
Territoriality in the traditional settlement context

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Abstract: This research is a literature study which discusses the concept of territoriality space theory. The observation focus in the context of traditional settlement, which emphasize on the social and cultural aspect that related to the social system and physical culture in traditional settlement context. The aim of this study to seek and uncover gap knowledge of space territoriality concept or theory that has been widely studied and researched, whether it has been done in more depth in behavioral and cultural aspects of society? Is the context of the traditional settlement has been studied in more depth and comprehensively?. Traditional settlements as the physical environment or setting is unique, and the distinctiveness have not been studied and examined in more depth. Territoriality is the relationship between space with humans, the study approach with a focus on cultural norms, and different societies will generate a form and a different concept of space. Finally, the results based on literature review shows that the concept or theory of territoriality in the traditional settlements context in more depth and comprehensively in the aspects of culture and behavior has not been done. Therefore, a specify and comprehension study of territoriality space on the traditional settlement need to be done, in order to find out an adequate formula related to territoriality space on the traditional settlement.

Keywords: Territoriality, Space, Traditional Settlement, Culture

1. Introduction

Territoriality as one of architecture attributes of environment and behavior, in which the interaction between individuals and communities who have activity purposes and an environment that accomodate their activities.

The inter-relationship of territoriality attribute is a distinctive element of human behavior that the quality can be measured by space territoriality. The physical setting and actors is taking an importance part in its measurement. With the interaction between the elements of territoriality, the quality of the territory could also be measured between the actors and their physical settings.

Territoriality is a social interaction with its environment that the activities are actualized in its place, it is include their efforts to maintenance its savety of others interferences. Territoriality occurs because of space user interacts in a territory including in the social space. The territory user is an individual or communities that interact at a particular place, this is not limited to physical but also behavior taking an importance part in its interaction .

The territoriality behavior emphasizes on the eclectic linkage between space and people who use the space or

occupy it. This approach sees cultural linkage such as norms, cultures, and social aspect, different people will generate different concept and different space form[1]. The interaction between humans and space, the approach tends to use the term setting of the space.

Haryadi[2], revealed that the territory in the architectural environment and behavior is defined as the extent to which a living organism determine its demands, marking, and defend it, especially from the possibility of intervention from other parties. This concept was originally developed for a living organism is not human, but later used for human and environment concerns are also perceived imaginary environment. Meaning for humans, the concept of territory is more than the demand for a regional spatial and physical, but also emotional and cultural needs.

Lang[3], argues territoriality has four main characters; ownership or rights from somewhere, personalization or marking of a particular area, the right to defend itself from outside interference, and control of multiple functions, ranging from meeting basic needs to the satisfaction of psychological cognitive and aesthetic needs.

Brower[4], argues that territoriality is an individual or group relationship with the physical setting, which is illustrated with a sense of belonging and efforts to control the use

of space. In concrete terms according to Brower, characterized by territoriality placement (occupancy) symbolically with attachment points (attachment). According to Gifford[5], territory is a space that can be defined and controlled by an individual or group through the use of physical space, ownership, defense, use exclusively, or signs of identity-oriented spatial access.

The discussion of territory and territoriality have been related on how the existing pattern and type of territories are built. Some experts formulated the type of territory as Altman[6], dividing the territory into three categories: primary, secondary and public territory. These three categories are very specific to a typical culture of particular society. Lyman and Scott in Altman[6], this classification is comparable with Altman, he divided two different types of territory; interactional territory and bodies territory. El-Sharkawy in Lang[3], shows the four types of territoriality which is useful in the design of the environment; attached territory, central territory, supporting territory, and peripheral territory. Porteus[7], identified three interrelated levels of territoriality; personal space, home base, and home range.

Category of territoriality shows the public perception of the existence of space and that space is very influential to the appropriate local culture. Based on these theories that have been there and was still able to be developed in accordance cultural specificities and existing locations, otherwise it can be concluded that during the territory is still seen in the context of tangible (real), fixed, and focused on the room so it needs to develop in the context of the intangible and at specific loci as in traditional settlements.

