

Territoriality characteristics in housing of Kampung Bugis, Buleleng Regency, Bali

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Received August 01, 2022 | Accepted October 08, 2022 | Published January 04, 2023

ABSTRACT

One of the less well-organized residential areas in Buleleng is the Kampung Bugis settlement. The development of the Bugis Village settlement as one of the densest settlements in Buleleng does not get good regulation and control so that the village environment tends to be slum, disorganized, uncomfortable and unhealthy. The existence of Bugis Village which is increasingly dense by residents also has an impact on the density of buildings in residential areas. Unfortunately, this condition is not balanced with the arrangement and sufficient land area. Due to the high environmental pressure, residents become spatially motivated by creating “new spaces” to meet their individual needs. This is very interesting to examine so that in the future it can be used as a reference for the development of residential areas in the future. Territoriality characteristics that occur in Bugis Village are as follows, land ownership status does not really affect the formation of territorial boundaries, boundary elements are not always a marker of social identity, space that has the highest privacy always has firm territorial boundaries, space resulting from territorial expansion tends to use semi-fixed elements as a territorial marker. This happens because there is still awareness from the residents of the settlements that the expanded land is legally not their property. The territoriality formed in settlements is generally to fulfill six main needs/activities, namely: drying, gathering/playing, trading, storing goods, parking and socializing. Apart from being a territorial marker, some of the boundary elements are an embodiment of aesthetic needs.

Key words: kampung bugis; territoriality; personalization; expansion; space divider.

INTRODUCTION

One of the problems facing developing countries today is the rapid population growth, especially in urban areas. The increasing number of residents in an area occurs not only due to the natural growth of the urban population but also due to the attraction and impetus for migrating to the destination area. For example, in the area of origin of the person migrating, it is driven by the factor of limited work space. While the attractiveness of the destination area can be in the form of employment and many supporting facilities. Migrant migration from the place of origin to the place of migration destination is not matched by the availability of employment opportunities that are in accordance with the abilities of the migrants, thus affecting the economy. Migrants' economic conditions and limited land are not sufficient forcing migrants to use vacant land such as green lanes, riverbanks and coastal areas to build a place to live. The existence of illegal settlements can be found along the riverbanks and along the coast in urban areas. In urban areas, there are many illegal settlements, especially in coastal areas.

One of the less well-organized residential areas in Buleleng is the Kampung Bugis settlement. The development of the Bugis Village settlement as one of the densest settlements in Buleleng does not get good regulation and control so that the village environment tends to be slum, disorganized, uncomfortable and unhealthy. The existence of Bugis Village which is increasingly dense by residents also has an impact on the density of buildings in residential areas. Unfortunately, this condition is not balanced with the arrangement and sufficient land area. Due to the high environmental pressure, residents become spatially motivated by creating “new spaces” to meet their individual needs. The spatial behavior of the residents of the Bugis Village settlement is marked by the existence of claims to land around their homes, both residual land between house buildings and vacant land around riverbanks and public spaces to accommodate individual and group interests.

Over time, the activities of these residents increasingly obscure the values of private-public space and property-not-owned space in settlements.

This fact is interesting to study because this process is part of the relationship between human and human interpersonal behavior, as well as humans and the environment in building a territory for certain interests outside their legal territory. This study shows how the territorial characteristics of the Bugis Village settlements are the result of the spatial behavior of the community members. This phenomenon is also one of the problems that need to be immediately found a solution in urban development, because apart from being prone to triggering social conflicts, the behavior of residents in expanding their territory that is not wise can also worsen the visual area.

In the scientific realm, Bugis Village has often been the locus of research on population density, population migration from the Bugis Tribe, and tourist areas located in Bugis Village. However, there is no research that discusses territoriality in Bugis Village so far. So it will be very important to be studied and is expected to be able to contribute to related parties to reorganize the Bugis Village area.

Territoriality

Territoriality comes from the word territory, if territory means territory or area then territoriality is a mechanism for the behavior of a person or group of people to achieve certain privacy of the area that is considered to be the right of the person or group concerned. Territoriality can also be said as a manifestation of the privacy of a person or group of people, who do not want to get interference from unwanted outside parties (Altman, 1975).

According to Edney in 1974 (Laurens, 2004: 124) territoriality is said to be something related to physical space, sign, ownership, defense, exclusive use, personalization and identity. Territoriality can also affect the behavior of a person or group of people because in that territoriality is closely related to control, conflict, security, lawsuits for something and defense.

