Dialogue-Human Needs: The Relationship Between Apartment Design and Occupants Behavior

Kevin Tanamas[1] Samsu Hendra Siwi[1*] M. B. Susetyarto[1] Fermanto Lianto[1]

[1]*Master of Architecture Department, Faculty of Engineering, UniversitasTarumanagara, Jakarta 11440, Indonesia*
[*]*Corresponding author. Email: samsus@ft.untar.ac.id*

ABSTRACT

This paper explores the relationship between apartment design and occupant's behavior to obtain their life needs. Identify spatial elements formed from analyzing the behavior of its occupants' body in interacting with other occupants to meet the needs of life both physically and emotionally. This study method took Kalibata City Apartment as a sample for vertical housing because of the limitations of the situation that are currently happening, namely COVID-19 makes the author obtain the data through mass media. After getting the data, the author will analyze the data and develop it through social responses by body behavior. This research balances the occupants' needs and desires physically and emotionally through body behavior that creates comfort and safety. The results of this research are expected to be a guideline for developing apartments in the future.

Keywords: Dialogue, Human Needs, Relationship, Apartment, Occupants behavior

1. INTRODUCTION

Human life's needs are arranged in many choices, consequences for social constraints that occur in society. Behavioral patterns and social dynamics experience growth alongside the mandatory and basic needs that humans cannot avoid in life. Humans have specific needs in certain conditions that cannot be engineered or forced if it contradicts them. It shows that needs have an important role and influence in determining human behavior [1]. Eating, drinking, sleeping, sex, tolerance, security & safety, togetherness, and social interaction, classified as physiological needs, are the most basic needs in humans that must be met to live their lives well and maintain mental health [2, 3]. Failure to meet these basic needs can lead to unstable conditions that can disrupt the mental and moral individual because of the perceived burden and disturb the surroundings' comfort and safety. This is inseparable from the role of people and the environment.

The development of humanity has sacrificed the essential thing in humans, which is a form of freedom and solidarity-social interaction so that humans become accustomed to living in their world and forming individual attitudes. The essential nature of a human being as a social creature, as well as individual beings, in its activities, will always need other people and need a space to carry out these activities. This space is then known as a space to interact with individuals both individually and in groups [4]. The tradition of being in a neighbor to establish social relations by displaying his identity as a social creature that involves emotion has disappeared. In the context of interpersonal life in the apartment of Kalibata City, South Jakarta (see Figure 1, 2).

The author conducted an online survey due to the COVID-19 that is happening right now, so the government implemented the PSBB system to save time [5]. The individualistic lifestyle in the occupants has become commonplace. The selfishness of people who live in apartments does not think about the living conditions of the surrounding environment, supported by apartment design factors that make humans perceive a stand-alone space and have no relationship with their environment. Humans live in time and space where the two interact with each other and affect the quality of each individual's emotional connection. To explore their ways of relating to and making sense of sociability and intimacy in the contours of their present living situation, the broad topic of cohabitation encircled not only current apartment attachments, but experiences from within a range of relations, such as parents, partners, siblings, friends, and neighbors [6].

Figure 1. Apartment Kalibata City
Source: https://www.booking.com/hotel/id/apartment-kalibata-city-by-novi.html

2. INVESTIGATION LIFE OF SOCIAL STRUCTURE THROUGH BODY BEHAVIOR IN APARTMENT DESIGN

Consideration of privacy guarantees in the apartment, triggering the lack of space for social interaction resulting in apathy, ignorance, and indifference. The concept of building an apartment is the key to determining the social life in an apartment, which will tend to be individualistic, or the occupants have a high level of social concern. Strategically placed supporting facilities is the key needed to form social patterns.
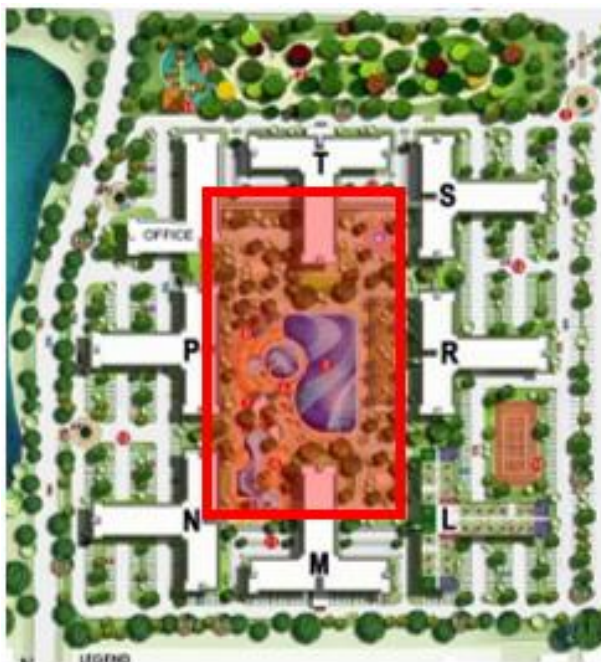