In this study, several studies related to the topic studied territoriality space of literature and journals to see the context of the research that has been done related to the object under study and where such research. From the results of these studies, it was concluded there has been no development of theory or research on the topic of space territoriality discuss specifics related to the cultural context and the social interaction that has a distinctive character.

From some of the research that has been in review, research and development of the theory of territoriality has not been much study things that are more complex in the culture system, the social system and the existing system of physical culture in the community, in a more complete form of cultural elements: language, arts, knowledge systems, social organization, economic systems, technological systems, and religious system, as well as adaptability and uniqueness of the local community.

2. Problem Statement

Several studies on territoriality space give contribution on the development of study behavior and culture related to the use and formation of space in the environment setting. A cultural factor for instance, environmental determinism approach of a traditional settlement emphasizes on shape and pattern as the natural consequences of the existing

context. Traditional settlements which still retain cultural values and traditions in relation to territoriality behavior has not been studied in more complex and profound.

Hence, the concept or territoriality theory still need to be developed base on cultural and social systems, as well as physical culture. Therefore, this study is focused on two main factors; behavioral factors and cultural factors –an outdoor study is considered.

Lang[3], mentioned in Creating Architectural Theory stated that “*we have little understanding of the change in pattern of territorial behavior of groups over time, although we do have some anecdotal information*”. More over Lang explained “*we have little understanding of how taste the cultures have been structured and how they have changed over time*”. Base on the above statement, it is clear mentioned that conceptual or territorial theory need to be explore more comprehensively, in order to enrich either the conceptual or the territorial behavior theory.

Based on the introduction and problem statement show the gap between the theory and concept, the concept of territoriality is examined in the aspects of traditional culture. In addition, this traditional settlements context have not been studied in depth and comprehensively, the missing linkage of cultural and social systems, and physical culture.

3. Methods

A literature study is used in this research. The writer examines base on theories and research result related to theory and space territorial. The research reviews is a finding discussion related to space territorial theory that occur in one environment setting, seeks the key term, defines some key words and terminology, and builds the theory format of the territoriality.

Articles and selected literature taken from several books, journals and proceedings that discuss the topic discussed. Further to evaluate the contents of the source of the literature, a summary of the important points of focus are examined and tested in a different context, in the context of the traditional settlement by exploring the relationship is the theoretical framework that has been built has been studied in the context.

4. Result and Discussion

4.1. Discuss of Territory and Territoriality

Territorial behavior is a self-other boundary regulation mechanism that involves personalization of or marking a place or object and communication that it is owned by a person or group, [6]. As stated by Edney[6], depending on the type and degree of privacy in the context of cultural behavior patterns, in the personality and aspirations of the individual. The use of a wall, screen, limiting the symbolic and real barriers territory, is also a mechanism to demonstrate distance privacy environment in which the designer can control a variety of changes.

Lyman and Scott in Altman[6], also makes the classification of territoriality is comparable to Altman[6], but there are two distinction of territorial boundaries. Interaction Territory aimed at an area which temporarily controlled by a group of people that interact in same place. While, territory agencies are limited by the human body, it means that every irritating things that interrupt human bodies is considered as impaired. Automatically people will defend themselves against such interference.

Brower[4], stated that territoriality is an individual or group relation in the physical setting, it is depicted a sense of belonging and counter part of the space use. Concretely according to Brower a territory is marked by a placement (occupancy) and simbolized by attachment points (attachment). According to Gifford[5], territory is a space that can be defined and controlled by an individual or group through the use of physical space, ownership, defense, use exclusively, or signs of identity-oriented spatial access.

