

# The role of Ontological foundation towards a Postmodern housing, to prepare the urbanized community.



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# INTRODUCTION :



- \* Housing is a basic public right that is being piloted by the government.
- \* While, simultaneous with the provision, it can be also added an important mission for the establishment of community character along with the housing plan.

# INTRODUCTION



- \* Housing construction is within an Urbanization setting.
- \* Rural communities had flocked to the city migration, average of them in a state with nearly no idea of city life.
- \* Small-scale "Future-Shock"s happen in this community, which then accumulates into a particular community in the overall population of the City.
- \* This community then coloring the map of the City communities, some become labors, experts, but some become workers without skills, which triggered the rise of excesses to the city itself



# a major Urban problem

- \* Housing got to be a major Urban problem who later became national issues. Besides the quantity needs, housing holds the potential to fulfill the qualitative mission in community development which is actually a community with a rural-agrarian ontological-views, who have to fight in an atmosphere of urban-individualist society.

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# architecture as a vehicle for the establishment of community

- \* With the increasing awareness of the importance of a scientific approach in consideration architectural design, it also began to develop the role of architecture as a vehicle for the establishment of community character an urbanized community.
- \* This role will be able to help the transformation of society that had been done by rural people themselves without assistance, with a discrepancy, full of threats and the results are grossly inadequate, they were the victims that actually always be blamed.

# Behavioral Architecture

- \* Behavioral Architecture is a view, about the architecture as a vehicle for social engineering, as a Social-Engineering Architect (Architect as a Social Engineer, this term may be too strange and controversial for the people of Indonesia), but it turns out that we will need it, if we want the emergence of social class that "well educated and trained" so that the people can follow the rhythm of life in their new place - "Kota"- as an Urban-Area.

# Behavioral Architecture

- \* The transformation from rural to urban culture, proved to have traveled by these migrants with a very high cost. They were so tormented, too marginalized, always behind, cannot achieve progress even after the change of generations, and for many other members of the city communities, they become big-big "problems", even though they support the existence of formal classes on it. For the authorities, they must be in catch and a hassle, and then there was the vicious-circle, which did not bring any progress for the community.

# Behavioral Architecture

- \* Behavioral Architecture offers a possibility to participate, not just the provision of housing alone, but it simultaneously engages in preparation for the Migrants who incidentally is still in rural culture, with many of architectural elements - ranging from the lay-out plan, flow, wall , doors and windows, color, landscaping, facilities provided etc. - of Housing, to be a vehicle for "education", the conditioning and preparation for an attitude and behavior that match with their new atmosphere that so tough and competitive.



# The role of architecture in Postmodern Housing

- \* The role of architecture in Postmodern Housing-provision became strategic, not only as a shelter and space for activity, but at the same time, be a vehicle for community building character of its inhabitants. The growing approach to behavior-based architectures with Environment-design research to hone role as Social-engineering architect, besides their conventional role as an Artist- Technician that have long been bears .
- \* *Postmodern approach in architecture as described by Charles Jencks, means Hybrid , one half modern and one half others, such as local or traditional content*

# *Housing, as a vehicle towards an urbanized community.*

- \* Housing has been one of the dominant factors in the problems of a city, which later became an important factor of national issues, because the city has become the foundation and vehicle in dynamics development at the national scale. The demands of the availability of housing in a city, emerging as a result of the rapid progress of a city due to growth and development, and due to the imbalance in the national development system that trapped the village became only a sub-ordinate and become casualties of the growth of the city.

# *Gemeinschaft / Paguyuban* leading to form *Gesselschaft / Patembayan*

- \* The result was a both massive and small migration of the villagers with an agricultural background, they were forced to migrate (read: urbanization) to the city with an urban atmosphere that is thick with individualism.
- \* This is a gap of ontological-view. From the theory of Ferdinand Toenis of Societal development, then taken up a society from a *Gemeinschaft / Paguyuban* leading to form *Gesselschaft / Patembayan*.

# *Gemeinschaft / Paguyuban* leading to form *Gessellschaft / Patembayan*

- \* These unprepared Villagers are forced into urban life because of their helplessness and stagnation of the life in the village, so they look for more decent life in urban areas. As a result there arose a variety of overlapping issues, each latch-hook, overlap and form a vicious circle, a rumpel, tangled unresolved.
- \* The phenomenon of squatter settlements, slum-area, took up almost the entire area of the city, ranging from the suburbs to the city center, there's nothing missing. These settlements later cause untidiness, blockages that cause flooding, traffic congestion, public transportation expenses, etc... Further raises thuggery and various other social pathologies.