Territoriality referred to by the researcher is an effort to claim and control a wider land/area by the residents of the settlement, in order to accommodate daily activities both individually and in groups for certain functions with various control and supervision efforts. This control can be interpreted as a boundary setting between one individual and another with marking or personalization to state that the area is owned.

Lang (1987) revealed that there are four characteristics of territoriality, namely the ownership or rights of a place, the personalization or marking of a certain area, the right to defend oneself from outside disturbances, and the regulation of various functions, ranging from meeting basic psychological needs to satisfaction, cognitive and aesthetic needs.

The population density in the research object area is not accompanied by the availability of adequate space facilities, both outside and inside the building. The condition of houses that are close to each other also increasingly blurs the boundaries of ownership of the remaining outdoor space between one home owner and another, forcing local people to share space in their activities. Likewise, existing public spaces tend to be used for personal purposes, such as roads/alleys being used as parking areas, storing merchandise carts and others.

Fisher (1984) says that ownership in territoriality is determined by the perception of the person concerned, while Edney (1974) reveals that territoriality as something related to defense, sign, ownership. The formation of a territorial space cannot be separated from the marker/delimiter element as a form of defense and minimize various forms of territorial violations. The shape of the territorial marking elements varies according to the conditions in the field. The territorial marking elements referred to here can generally be grouped into the boundaries that make up the space itself, which include fixed element boundaries, semi fixed elements, and non-fixed element boundaries (Altman, 1980).

Spatially these elements can be organized into size, location, order and arrangement. But in the case of a phenomenon, these elements can be complemented by other elements, including: buildings and attached road equipment. Fixed elements are fixed elements, while semi fixed are elements that are

somewhat fixed but still range from the arrangement and type of elements, such as road elements, advertising signs, shop windows and other urban elements. Non-fixed elements, namely non-environmental elements, are elements outside the physical elements. Non-fixed elements are directly related to the behavior or behavior directed by humans themselves which are always not fixed.

RESEARCH METHODS

In this study, the method used is a qualitative research method. Qualitative methods are applied by conducting surveys/observations, documentation and in-depth interviews. In this study, the purpose of this research is to analyze and explain the phenomenon of territorial characteristics that occur in the research location. In this study, a case study was raised regarding the territoriality of space in densely populated settlements in Bugis Village. Research stages such as observation, documentation and in-depth interviews will be carried out intensively at the research case study location. Qualitative descriptive research methods in this study are also used to describe the facts that exist in the field related to the territorial space of the community and the factors that influence the formation of the territory. The location of this research is in Kampung Bugis Village, north of Singaraja City, which is located in Buleleng District, Buleleng Regency. Kampung Bugis Village has six RTs and has two banjars/neighborhoods, Kampung Bugis Village has an area of 30 ha (0.3km²) with northern boundaries: the Bali Sea; To the East: Kampung Baru Village; To the South: Kampung Kajanan Village; West: Kampung Anyar Village The population of Kampung Bugis Village until 2017 is 3,975 people. With the number of family heads 1,350 KK. Even though it is named Kampung Bugis, Javanese and Madurese ethnicities dominate, while the Bugis ethnicity only accounts for 8% of the population composition in Kampung Bugis Village. Interviews were conducted on parties who are considered competent and directly related to the research conducted, in order to strengthen the field data in accordance with the existing criteria. The criteria for selecting the informants include: (1) parties who act as actors in activities/civitas that make up the territory, especially residents of settlements; (2) parties who have the information needed by researchers such as the sub-district head, head of the neighborhood/head of RT, to local community leaders; and (3) parties willing to voluntarily be interviewed. Meanwhile, field observations focused on residents' houses, common rooms, residential areas, and areas that met the following case selection criteria; (1) there is use of public space; (2) there is use of residual land; (3) there is an expansion of the residential area; (4) there are activities that trigger territoriality. Physical mapping is done by mapping houses in residential areas so that they can clarify the picture of settlements.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Territoriality is a mechanism for the behavior of a person/group of people in achieving certain desired privacy. In other words, territoriality is a form of embodiment of one's privacy which cannot be separated from matters concerning ownership, fields, boundaries, personalization, and defense. According to the theory, territory is always marked 'to express the identity of its controller and assert its existence. Lawson (2001) concludes that the territory as an exclusive space has a barrier as an affirmation of the space. When related to the theory put forward by Altman (1980), the 'barrier' referred to by Lawson is the same as the 'sign' called by Altman and functions as a form of personalization of individuals/groups towards their territory. In general, territory marking elements can be grouped into boundaries that make up the space itself, which include fixed element boundaries, semi fixed elements, and non-fixed element boundaries (Altman, 1980). To avoid an invasion of territory, humans defend their territory by granting certain boundaries, therefore, the characteristics of territoriality can generally be seen from the fixed and semi-fixed components of the barrier/former of space, which become a magnet for the emergence of activity and is formed from community agreement (Burhanuddin, 2010). 2010). Based on some of these theories, personalization and marking is one form of territoriality that can be used as a reference to determine the characteristics of a territorial space. Personalization and tagging can be planned but can also happen without any awareness of the territoriality of the person concerned. Forms of personalization and tagging can be in the form of naming, marking or placing in strategic locations. The easiest form to identify is to provide a boundary fence and write down the name/ownership number. In the research location, the marking of ownership of the area claimed as its territory is quite diverse. The simplest thing that can be seen in this settlement is the variation of the house barrier consisting of