Porteous[7], in his book *"Environmental Behavior"* stated, territoriality is the extent to which living organism determines territory and defend it, especially the possibility of intervention or aggression from other parties. This concept was originally developed for non-human living organisms. In line with the Ardrey[8], in the book of *"The Territorial Imperative"*, explained that the desire to maintain a territory occur either to human or animals. Human behavior is a spacing mechanism which norm and work order taking into account in space mechanism, it is include in location, position and situation.

Haryadi[2], revealed a territory of architecture that environment and behavior are defined as human limitation in which a living organism determine its demand, marks, and defends it in the possibility of others intervention. Lang[3], territoriality has four main characters, namely; ownership or the rights of space uses, personalize or tagging of a certain area, the rights to defend itself from the interference, and the control of multiple functions, include in basic psychological needs up to satisfaction of the cognitive and aesthetic needs.

From the definition of territory described; Goffman[6], Stea[9], Sommer[6], Lyman and Scott[6], Altman and Haythorn[6], Sommer[6], Pastalan[6], Sunastrom in Altman[6], Altman[6], Edney[6] in line with Altman, Gifford[5], dan Haryadi[2], it can be concluded that the territory is related to the area formation that is conducted by individuals or groups in order to achieve the optimal space requirement. Control or mechanism regulating areas / spaces done with common ownership of the place, tagging, and yields defensive mechanism against threats / disruption to an area. Several things can affect the formation of the region and how the interaction of local cultural context.

From the definition of territoriality that developed Ardrey[8], Altman[6], Brower[4], Lang[3], Porteous[7], Laurens[10], Halim[11], it can be concluded territoriality is a relationship or interaction between individuals or groups within an area / space is understood as a means or mechanism of an individual or group to set the region / territory

by tagging or personalize symbolically be safe from tampering, and threats to territory. Territoriality has a character in possession of the area, set the existing functionality, as well as the cognitive needs and other needs.

4.2. Types and Functions of Territoriality

Altman[6], divides territory into three categories, which is associated with personal engagement, involvement, interpersonal relation in daily life as an individual or group and frequency of use. The three categories are *primary*, *secondary* and *public territory*. These three categories are very specific aspects related to the specific community culture.

Referring to the above explanation, a private space is equivalent to a primary territory, while public place par with public territory. In line with Altman[6], Lyman and Scott[6], Altman classify two different territoriality types, those are; *territory interaction*, and *territorial bodies*. Territory interaction addresses an area which has temporary effect that is controlled by individuals or groups interaction. While territory bounded by the human body.

El-Sharkawy 1979 in Lang[3], shows four types of territoriality that are useful in environmental design; *Attached territory*, *Central territory*, *Supporting territory*, and *peripheral territory*. Porteous[7], identifies three distinctive levels of territoriality, namely: personal space, home base (a space that is well mentained) and home range (is a behavior setting that is build by somebody's life).

Brower[4], distinguishes the territory into four types; *personal territory*, *territorial communities*, *society territory* and *free territory*. The four types of these territories are classified based on: 1) Control degree that is used by other people, 2) A person or group of people who doing the conter part, and 3) the existance of signal which has function as a control point. If one of these elements do not exist or do not work effectively, the ability of territoriality formation territory will decrease.

From some definitions and theory scope of territory and territoriality, that has been discussed and examined by several experts can be formulated: *first*, Territory is an occupied bounded space; Pastalan[6], *A territory is a delimited space that a person or group uses and defends as an exclusive preserve*, Robert Sommer[12], *Territory is visible, stationary, tends to be home centered, regulating who will interact*. From the statement above, it is obvious that territory is real accordance to its space limitation. It can be a wall, chair composition, table or a symbolic sign of personal property placement. *Second*, Territory as the fulfillment of the needs of individuals or groups; Robert Sommer[6], *A Territory is an area controlled by person, family or other face-to-face collectivity. Control is reflected in actual or potential possession rather than evidence of physical combat or aggression – at least at the human level*. Robert Sommer emphasized that possession / ownership in the terms of territory is more important than a desire to defend the territory from encroachment. Goffman 1963[6], *Terri-*