# Architecture and human Behavior.



- \* Architecture has been more taken aback on meeting functional needs, aesthetic theory, “*Style-war*”, advancement of construction technology and building materials, so it was rusted to the presence of function space as a vehicle for forming behavior. A discussion of the relationship between architecture with human behavior seems to lag behind the glitter of the talk about the battle between the Styles. As a developing country, Indonesia has its own Problem.

# Architecture and human Behavior.

- \* Architecture as part of the National Housing problems in this country should look like, to be one indispensable element that not only provides shelter and container activities of citizen activity, but can also carry out strategic missions as one vehicle for the preparation of the migrants, from the Rural ontological atmosphere toward an Urban life ontology.
- \* Several studies have touched this area, Architecture & Behavior has begun to have an introduction, although mainly used for therapeutic architecture, such as psychiatric hospitals, hospitals, nursing homes, psychotropic rehabilitation centers etc. As a developing country with problems as described above, this behavioral-architecture can be used to meet these strategic needs.

# Behavioral Architecture

- \* Behavioral Architecture was introduced by the writings of Clovis Heimsath "*Behavioral Architecture, towards an accountable design process*". In his book, the authors explain the behavioral-problematic of Architecture, Various "*heresy thought*" and false interpretation of behavior in architectural design.
- \* The problems in the relationship between occupants, building and the relationship between them in the context of behavior and behavior-based architecture design techniques. Jon Lang, a theorist of architecture- behavior editing in "*Designing for Human Behavior, architecture and the behavioral sciences*" discusses about Environmental Psychology disciplines that increasingly play a role in the design of architecture that takes into account social behavior.

# "Experimental Sociology of Architecture"

- \* Guy Ankerl, elaborate Sociology in architecture, with his book: "*Experimental Sociology of Architecture, a guide to theory, research and literature*," the authors describe sociological approach in architecture that will provide the ability to develop a theory based on research of Sociology in architectural design.



# "The Scope of Social Architecture",

- \* Richard Hatch, in his book *"The Scope of Social Architecture"*, describes ... *the power of architecture, not merely to Reflect Reality, but also to change it* .  
*"How can we provide an effective, alternative for a society counter form that does not yet exist? How then can architecture contribute to liberation? "*. Hatch explained that the power of architecture has a very great influence on the lives of human inhabitants, which not only reflect social reality but rather to change the social reality.

# "The Environment and Social Behavior"

- \* Irwin Altman, in his book: *"The Environment and Social Behavior"* describes the concept of personal space, territorial behavior and relevance to both, the effect of crowding and density, as well as the various phenomena of social behavior in an architectural design.

# "Environment & Behavior, urban planning and everyday Life",

- \* Douglas Porteus, in *"Environment & Behavior, urban planning and everyday Life"*, describes the concept of territoriality, Microspace Behavior: Personal Space, Mesospace Behavior: Home base, Macrospace Behavior: Home range. Also about behavior-based planning systems: Planning for people, by and with people. Norman Heimstra, in *"Environmental Psychology"* elaborating on *Cities as the build environment, Rooms and buildings and Housing and Social Institutions*. Also explained about "The environment as a source of threat", this discusses the stress as impact of due to a design space.

# Environmental design research

- \* Behavior-based architecture on its way to complete it with the Environmental Design Research, which is a study of the relationship between residents and the surrounding areas.
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- \* *"Environmental design research is the study of relations between people and Their surroundings. The purpose of the field is to Produce that information can be used to improve the quality of life through environmental policy, planning, design and education "*
- \* Garry Moore T, (1985: xv)

# environmental psychology in architecture or landscape design

- \* Research includes analysis of environmental design at all levels and all the scope of the physical environment, the micro-environment, concerning human factors in an interior design. For meso-environmental level, concerning environmental psychology in architecture or landscape design. To level the macro-environment concerns of Sociology, Geography of Urban Planning this covers the entire city and regional scale. Environmental design research in general is a systematic attempt to find the influence of physical environment on every level for the improvement of the quality of human life.

