Mata Dunia" accessed from <https://news.detik.com/berita/d-5644701/jepang-evakuasi-warga-kredibilitas-ri-jatuh-di-mata-dunia>, on July 22<sup>nd</sup> 2021

<sup>5</sup> Nurdin Saleh, "Indonesia Gagal, IOC Tunjuk Brisbane Australia Jadi Tuan Rumah Olimpiade 2032" accessed from <https://sport.tempo.co/read/1485666/indonesia-gagal-ioc-tunjuk-brisbane-australia-jadi-tuan-rumah-olimpiade-2032/full&view=ok>, on July 22<sup>nd</sup> 2021

this International Youth center must be increased and tightened considering that the majority of the users of this place are teenagers.

Years of research into the consequences of sleep loss or sleep restriction have revealed that insufficient sleep impairs a number of physical and mental activities that are vital to sports, including performance<sup>6</sup>. Not only does sleep deprivation impair on-the-spot business performance, training, and competitiveness, but it also has a negative impact on recovery rates. Sleep interruptions caused international travel can have an impact on your bodyweight. When your sleep is disrupted due to travel, time-zone crossings, or other things like stress, your hormones become imbalanced, which leads to overeating and a desire for fatty or sugary meals. Seeing that the target participants for this competition are international youth from around the world. The quality of their sleep is very important to display quality sports performance. As a result, enhancing the quality of their rest through architectural solutions is quite important.

Children pick up on their surroundings and copy what they see<sup>7</sup>. As a result, having strong good role models in their lives is critical, as opposed to the unrealistic and often bad pictures that social media portrays. Children require attention, and if it is not provided at home, they will seek it elsewhere. International youth olympic centers should also have provided a home away from home for adolescents and teens searching for a place of belonging, also ensure all the participant in a safe place for children.

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<sup>6</sup> Ian C Dunican and Dr. John Caldwell, "Managing Sleep & Jetlag for Optimal Performance. A guide for business & Athletic Performance ", on August 28<sup>th</sup> 2021

<sup>7</sup> Liana Takamine, "Active Youth & Passive Design: Addressing Crime through Design of "Safe Space" in Paukūkalo, Maui ", on July 29<sup>th</sup> 2021

## **B. Design Issue**

The International Youth Olympic was created to facilitate the needs of young international athletes who will compete in Indonesia, while the solution will be made in the form of spatial planning and design according to the following problems :

- 1. How to project the future 2036 through out the building design?**
- 2. How to overcome time differences so as to optimize athlete performance through architectural solutions?**
- 3. How to resolve participants' psychological issues during times of stress through the use of a healing architecture ?**
- 4. How to ensure the safety of participants, particularly international youth participants?**

## **C. Objectives**

The objective of this project is not only to improve sports facilities on an international scale and standard but also to become a place that facilitates the needs of youth in their interests to compete internationally. It is believed this will strengthen Indonesia's image as a world-class Olympic host in the year of 2036.

## **D. Benefits**

1. Providing a more comprehensive understanding of the theoretical and architectural design of the International Youth Olympic Center in terms of its spatial layout.
2. Added additional references for further research on related topics.
3. This research can supply and contemplate that specific buildings are needed for the future development of business and sports for government agencies and the general public.

## **E. Study's Systematics**

This research will have a systematic as described below to aid the reader's understanding of the project dubbed "International Youth Olympic Center."

### **1. Chapter I. Introduction**

Consist of the project's context, design issue, objectives, and advantages, followed by the study's methodology.

### **2. Chapter II. Project Overview**

Consist of overview regarding the project's function, location, and selected site.

### **3. Chapter III. Architectural Programming**

Consist of analytical data on the project's building function along with space demand, requirements, site analysis, man-made and natural environment analysis.

### **4. Chapter IV. Issue's Alignments.**

Consists of analyzing the project's problems, identifying emerging challenges, and concluding with design concerns.

### **5. Chapter V. Theoretical Review**

Consist comprises a variety of theories that are applied in order to resolve design issues.

### **6. Chapter VI. Design Approach**

Consists of a variety of design approaches that are utilized throughout the project as a means of resolving design issues.

### **7. Chapter VII, Design Concept**

Consist of selected concepts that serve as the design inspiration for the project.

## 8. Bibliography

Consist of planning the spatial organization, morphology, construction, material, façade, utility, and space arrangement of a building.

### F. Originality

NO	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	TOPIC	WRITER
1	Youth Center di Semarang	Postmodern	Bambang Darma Sasmita, Djoko Indrosaptono, Dhanoe Iswanto
2	Perancangan Gelanggang Remaja di Denpasar	"Edukatif dan Rekreatif"	Ariana Putra, I. P., Idedhyana, I. B., & Mariada Rijasa, M.
3	International Youth Olympic Center Jakarta	Future education and sport	Floencia Irena R

On a broad scale, comparisons to similar initiatives are made based on the number of participants and the aims of international scale. In this particular instance, the International Youth Olympic Center is dedicated to the city of Jakarta, which has hosted significant sporting events such as the Olympic and ASEAN Games in the future.