several forming elements, both fixed and semi-fixed elements. Some houses have used a massive barrier (fix element) to define their territory and others have used a non-massive barrier (semi-fixed element) and some even have no boundaries at all. Based on the results of observations in the field, the following are some variations of the limiting elements in settlements.



Figure 1. Fix Elements as Territory Markers in Bugis Village

Figure 1 shows that residents have defined their territory with clear markers so that their territory will be clearly visible. It can be seen that the boundaries used are mostly made of concrete and combined with fences made of iron which are classified as fix element markers.



Figure 2. Fix and Semi Fix Elements as Territory Markers in Bugis Village

Figure 2 is an example of a combination of territory markers between fixed elements and semi-fixed elements. In picture a it is a motorcycle repair shop, in picture a using fixed and semi-fixed barriers, fixed barriers used are doors and walls, then for semi-fixed barriers used are wooden tables, workshop tools, and wooden seats. In picture b is a shop located on the side of the road and the beach, the fix elements used are concrete walls and concrete floors. For the semi-fixed boundary used is a seat, a canopy made of tarpaulin that extends above the road. In picture c, it is a house that

is also used as a place to put a sales cart. For fix elements used are concrete fences and iron fences for semi-fixed elements used are carts parked in front of the house. In Figure d is a house used for junk collectors. The semi-fixed elements used are concrete walls and iron fences, the semi-fixed elements used are junk items placed in front of the house. Of all places included in the act of personalization and tagging that is not intentionally or in other words carried out without any awareness of territoriality.

