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Dynamics of Occupant Behavior in the Use of Public Space and private on Rusunawa in Mataram city

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ABSTRACT

In this research, the focus was on two flats, namely Rusunawa Montong Are and Rusunawa Bintaro. This selection is based on significant differences in the physical environment, as well as the social status of the residents. So, this is the basis for research on these two locations. This research aims to determine the behaviour patterns of residents and the factors that influence residents' behaviour in using public and private spaces in Rusunawa Montong Are and Rusunawa Bintaro. The research used qualitative research methods with an intrinsic case study approach. Then this research also uses behavioural mapping research techniques. The results show that Rusunawa Montong Are and Rusunawa Bintaro are physically and socially different. Still, residents have similar behavioural patterns in the use of public and private spaces.

Introduction

Human behaviour in public and private spaces has become an exciting issue in various disciplines, especially architecture. Behaviour is all biological manifestations of individuals interacting with the environment, ranging from the most visible behaviour to the invisible, from the felt to the most unperceived (Nurlaela, 2016). Meanwhile, according to (Wawan, 2019), Behavior is an action that can be observed and has a specific frequency, duration and purpose, whether realised or not. In the context of occupancy, there are differences in individual behaviour in the form of horizontal and vertical occupancy; in vertical occupancies, such as rental flats (Rusunawa), occupant behaviour tends to adjust by utilising the available space (Zain, 2015).

Despite being one of the settlement solutions, Rusunawa in Mataram City is faced with challenges in managing the dynamics of occupant behaviour related to public and private spaces. One of the pressing issues is the behaviour of residents in public spaces, in some cases, such as in Montong Are runaway or in Bintaro runaway, which uses public spaces such as the runaway yard as a place to trade. In addition, in private spaces such as the Montong Are rusunawa, some residents of the rusunawa make adjustments in the use of private space, which is sometimes in violation of the rules that have been issued by the Technical Implementation Unit of the Office (UPTD) of the Rusunawa Mataram City.

So, breaches in the use of residential units also have the potential to create problems with the use of space (Hana, 2018).

Figure 1.
A. Situation of Rusunawa Montong Are &; B. Situation of Rusunawa Bintaro

So, this study uses both Rusunawa locations, namely Rusunawa Montong Are and Rusunawa Bintaro, as research objects, and there are critical underlying considerations. The two runaway located in Mataram City have different types of units, namely Rusunawa Montong, which is 24m2 and was built in 2015; residents in this runaway, on average, have a livelihood as private employees, labourers or traders, while Rusunawa Bintaro has a 36m2 unit type built-in 2021 whose residents are mostly fishermen. They are residents affected by the eviction of residential land in the Pondok Perasi neighbourhood. This selection is based on significant differences in their physical environment or the social status of residents (Wulangsari & Pradoto, 2014), which could be the main factor that influences the dynamics of residents' behaviour towards the use of public and private spaces (Hantono, 2019).

Based on these problems, a relationship can be drawn, as in Gifford's theory highlighting the relationship between individual behaviour and their environment, which is essential in examining how social interaction, privacy needs and social adaptation are formed in the runaway environment (Maghfiroh & Cahyadini, 2021). In addition, Laurens (Marlina & Ariska, 2019) emphasised that the physical environment has a crucial role as a supporting factor or inhibiting the occurrence of occupant behaviour. In this case, the behaviour of residents has a pattern formed from several behaviours simultaneously, such as emotional behaviour, motor activity, interpersonal interaction and object manipulation (Ishak, et al., 2021).

Based on the initial survey conducted on both location objects, it was found (provisional conclusion) that the behaviour patterns in both runaways were formed by motor activity, interpersonal interaction, and object manipulation influenced by age factors and physical environment. The availability of an adequate physical environment plays a vital role in controlling the behaviour of residents in both runaways. Therefore, this study explores how occupant behaviour patterns and what factors influence occupant behaviour in public and private spaces.

Method

In this case, the method used is qualitative research. Meanwhile, the approach is an intrinsic case study approach (Kusumastuti & Khoiron, 2019). Research emphasises purposive sampling or random sampling with specific attributes (Lenaini, 2021). Researchers obtained primary data through interviews, observing both runaways' activities and use of space. In addition, several documents obtained from the manager are needed in the form of occupant data or existing image data from Rusunawa. Secondary qualitative data was obtained by researchers through literature studies and data from the internet regarding standards and regulations regarding the design of shared facilities in Rusunawa (Djaelani, 2013). Researchers emphasise construct validity from several types of wetness testing (Yin, 2014). The data analysis method is illustrated with an analytical framework for research on the dynamics of occupant behaviour in public and private spaces in Rusunawa in Mataram City.