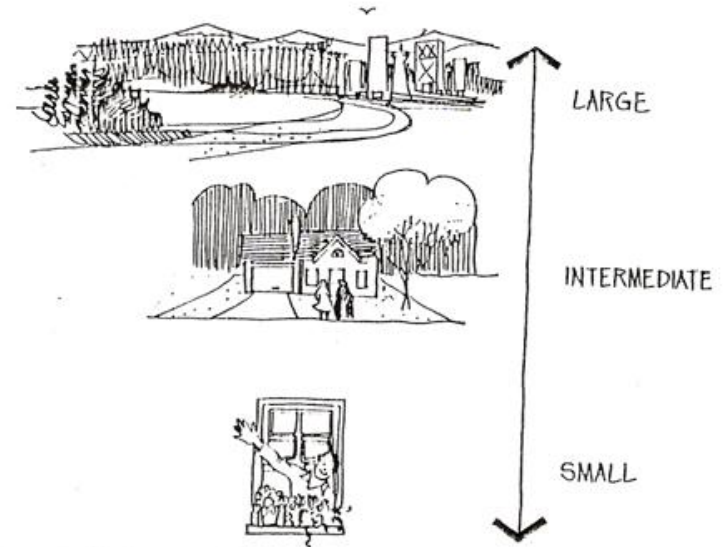


Figure 5 Environmental design research deals with all scales of the physical environment from the space of objects to the space of a region.

# The problems of the human built environment

- \* The problems of the human built environment is rooted in a good situational complexity, historical and cultural factors, so to understand it also required a multi-disciplinary research toward an integrative theory.
- \* In environmental design research approach, using multiple orientation hard methodology, which departs from the structure of the Problem, for the specified method is needed Exploratory, Descriptive and Quasi-Experimental.

# Housing design for the behavior of occupants.

- \* *"As architects we help to shape people's future behavior by the Environment We create. At all stages of the design, We Make assumptions about human behavior and the successes or failures of our work may depend on our ability to Predict Human Behavior with reasonable accuracy "*
- \* *Lang, Jon, (1974: 24)*

# the role of a building design in the formation of social behavior of its users.

- \* In 1965, The Royal Institute of British Architects (RIBA) has launched a series of papers were then given the title of "An Architect's approach to architecture", one of which includes an approach that discusses the role of a building design in the formation of social behavior of its users. Although even this behavior-based architecture approach is still a minority, but its role tends to be strengthened in line with the increasing awareness of the importance of a scientific approach in the design of architectural design.



# Sociopetal and Sociofugal.

- \* his role by the psychiatrist Humphrey Osmond is divided into 2 Sociopetal and Sociofugal.
- \* Sociopetal implies an architectural design that encourages and facilitates the growth of an atmosphere that allows the occurrence of interpersonal relationships that are conducive,
- \* Sociofugal means the opposite, i.e. an architectural design that actually hinder growth of interpersonal relationships mutualistic. Maurice Broady, a sociologist teaching at the Architectural Association School in London explains about "*Determinism in Architecture*"

# *The role of Architectural design on the way people behave.*

- \* .. Architectural design has a direct and determinate effect on the way people behave. It implies a one-way process in the independent of the physical environment, and human behavior the dependent variable. It Suggests That Human Beings Those for whom the architects and planners create simply their designs are molded by the environment which is provided for them. "*

# *Triadic relationship of Artist - Technologist - Social Engineer*

- \* From here the role of the architect becomes quite clear in the context of behavior-based architecture that is: Technological - Artists - Social engineer, Alan Lipman call: *Triadic relationship of Artist - Technologist - Social Engineer*

# *Summary:*

- \* Indonesia as a developing country facing many problems that distinctive and relevant to the progress of this nation. Among them is the problem of housing provision. From our discussion above, it turns out as well as the potential for Shelter Housing procurement loaded highly strategic missions as the vehicle for community molding.

# Summary

- \* This mission is one of the potential of behavior-based architecture development studies (Behavioral architecture), which together with Environmental design research (EDR), will bring the theories of behavior-based architecture design. The role of the architect developed into: The artist - Technologist - Social engineers, the last role has not yet been explored and need to have more attention.

# Summary

- \* Environmental Design Research needs to be done carefully to find an integrative theory of Multi-disciplinary approach, to conduct behavior-based architecture design which later functioned as *“The role of Ontological foundation towards a Postmodern housing, to prepare the urbanized community.”*. Housing, as one of the main-program in National Housing policy, prepared by the Government, has a great possibility to be a Way to prepare the urbanized community towards a prosperous Indonesia.

Blow the small flickering flame  
so you can burn the jungle