tories are areas controlled on the basis of ownership and exclusiveness of use. 'This is Mine' or 'You keep off'. Goffman pointed that the use of territory concept of self actualization and status symbol (exclusiveness) as well as assert the ownership. Altman and Haytorn[6], *Territoriality involves in mutually exclusive use of areas and object by person or group*. Altman and Haytorn[6] show that territory occur mutual relationship between space use and objects surround it. Thus, the interest approaches reduce the complexity of cultural gaps, in this stages life become so much easier in responding various interest such as regulation territory (*the owner of the house has their own rules, in the mean time the guests also have their own rules*). Third, Territory as a Real or Symbolic Sign; Pastalan[6], *Territory involves psychological identification with a place, symbolized by attitudes of possessiveness and arrangements of objects in the area*. Robert Sommer[6], *Territorial are geographical areas that are personalized or marked in some way*. A research that is conducted by Altman, Nelson and Lett[6] a case study about family life found that people who sleep in the same room are marking their own territory, this include in bed position, pillow and bolster color, bed sheets that are distinguish one another. Moreover, the object arrangement of dining table and chair show territory and each of it implies recognition of chair ownership, each family members still choose the same chair and do not change for any reasons.

Fourth, Territory as a maintained ownership of space; Sommer and Becker[6], *Territorial are defended from encroachment*. (Lyman and Scott, in Altman)[6], *territorially involves the attempt to control space. Encroachment can take the form of violation, invasion, or contamination and defensive reaction can involve turf defense, insulation or linguistic collusion*. Lyman and Scott[6] further discussion that explain about the possibility of territorial violations (may cause uncomfortable feeling), and it possibly may cause several other reactions. Thus territory has desirable element to retain the ownership. Fifth, Territory as a mean to fulfill men's needs or encourage status; Robert Sommer[6], *A Territory is an area controlled by person, family or other face-to-face collectivity. Control is reflected in actual or potential possession rather than evidence of physical combat or aggression – at least at the human level*. Goffman (1963), *Territories are areas controlled on the basis of ownership and exclusiveness of use – i.e. 'This is Mine' or 'You keep off'*. Altman and Haytorn[6], *Territoriality involves in mutually exclusive use of areas and object by person or group*. This theory shows there are mutual relationship between area use/ place and objects around a person or community. The interest territory approach has aimed to control the negative elements and inputs from outside territorial, for instance using a notice boards "*Don't pass here!!!*", this is a clear boundaries to mention territorial identity.

4.3. Territoriality as Attribute of Behavior and Culture

Territoriality is an attribute behavior, Weissman[13], the analysis of attributes describe relationship pattern between individual (it including communities who crates brotherhood or group), and its institution in creating an organization that involves space interaction system and its activity settings. There are three interrelating components of behavior attributes, *individual, institutional or organizational, and the physical setting/ environment*.

Territoriality is related to human behavior toward their environment, Weissman[13], territoriality is one behavior attributes that have relationship between individuals, groups / organizations with the physical setting. Accordingly, Haryadi[2] explained that individual in a physical setting related to behavior, activities, places, and times. While, a physical setting as described by Rapoport[14], has physical element and activity. From some of these point of views, it can be concluded that there are three main territoriality elements, those are physical setting (territory), actors (individual / group), and a variety of activities.

From these point of views, it can be concluded that the territoriality has three main elements, it include physical setting (territory), actors (individual / group), and a variety of activities. Regarding to the emotional needs of the concept of territory is related to private spaces and public spaces. Basically, this concept was developed for non-human living organisms, but later on this concept is used for human, it is related to perceived environment and imaginary environment. This means that this territory concept is demand more on a regional spatial and physical, as well as emotional and cultural needs.