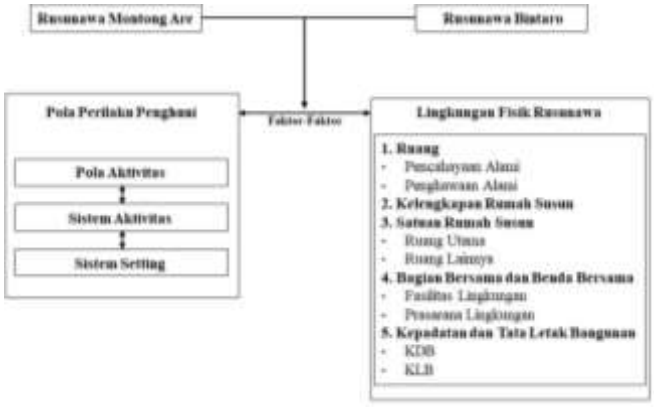

Figure 2. Analysis Framework

Results and Discussion

Based on studies related to behaviour patterns, an analysis was carried out on the pattern of occupant activity, activity system, and setting system where the activity took place. The activity patterns in the two runaway include:

Occupant Activity Patterns

Table 1
Activity Patterns in Public Space in Rusunawa

Rusunderstand Montong Are	Rusunawa Bintaro
Necessary Activities	**Necessary Activities**
- Sales	- Sales - Setting Up the Nets - Worship Together
Optional Activities	**Optional Activities**
- Sit - Drying - Shopping - Play Birds - Play	- Sit - Play - Shopping

- Play Gadgets	

Social Activities	**Social Activities**
- Talk	- Talk

Based on Table 1 above, the activity patterns that form the two runaways have similarities, but differences exist in the variations of the existing activities. Rusunawa Montong Are has more diverse activities than Rusunawa Bintaro.

Table 2
Activity Patterns in Private Rooms in Rusunawa

Rusunderstand Montong Are	**Rusunawa Bintaro**
Necessary Activities - Sales - Rest	**Necessary Activities** - Rest
Optional Activities - Drying - Wash - Cook - Sanitation Activities	**Optional Activities** - Drying - Wash - Cook - Sanitation Activities
Social Activities - Hosting - Get together with family	**Social Activities** - Hosting - Get together with family

Based on Table 2 above, the categories of activities that form the pattern of activity in private space in the two Rusunawa have similarities. Still, differences are found in the variation of the main activity. Rusunawa Montong Are to be flexible in the use of space where selling activity is the main activity, which is carried out to meet their needs.

Occupant Activity System

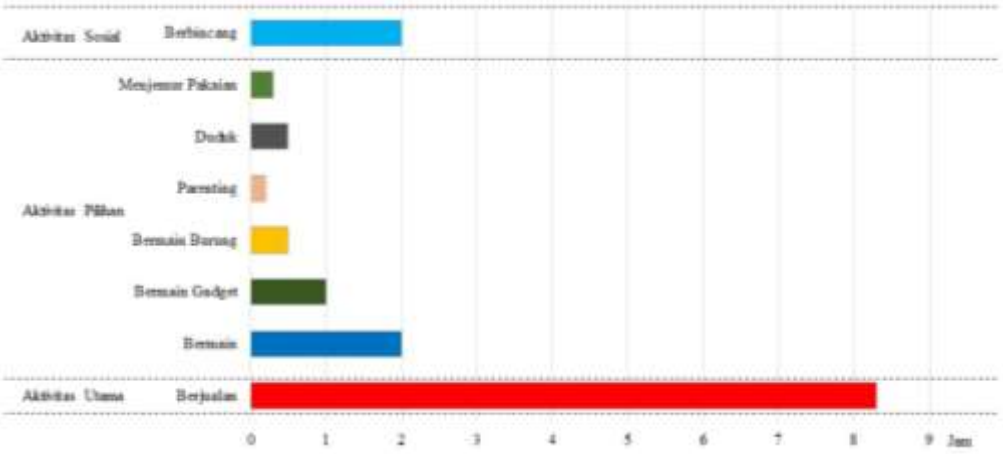

Figure 3. Duration of activity in public spaces in Rusunawa Montong Are

Based on the graph above, selling activities are the longest in public spaces. Time is calculated based on averages in several settings, such as selling at the entrance, which

generally takes 7 hours, then on the corridor, which can take 11 hours, and in commercial spaces, which takes 5 hours.

Then, if you look at the comparison between the number of residents, which is 271 people, and the highest number of users in public spaces in Montong Are Rusunawa, which is 100 people, the percentage of public space users in Montong Are Away is only around 27% of the total number of residents who spend more time in their private space.