Figure 2. Masterplan Apartment Kalibata City
Source: https://www.apartemen-kalibata.com/index.php/map-kalibata-apartement

Supporting facilities in the apartment affects the level of interaction of fellow occupants. The facilities for interaction are good enough, unfortunately only limited to the ground floor, such as swimming pools (see Figure 3-left), fitness centers, children's playgrounds (see Figure 3-right), and sports fields, making occupants who live upstairs feel lazy to use them. Supporting facilities in the apartment affects the level of interaction of fellow occupants. Interaction facilities in Apartment Kalibata City are good enough, unfortunately only located on the ground floor, such as swimming pools, fitness centers, children's playgrounds, and sports fields, making the occupants who live upstairs feel lazy to use them. Public facilities in horizontal housing are located at the same eye level. When they leave the house, the occupants can easily interact

directly in contrast to apartments with public facilities only on the ground floor, which makes not everyone enjoy the facilities easily. Besides, public facilities also do not serve 24 hours, where most occupants who work until night can only lament the situation.

Figure 3. Swimming Pool (left) and Children's playgrounds (right)
Source: https://jendela360.com/kalibata-city

Relationship between the character of the environment with the occupant's behavior, as a behavior setting, forming a social life in the apartment. Behavior settings consist of 2 forms, namely the system of setting and system of activity. System of Setting is a series of physical and spatial elements in individual interrelated relationships used for certain activities. Simultaneously, the activity system is a system of activities as a series of behaviors that are intentionally carried out by one or several people [7]. The lobby space (see Figure 4) deliberately intended only for a place to wait without any other activities, making occupants reluctant to spend time in the lobby, even though the lobby is a gathering place that has the opportunity to interact socially between fellow occupants and officers. Good social interactions with neighbors have an impact on psychological growth for apartment dwellers. However, this is a problem in the apartment; the outer space's physical quality determines its inhabitants' behavior in their activities and interactions with their environment.

Figure 4. Lobby Apartment Kalibata City
Source: https://www.agoda.com/apartemen-kalibata-city/hotel/jakarta-id.html?cid=1844104

The existence and configuration of the outer space affect the occupant's social behavior patterns. The difference in the configuration of the shared space location results in different functions of the 'benefits' of the outer space [8]. The saddest aspect of life today is the lack of attention between the environment, even fellow humans. Attention is a powerful thing; it shapes your reality. Based on the understanding that occupants perceptions of quality of life would reflect the effects of these structural forces in their lives, a collaboration between fellow occupants and officers will create social security that is not only tasked with securing, it makes a connection between the thing that is separated, but more important is to prevent negative opportunities that can violate moral boundaries. Social security lifestyle in an arrangement makes it possible for an individual to choose openness or closure in interacting with others, which creates a hierarchy of privacy areas closely related to the concept of territory.

The corridor is an area that is always bypassed and is the closest public space that can be reached by occupants, which can be a special value for the development of social life between occupants in the apartment (see Figure 5). The corridor is a manifestation of the meaning of caring and sharing [3]. Unfortunately, the apartment unit floor uses a high dividing barrier between occupants and one another, forming an open hallway whose function is only a transitional space before entering the room unit.

Figure 5. Corridor Unit Apartment Kalibata City
Source: https://www.jual-apartemen.com/51600/dijual-1-unit-apartemen-kalibata-city-unfurnished-2-bedroom/