As mentioned above, space territoriality is an attributes of behavior, the cultural boundaries is influenced the existing environment, this opinion is supported by Haryadi[2], in the context of the environment can't be separated from the factors that influence; *factors religious, behavioral, and cultural factors*

4.4. Culture and Territoriality Space

Culture is related directly to a tradition, this setting boundaries give an influence on the human behavior. The is resulting an effect of space requirements to accommodate its behavior.

Altman and Chemers[15], assumed the definition of culture; *first*, it refers to the beliefs and perceptions, values and norms, customs and behavior of a group or society including what they are believe in to be true in lives, and the environment. *Second*, The term of culture is used to indicate cognition, feelings and behaviors among communities who have same habits. *Third*, It implies beliefs, values; style of behavior that is reflected in daily life in order to be understood, especially for young generation, this value implies a socializing and educating to the youth to preserve the habitual time to time. *Fourth*, it is a society's value that emphasizes on belief and involve more to the practical process of mental and behaviour. Culture was born in an

object and a physical environment such as home design, community layout, and public building that explicitly reflects of the culture value.

According Koentjaraningrat[16], culture is involving whole system of ideas, action and human product, this is the endeavors of the human being as the result of self learning in the society. In daily life, there is a presumption that a culture is something that related to the tradisional of a specific area and this customs are hereditary.

Regarding to these some space definitions, it is an acceleration of local culture in which a space that is formed in traditional settlement, is an imaginary picture of the existing culture. Therefore, it is importance to show the cultural form in the context of the creation of space arrangement,. According to JJ Honogman in Koentjaraningrat[17] here are the cultural forms: 1). Form is cultural system or tradisional system as a complexion of ideas, values, norms, series of rule, and so on. Culture format is an ideal form of culture. It is abstract and can't be felt or perceived, because it exists in the human's mind. 2). Form as a complex social system of an activity or a pattern movement of human bieng within its society, this culture form is concrete, observable, and can be documented. 3). Form as a system of physical culture, it produce some objects as the result of total physical activities and work in the community. Hence, the products are the concrete properties, and objects or things that can be touched, seen and documented

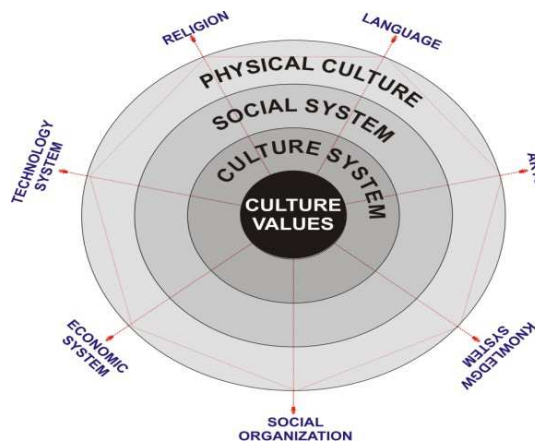


Figure 1. Cultural Framework[17]

The relationship between culture, environment and society has been widely studied and described from time to time, involving multiple disciplines in the social sciences and behavioral. Altman[15], explaining there is a close relationship between culture and environment, these have five important factors related to culture and the environment, those are: 1). A natural environment, it includes temperature, rainfall, regional and geographical features and flora and fauna. 2). Environmental orientation and global outlook related to religion, values, and dominant way of thinking. 3). Environmental cognition involves perceptions, beliefs, and people's judge about the environment. 4). Environmental behavioral processes such as personal space, territorial behavior, and privacy are the way of how people

explore the environment during their social relation process. 5). Environment or the final product as the result of a behavior, it include product of social interaction, such as homes, communities, and cities and a modification of the natural environment such as agriculture, dams, and climate change.

In the context of the linear relationship between culture and space, the build settlement setting can be said as a projection of local culture. In the study of behavior framework, this approach expressed by Rapoport[14], he emphasizes that human background, such as a way of life, beliefs, values and norms will determine personal behavior, this reflects in their life style.