Figure 4

Comparison of the number of public space users with the number of residents

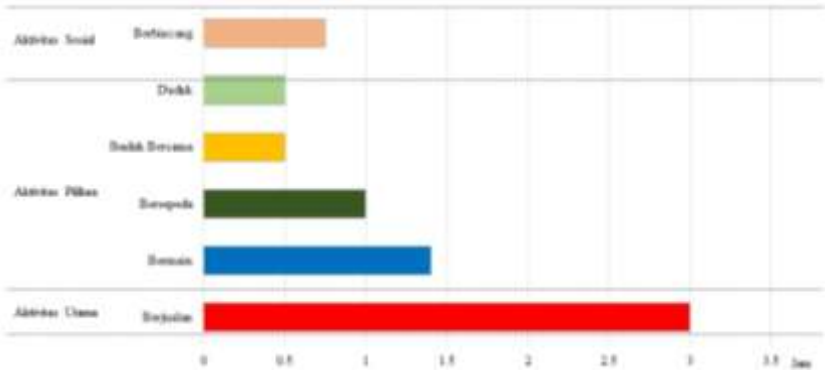

Figure 5

Duration of activity in public spaces at Rusunawa Bintaro

Based on the graph above, selling activities are the most extended carried out in public spaces, with the longest time being 3 hours, followed by play activities, which reach 1.5 hours.

Then, if you compare the number of residents, which is 135 people, and the highest number of users in public spaces in Bintaro Rusunawa, which is 78 people, suppose the percentage of public space users in Bintaro Runaway is only around 37% of the total number of residents who spend more time in their private space.

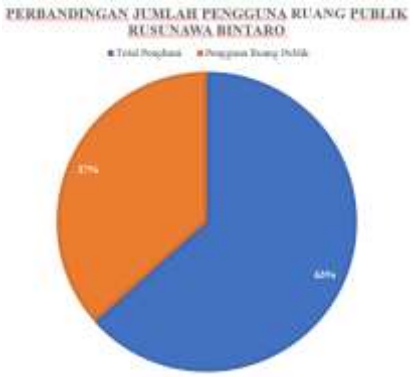

Figure 6

Comparison of the number of public space users with the number of residents

Place Setting System

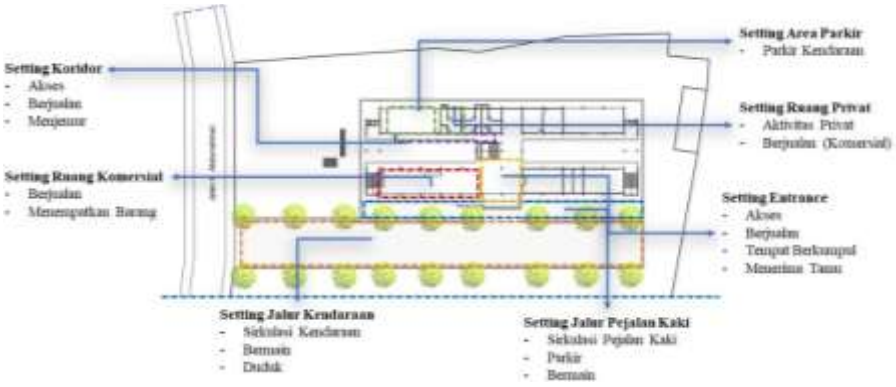

Figure 7

Macro Setting System in Rusunawa Montong Are

Figure 7 shows a macro-scale setting system in the Montong Are Rusunawa. There are several settings, both private and public, and in the settings contained in the Rusunawa, several different activities can occur, either simultaneously or separately.

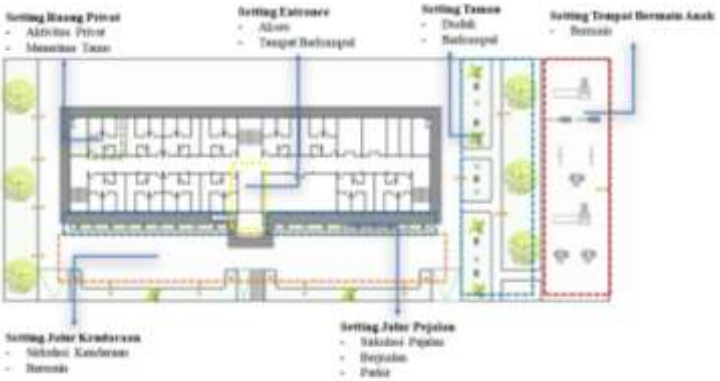

Figure 8

Macro Setting System in Rusunawa Bintaro

Figure 8 shows a macro-scale setting system in Bintaro Rusunawa. There are several settings, both private and public, and in the settings contained in the Rusunawa, there can be several different activities, either in the same period or separately.

Occupant Behavior Factors

a. Gender

In both Rusunawa, gender is one of the factors that influences behaviour in the use of public and private spaces. The results obtained show behaviour patterns based on sex, where the number is more dominant, or the behaviour sometimes plays a role in changing/forming part of the environment by personal preferences.