Occupants as if forced to directly enter the unit without any interaction with the residence unit's environment. The best things are said when we do not exchange words; we exchange spaces. Spatial planning so that the meeting of strangers who do not know each other can occur in semi-public areas such as corridors, by providing an understanding of a territory of space in the apartment corridor so that activities can occur, so that interaction between occupants can be established and improve social security (see Figure 6).
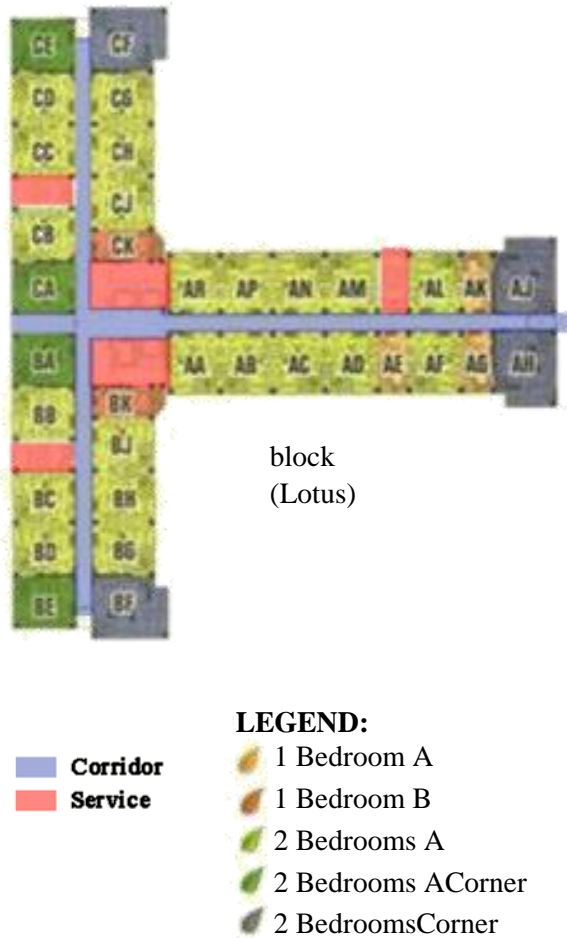

Block M
(Mawar)

■ Corridor
■ Service

block
(Lotus)

LEGEND:

Corridor	
Service	

1 Bedroom A

1 Bedroom B

2 Bedrooms A

2 Bedrooms ACorner

2 BedroomsCorner

Figure 6. Floor Plan Unit Apartment Kalibata City.
Source: https://www.apartemen-
kalibata.com/index.php/map-kalibata-apartement

Floor plans prioritize the number of units by maximizing the area of land to maximize profits without thinking about the occupants' social needs. The apartment design seems to have a recipe, where as long as the apartment unit floor has an elevator and a fire ladder means that it has fulfilled an apartment's requirements. This makes social life on the floor of the unit not have a relationship between fellow occupants; because of the design of the apartment's requirements, occupants come to take the elevator and go straight into the room unit. The physical environment can determine human behavior (*environmental determinism*); the physical environment provides a limit within which humans are can choose (*environmental possibilis*t), or the physical environment provides choice/direct but not determine (*environmental probabilism*) [9]. Social activities can be interpreted as activities that require the presence of others. This activity can be in the form of face-to-face conversation or other physical activities such as playing or exercising. Creative handling of public space can support the formation of social activities between people who do not know each other before. Public spatial planning can be successful if it can accommodate publically, have easy accessibility, and comfortable and

good social interaction occurs [10]. The design character of the apartment creates occupants' body behavior of social life patterns to be individualistic.

3. THE IMPACT OF INDIVIDUALISTIC BEHAVIOR ON OCCUPANTS

Apartments become a symbol of individual life by giving occupants privacy while at the same time preventing occupants from socializing. There are two groups of privacy, first not wanting to be physically disturbed by withdrawing to be alone and away from people's views, and second to maintain confidentiality by controlling information about him that results in not wanting to get involved with neighbors. Personalization of space discusses specific individuals/groups' privacy and how these aspects are present in the public environment.

Individual lives have negative effects on social life in Kalibata City apartments. Negative spaces are created due to not having activities around them, which provides an opportunity for persons who are not responsible for opening prostitution operations (See Figure 7). A sense of ignorance of the surrounding environment makes occupants give anyone freedom to do anything as long as it does not interfere with their zones. The character of behavior is closely related to the character of the environment. The interaction of the two becomes the basis in formulating the character of behavior, which is closely related to the setting/place and the user group. Place as a place setting cannot function as desired if no relationship affects each other [11].

Figure 7. Child Prostitution in Apartment Kalibata City
Source:
https://wartakota.tribunnews.com/2015/04/26/warga-sudah-lama-tahu-praktik-prostitusi-kalibata-city

The occupants in the apartment are mostly small families with young children. Individual attitudes will affect young children's character to be anti-social, and attitudes of dependence on the family, because of the lack of interaction and communication with friends, will make a loss of concern for others. This can make the child selfish and unable to respect others. An individualist will continue

to achieve personal will and not be bound to the morals used by the surrounding community, and individualists are free personalities to be selfish, and even they forget nature as a social creature.

Figure 8. Prostitution in Apartment Kalibata City
Source: https://analisapublik.com/2018/07/06/polsek-pancoran-ungkap-praktek-prostitusi-dibawah-umur-di-apartement-kalibata-city/

The impact of individualism is tremendous and becomes a change. Social life individuals can make humans cross moral boundaries so that the individual attitude will be hazardous if childhood has been applied to children. The apartment needs to adjust the occupants' needs to interact, so that neighboring life's tradition does not disappear. Neighborly traditions can improve the quality of social life in the apartment and be a controller for moral issues, with the support of apartment designs that provide interaction space on each floor.