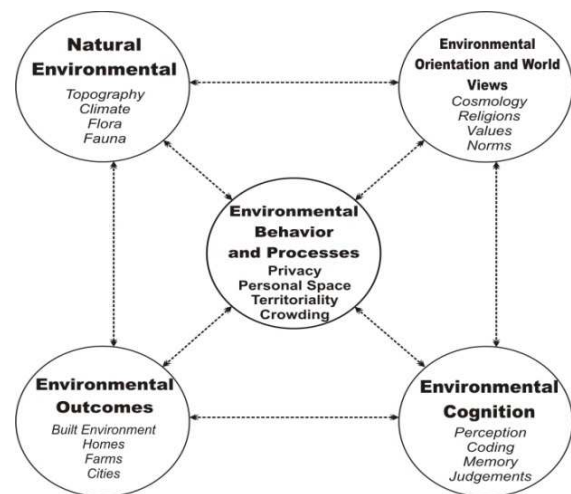


Figure 2. A Framework of culture/environment relation[15]

4.5. Traditional Settlement as a Cultural Environment Representation

Generally, traditional settlements is a cultural expression of society in implementing its culture. Traditional settlement is a structural phenomenon which forms and organizational culture are strongly influenced by its environment, and it is associated with the daily life of its inhabitants. Rapoport[1], explained that the symbolic meaning and function will reflect the status of its inhabitants, human as the inhabitant, neighborhoods, culture and the environment is an integral part of the traditional settlement. Furthermore, according to Rapoport, the traditional settlements as build environment is a reflection of socio-cultural streight, such as belief, family relationships, mass organization and social interactions among individuals.

Traditional settlement is a manifestation of the socio-cultural values that is related to the socio-cultural values of the inhabitants. Traditions and norms are the basic element in the implementation process[1]. Traditional settlement is often represented as a place that still holds traditional values, and culture that is associated with religious beliefs or the unique value of a particular society and it is rooted of a particular place that out of history determination[18].

4.6. Territoriality in the Traditional Settlement Context

The space territoriality category shows public perception on its existence and its use. This perception is certainly very specific addressing the local culture. Based on these assumptions, the existing theories should be improved base on the specific culture and the location. Meanwhile, the territory is perform still in the context of tangible (real), fixed, and focused on room, so it is necessary to develop it into intangible concept and at a specific loci, such as in traditional settlement that have cultural specificities, behavior and community interaction.

This study implies literatures study and examine the existing precious studies on the above subject. It include: Goffman 1961[6], Esser, Chamberlain, Chapple, and Kline 1969[6], examined about a psychiatric life while in hospital wards. Cavan 1963 and 1966[6]; examined bar visitors who interact around the bar as his secondary territory, Altman and Haythorn 1967[6], examined several groups of people that had been isolated in isolated space and isolated location, Lipman 1967[6]; researched descerebrate people who live in nursing home, Ross 1968[6]; researched crew and passengers of an US warship, Suttles 1968[6]; researched on ethnic groups in the southern of Chicago, Amos Rapoport and Saim Nalkaya 1969, 1977, 1980[6], examined residents in some areas of North America, the observation research focused on front yard and back yard, Sommer 1969[6] and Fisher[6], examined the territory of university student while in the library, followed by De Long 1970-1973[6] that researched on collage student while using the seminary hall. Furthermore, Barefoot 1972[6], Edney 1975[11], Mantindale 1977[6], Haber 1980[6], Taylor and Brooks 1980[6], Vinsel 1980[6], examined collage students at several campus facilities such as dormitories, classrooms, reading room, shower, and canteen. Ley & Cybriwsky 1974[6], Taylor 1978[6], Ruback, and Doroit Pape 1989[6], examined the thugs life in Philadelphia, the observation focus on street livelihood till territory leader that control of phone use. Altman[6], Schwartz and Barsky 1977[6], examined an athletic games between home team and guest team at the University of Utah.