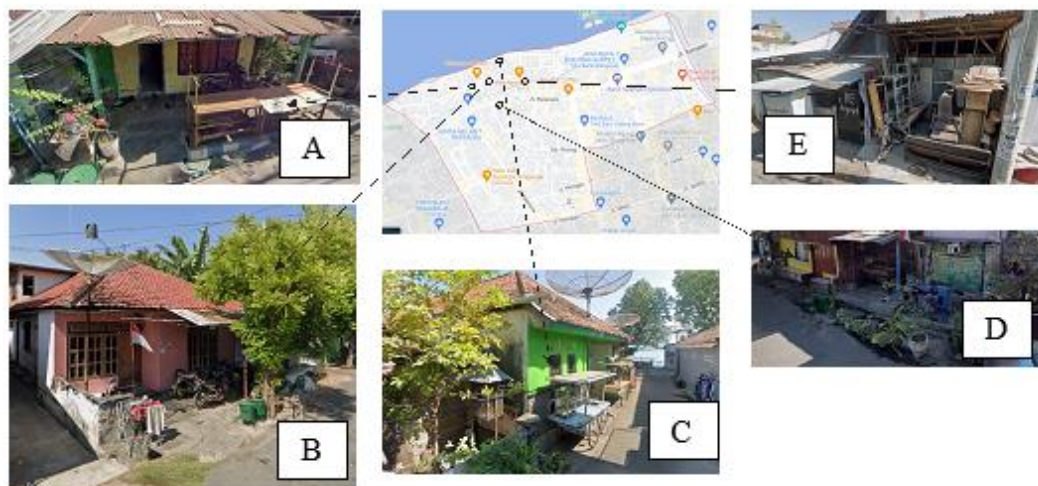


Figure 3. Semi-Fixed Elements as Territory Markers in Bugis Village

Figure 3 is a resident who uses their territorial boundaries using semi-fixed elements. Picture a is a house building that also functions as a shop. Territory barrier used is a table placed on the side of the road. In picture b is a residential house, the barriers used are clotheslines and stall carts. In picture c it also looks the same, where the house is not limited by concrete walls but is only marked by placing a selling cart as a territorial barrier. In Figure d, the boundaries used are lined plant pots and a canopy made of zinc. In picture e, it is a place for garbage collectors, where it is clear that they put the junk to the side of the road as a marker of their territory. Of all the places observed, they are not aware that they have done personalization using both fixed and semi-fixed limiting elements.

From the explanation above, the characteristics of territoriality that occur in Bugis Village are obtained, namely:

1. Land ownership status does not significantly affect the formation of territorial boundaries in settlements. This is because in residential areas which are areas with leased land, residential areas with massive barriers (fix elements) can still be found. Likewise, what happens in settlements with private ownership status, the legality of land owned by residents does not guarantee that all houses in a residential area will use fixed elements as territorial boundaries.
2. The limiting element is not always a marker of social identity. This is because not all residents with upper middle economic status have firm boundaries. Cases like this often occur in the Bugis Village settlements, where residents who earn a lot of money, even though they have decent houses, do not build fences as a barrier between houses and public spaces (neighborhood roads).
3. Spaces that have the highest privacy always have strict territorial boundaries. Although in the Bugis settlements the private-public space is very relative, generally the highest level of privacy remains in the primary territory, namely the house building. Whether residents have yards or not, house buildings are always the space that has the highest control. Massive boundaries (fixed elements) are given in the form of doors, walls, windows, as well as differences in floor levels that separate the outside space (secondary/public territory) from the inside (primary territory).
4. Spaces resulting from territorial expansion tend to use semi-fixed elements as territorial markers. Expansion efforts are carried out by most of the residents of the settlements and have occurred continuously for many years and persist to this day. However, this does not make the residents of the settlements dare to assert their space claims by making permanent massive barriers (fixed elements).

5. The territories formed in settlements are generally to fulfill six main needs/activities, namely: drying, trading, storing goods, gathering/playing, parking and socializing. The elements that make up the territorial space adapt to the needs, functions, and activities that are accommodated by each space. For example, drying activities require semi-fixed elements in the form of clothesline poles, storing merchandise carts, junk items are generally formed from non-fixed/non-environmental elements, depending on the behavior of the activity actors themselves.

Apart from being a territorial marker, some of the boundary elements are an embodiment of aesthetic needs. The placement of potted plants or ornamental plants on the territorial boundaries as well as between one house and another is actually an embodiment of the aesthetic needs of the residents of the settlement. The desire to beautify the dwelling is what gives the impression of an effort to personalize and mark the territory of the residence by the occupants.

CONCLUSION

According to theory, the characteristics of territoriality can generally be seen from the fixed and semi-fixed components of space dividers/formers because they often become a magnet for activity and are generally formed from community agreement. Based on the results of the study, it was found several tendencies that lead to the territorial characteristics of the Bugis Village settlements, including. a) Land ownership status does not significantly affect the formation of territorial boundaries in settlements. Both leased land and private land do not really have a significant difference in the provision of territorial boundaries. b) The limiting element is not always a marker of social identity. This is because not all residents with upper middle economic status have firm boundaries. c) Spaces that have the highest privacy always have strict territorial boundaries. Although in the Bugis settlements the private-public space is very relative, generally the highest level of privacy remains in the primary territory, namely the house building. Whether residents have yards or not, house buildings are always the space that has the highest control. d) Spaces resulting from territorial expansion tend to use semi-fixed elements as territorial markers. This happens because there is still awareness from the residents of the settlement that the expanded land is not legally their property. e) Territoriality formed in settlements is generally to fulfill six main needs/activities, namely: drying, gathering/playing, trading, storing goods, parking and socializing. f) Apart from being a territorial marker, some of the boundary elements are an embodiment of aesthetic needs. From the results of the research, it is clear that there is no significant conflict in the Bugis Village community regarding claims to the space that has been converted as a personal interest. However, this can make the environment disorganized and seem messy, especially since the Bugis Village is located in Singaraja City which can give a bad image for the city. Thus, in the future, it is hoped that the development of Bugis Village settlements can be paid attention to by the government.

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