Table 3
Sex factor in the behaviour of residents of Rusunawa

	Rusunderstand Montong Are	Rusunawa Bintaro
Public Space	-In recording activities in public spaces in one day, it was found that the overall number of female users was more, namely 54, while the number of men was 46. In addition, female users also tend to behave in ways that lead to deviations from the rules of conduct, such as how they change in using public spaces according to personal preferences or needs, in this case, when they use semi-fixed elements in the arrangement of corridors or entrances as trading places, and use corridors where there are fixed elements such as railings for drying.	-44 men dominate the use of public space, while women are 34 people. -In this case, there is a use of public space, which women use for trading activities. However, male users have more control over common space, such as using terraces to place their nets and warehouses entirely to place fishing tools. Moreover, it is also known that most residents in this runaway are fishermen who are all men.
Private Room	Women also have a role in the setting of private space, where the use of private space as an overall commercial activity is women.	In private spaces, men influence the arrangement and use of space, such as decorating preferences or spatial arrangements that reflect the needs of the occupant's space.

b. Age

Age factors in occupant behaviour in the use of public space and private space in both runaways have similarities; here are some findings on how age factors have an influence on occupant behaviour in both runaways:

Table 4
Age Factor in the Behavior of Rusunawa Residents

	Rusunderstand Montong Are	Rusunawa Bintaro
Public Space	Residents in the toddler and child age categories tend to behave actively, such as playing physical games. Teenagers tend to be more limited in their direct interactions, and their use of public space is more influenced by technology, such as playing games. Occupant behaviour is more common in primary and social activities at the adult level. - Elderly residents tend to do passive activities such as sitting and being alone.	-Residents in the age category of toddlers and children tend to behave actively, such as playing physical games. Teenagers tend to be more limited in their direct interactions, and their use of public space is influenced by technology, such as playing games. Occupant behaviour is more common in primary and social activities at the adult level. - Elderly residents tend to do passive activities such as sitting and being alone.
Private Room	In private spaces, adult residents are more conspicuous in determining or being involved in private space arrangements that reflect their needs and those of their family members.	In private spaces, adult residents are more conspicuous in determining or being involved in private space arrangements that reflect their needs and those of their family members.

c. Physical Environment

Physical environmental factors play a role in influencing occupant behaviour, including:

Table 5
Physical Environmental Factors in the Behavior of Rusunawa Residents

	Rusunderstand Montong Are	Rusunawa Bintaro
Public Space	The unavailability of complete environmental infrastructure, such as parks or sports fields, does influence "where" the setting can accommodate occupant activities. Sometimes, vehicle lanes or entrances, which are set to be determined for circulation functions, are also used as other functions to accommodate occupant activities. Business facilities are available in this Rusunawa, although the setting is not right. Thus, residents use the public space flexibly for business activities.	Limited environmental infrastructure, such as business facilities, indeed influences residents to use the path's setting to accommodate business activities. -The park setting is one in which, in this case, the fixed elements are not appropriate in accommodating the interaction of residents, most of whom have a way of interacting in groups. The arrangement of the park emphasises passive activities.

Private Room	- Dimensionally, with type 21 runaway, occupying more than three people is impossible. The limitations of these dimensions often affect residents' ability to adjust the scale of their private space and sometimes extend to the corridor.	

Conclusion

The results found that in both Montong Are Rusunawa and Bintaro Runaway, behaviour patterns in public spaces are formed by the same behaviour, namely emotional behaviour, motor behaviour, interpersonal interaction, and object manipulation. Then, in the activity pattern, there are similarities with the main activity, choice activity, and social activity. However, runaway Montong Are has a more diverse variety of activities and uses, especially in public spaces with a more extended frequency.

Regarding the setting where activities occur in both rusunawa, Bintaro rusunawa tends to have a more comprehensive spatial range. Still, Montong Are Runaway has a spatial boundary of private space, which sometimes includes shared parts. The same factors influence some behaviours in both runaways, namely, (1) Gender; in Montong Are Runaway, the female gender tends to be more striking in the use of space. Sometimes, the use of space also includes changes to public and private spaces that suit their needs. At the same time, male Rusunawa Bintaro tend to have more control over space due to their need for fishermen's activities. (2) Age: In both runaways, toddlers and children tend to be more active in using space, especially public spaces, while adolescents have limitations to the interaction environment. The adult age category is more dominant in social activities and has a role in changing and regulating public and private spaces. Residents in the elderly age category tend to do more passive and solitary activities. (3) Physical Environment: Physical environmental factors are essential in occupant behaviour. Where each physical environment variable is closely related, several variables that are not met make residents adjust to how they use public and private spaces.

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