4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Along with development, many people (especially young people) are more concerned with location and access to facilities and the city center rather than spacious housing and social life in a place of residence, so apartments are starting to become an option to overcome property development in the city center but limited land availability, the concept apartments become a logical solution for developers, according to separate room groups including; public, private and semi-public spaces, which are applied to the floor of the building. In a typical building, private space is applied to the top floor for occupancy/tenants, but management and service rooms are applied to the ground floor so that circulation in and out does not hinder other activities. More and more people own apartments but are not regularly occupied and considered an investment or a source of income because they can be rented out more. When online accommodation service providers start to grow, they can be invited to work together to market units rented out daily to monthly. Apartment designs that maximize land limitations make for lack of public areas on

each floor and a lack of ownership in common areas. This makes the occupant's life more spent in the apartment unit.

5. CONCLUSION

When the way of life in a society that has become a human value begins to be destroyed, abandoned, and discarded, making the network of life in dark apartments without regular patterns is a risk of developing human lifestyles. The culture of greetings, hospitality, and caring attitude towards fellow residents is lost, so that social control is minimal and ironic. Humans need physical comfort that is synonymous with social comfort. The despair and fatigue of individuals to start social life requires public space with the concept of territoriality, which is a place for residents to meet with each other by providing a means of interaction, but unfortunately, public space is only placed in one area. This makes the apartment spaces that operate adjacent to one another do not provide a place to interact. Public space needs to be provided on each floor to invite each individual to be forced to interact with other individuals. Integrate human needs as social beings and individuals so that each apartment occupant has a connection of ownership of space other than the unit. Participation in apartment design must increase attention among residents to get out of individualism life, without abandoning their privacy needs by including space for interaction and transparency on each side of the apartment building, so that each occupant can become potential social security in the life in the apartment which is currently due to individualism can be used by people who are not responsible for a crime, gambling, prostitution for terrorism.

REFERENCES

[1] Andesta, D. ( ). Analisis Kebutuhan Anak Usia Dasar dan Implikasinya Dalam Penyelenggaraan Pendidikan. *JIP (Jurnal Ilmiah PGMI)*, **4(1)**, 82-97. DOI: https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.19109/jip.v4i1.2269

[2] Maslow, A. H. 2013. *Motivasi dan Kepribadian (Teori Motivasi dengan Pendekatan Hierarki Kebutuhan Manusia)*. Jakarta: PT. PBP.

[3] Lianto, F., Arifin, L. S., Dwisusanto, Y. B. 2017. Role of Corridor in Territorial Meaning Formation in "Owned Low-Cost Apartments" (Rusunami) BidaraCina, Jakarta, Indonesia.*International Journal on Advanced Science Engineering Information Technology,* **7(2)** 399-405, DOI: 10.18517/ijaseit.7.2.2095, http://ijaseit.insightsociety.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=9&Itemid=1&article_id=2095.

[4] Purwantiasning, A. W. 2017. Optimalisasi Fungsi Ruang Terbuka Hijau Dengan Melihat Pola Sebaran Pengunjung Studi Kasus: Taman Tabebuya, Jagakarsa. *Nature,***4(2)**, 121-127. http://doi.org/10.24252/nature. v4i2a4.

[5] Putranto, L. S. 2018. The Use of an Online Survey to Speed Up the Data Collection Process. *IOP Conference Series: Materials Science and Engineering.* TECATE 2018. DOI: 10.1088/1757-899X/508/1/ 012013.

[6] Altman, I. 1975. *The Environment and Social Behavior: Privacy, Personal Space, Territory, and Crowding*. Monterey: Brooks/Cole Publishing Company.

[7] Spencer, L. & Pahl, R. 2006. *Rethinking Friendship: Hidden Solidarities Today*. Colophon: Princeton University Press.

[8] Haryadi, & Setiawan. 1995. *Arsitektur Lingkungan dan Perilaku*. Yogyakarta: Proyek Pengembangan Pusat Studi Dirjen Dikbud.

[9] Farida, N. 2013. Effect of Outdoor Share Spaces on Social Interaction in Housing Estate in Algeria. *Frontier of Architectural Research*, **2(4)**, 457-467. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.foar.2013.09.002.

[10] Rapoport, A. 1986. *The Use and Design of Open Space in Urban Neighborhoods*. Berlin: D. Frick eds. The Quality of Urban Life.

[11] Zhang, W.& Lawson, G. 2009. 'Meeting and Greeting: Activities in Public Outdoor Spaces Outside High-density Urban Residential Communities', *Urban Design International*, **14(4)**, 207-2014.https://eprints. qut.edu.au/33072