Easer 1973[6], O'Neill 1973[6], Sundstrom 1976[6], examined boys who live in dormitory, the research emphasized on territories boundaries in dormitory livelihood, other researched tens to observe boys with different ability who live in outstanding school. Several studies are taken in urban housing such as Newman 1972[3] which examined territorial boundaries in order to prevent crime, Gregor and Robert 1970, 1971, 1974[15], conducted a study on traditional house of Ngadju tribes in Kalimantan, Clare and Copper 1974[15], Porteus[7], El-Sharkawy 1979[8], Brown 1979[11], Brower et al 1980[11], Ahrezen et al 1983 and 1989[15] which examined house member and the public spaces in urban area, Rapoport[14], conducted a study on Mescalero Aborigines in Australia. Several other studies such as Werner 1981[15], examined video game centers, Brown 1987[6], investigated visitors at the airports and bus

stations. Ruback and Snow 1993[6] investigated territory behavior utilize people who drink in public water facility. Gayton[19], conducted a study of some ethnic groups in the United States and Russia.

Several other latest studies such as; Salari et al[20] conducted the territory study in a multipurpose building, Brown and Graham[21], conducted the territory study on workers at an office organization, Shahab et al[22], conducted a study of dweller apartment in Iran, Kintrea[23]; researched the territory behaviour of youth in several cities in UK, Burhanuddin[24]; conducted territoriality research on the dense of urban settlements in Yogyakarta, Castell[25]; observed the occupant of house rental in Sweden, Saptorini Hastuti[26]; researched the behavior of some settlers who live nearby riverbanks of Yogyakarta, Brattingham[27]; researched on ghetto living of street gangs in Los Angeles U.S, Kurniadi[28]; researched on public space territoriality at Sudirman market in Pontianak, Budi Arlius[29]; conducted a study of the flat inhabitant of the urban living in Jakarta, and Lopez et al[30], who conducted the research on population settlements in west Amazonia.

From these several reviewed studies and references show a study base on cultural system of territoriality theory have not been developed in depth and complex analysis. These cultural and physical culture system in the community is more complete and consist of some cultural elements: language, art, system knowledge, social organization, economic systems, technological systems, and religious system, as well as adaptability and uniqueness of the local community. Form of ideas, ideas, values, norms, and regulations is abstract, invisible, untouchable or can be photographed, the form contained in the mind or cognition adherents.

5. Conclusion

Base on previous comparative studies show that a depth and comprehensive study about the traditional settlement concept was not reflect the cultural behavior in detail. The result of the study has not yet developed the concept and theory of space territoriality. The specify concept of space territory is discuss about cultural context and human interaction that shows specific characteristic in the aspect of physical, social and cultural system.

From results of these studies, it was concluded that there has been no development of the concept or theory of territoriality space that address specific contexts related to culture and social interactions that have a distinctive character concerning cultural systems, social systems, and physical culture.

Mostly, the previous study focus on limited space, fix and real. But, some others has develop their study on the context of traditional settlement. Amos Rapoport, Irwin Altman, Gregor, and Robert and some other are the researchers who brought above the theme as their subject of study. So far, the study is only focus on the space boundaries in real life.

Base on the above conclusion, the research is a main

focus to develop the theory of territoriality, specifically it focus on tradisional settlement. A depth and comprehension analyzes on territorial theory will be develop in whole aspect of cultural context and social interaction. These linkage of cultural distinctive character, those are social, cultural and physical.

This is an importance and useful study on depth analyzes of territoriality theory, although the limitation of the study need to be developed further more. The limit of literature sources may cause this study not yet analyzes adequately. Hopefully, depth and focus analyzes will be brought in the next study of territoriality theory. The new version of territorial theory in other environmental context, hence a new concept and theory of territoriality will develop into a specific cultural context.

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