

'Home' Concept in Adolescents in a Military Housing Sphere

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Abstract

Adolescence is a period of transition of an individual from childhood to adulthood. At this time, individuals are encouraged to have excitement in exploring themselves to find identity. Their sphere is the first place that accommodates the daily lives of adolescent. Adolescent sphere conditions can shape the identity of adolescents. Adolescent feel comfortable and have ease in forming identity if they feel they are in the right environment. The right sphere here is meant to be a adolescent that can form the concept of 'home'. The concept of 'home' is the achievement of a sphere from the perspective of residents who feel comfortable so that they can form (1) memories, fulfill (2) privacy, form (3) habits or subsequent behavior and can create (4) the desire to return to live. A sphere with the concept of 'home' for adolescents certainly provides freedom for adolescents to explore themselves, but adolescent who live in military residential areas face different things. In this sphere area there are binding rules that must be obeyed by all residents, as well as adolescent. This research was conducted using a mixed method by conducting interviews and data processing with a word processing application to find keywords from adolescents in describing their sphere. The words were then coded, to find the concept of 'home' for the adolescent living in the military complex.

Keywords

the concept of 'home'; military sphere; adolescent



I. Introduction

The relationship between adolescents and the shape of their sphere is very close, because their environmental conditions shape their identity (Leventhal and Newman, 2010). In adolescents who live in military neighborhoods, they have an image as 'underprivileged children' or 'anak kolong'. 'Underprivileged children' or 'anak kolong' is a nickname for children from military families who have a tough and arrogant image in their peer environment (Setianingsih, 2015). This can affect the image that is built on individuals in their peer environment. In addition, the identity that is built certainly influences how adolescent behave in a social environment. There are quite a lot of psychological health problems that affect deviant behavior. Unicef (2022) prioritizes youth in its programs to improve social quality in the future. Adolescence is considered as an important period in the formation of identity. For this reason, the sphere during adolescence is an important aspect that must be considered in the period of growth and development of adolescents.

'Home' is a concept formed in a dwelling that fulfills the physiological and psychological needs of the occupants. Research on 'home' places housing with the concept of 'home' in a residential position that has physiological conditions that meet the needs of

residents (needs), which include structural conditions, architectural styles, arrangements and also good territorial conditions for residents (Lang and Moeleski, 2010; Silas, 2010). In addition, 'home' is very closely related to the psychological condition of the occupants, with the fulfillment of the wishes of the occupants (wants) which can be seen from the habit, subsequent behavior, privacy, ownership, memory and desires created by the occupants in their dwellings (Sixsmith, 1986; Lang and Moeleski, 2010, Silas, 2010; Krane et al, 2021).

The formation of the concept of 'home' in housing is influenced by many aspects, especially in adolescents. Adolescence comes from the Latin word *adolence* which means to grow or increase to become an adult. The term *adolence* has a broader meaning that includes mental, emotional, social, and physical maturity (Hurlock in Sayekti, 2022). The similarity of age characteristics in research participants who are included in the category of middle adolescents, namely between the age range of 15-18 years, gives more or less the same effect (Wattimena, 2022). Adolescents who are in a transitional period have conditions where they have demands for great responsibility with limited experience (Clair, 2018; Coley et al., 2013; Leventhal and Newman, 2010) at this time they are also looking for their identity to building image and identity (Lang and Moleski, 2010).

This research was conducted to examine further the relationship between the neighborhood and its teenage residents in a military residential area. This study makes it possible to discover the concept of 'home' in military residential neighborhoods from the point of view of adolescents living in military residential neighborhoods and how this can influence their identity formation.

II. Review of Literature

2.1 Sphere for Adolescents

Unicef (2022) in its program to develop and invest in youth classifies youth as those who are in the age range of 10 to 19 years. At this age stage, it is an important stage to form individual character. Cultural context, freedom of inquiry and freedom of expression are prerequisites for individuals to lead fully fulfilling lives. According to Lang and Moleski (2010) design is designed to enhance learning through experience through participation in a variety of inhabited settings, through formal education, the development of physiological and psychological competencies. According to Lang and Moleski (2010), adolescents need a breadth of exploration in everyday life because of their problems regarding the search for identity and worries about the future.

Emotional in adolescents is caused by risk factors and protective factors (Kusuma, 2014). Risk factors are factors that include individual, family, school, life events, and social factors. When entering adolescence, their minds are physiologically most of them will be focused on their peer group only so that, in terms of protective factors, the social environment becomes a very important part for adolescents for their mental development.

Rules that bind the environment will certainly affect the psychological condition of adolescents who are still looking for identity. Existing regulations in military settlements have most likely limited their exploration needs. The military sphere which has strict supervision will limit the movement of adolescent.

A number of studies have demonstrated how the quality of the sphere can directly and indirectly affect children's development by contributing to negative family interactions in terms of increased stress and conflict among family members (Evans, et al., 2001). In addition, Evans, et al (2001) found a relationship between poor quality of housing and socio-emotional functioning and psychological symptoms among children and adolescents. Poor quality living environments have been associated with reduced educational outcomes,

especially among adolescents (Coley et al., 2013). Another study shows that improving the quality of the living environment is associated with increased school achievement and lower dropout rates for adolescents (Haurin et al., 2012).

2.2 Sphere with Concept of 'Home' for Adolescent

Between housing with the concept of 'home' and housing in general or the house has its own role and definition in influencing its residents, especially adolescent. Adolescents spend more time in the neighborhood than in other physical settings, such as school. Thus, in line with the ecological perspective, shelter is one of the physical systems for adolescents which is a fundamental component of their living conditions and is an important experience from their environment as they grow up (Bronfenbrenner & Morris, 1998).

The concept of 'home' housing for adolescents is a fundamental component of their living conditions and is important for their daily life, health, well-being and development. Much previous research has focused on how the environment affects adolescents through investigating certain aspects of adolescents. The research was conducted using aspects that focused on the concept of 'home' housing which was used in Sixsmith's (1986) and Silas (2010) studies which included aspects of memory, desire and ownership, subsequent behavior or habit and privacy.

2.2 Sphere with a 'Home' Concept for Adolescent in Military Housing

Military residential neighborhoods are unique compared to residential neighborhoods in general. This residential area has a strong attachment to the rules outlined in the Regulation of the Minister of Defense of the Republic of Indonesia Number 13 of 2018 concerning Development of State Houses in the Environment of the Ministry of Defense and the Indonesian National Armed Forces. It describes who has the right to live in a residential area. In addition, in the description of the article there are rules regarding restrictions on changes in the physiological conditions of the shelter, limits on the period of stay as well as rules on how to use the dwelling and the sphere.

The rules that bind the residential and sphere certainly influence the perspective of adolescents in forming a 'home'. Adolescent who tend to be explorative can feel limited and this can have various impacts. Adolescents in military neighborhoods have an image that is harsh and arrogant and considers itself more (Setianingsih, 2015). Several studies regarding upbringing in military families (Zamhariron, 2015; Halfiana, 2015; Setianingsih, 2015; Saragih, 2018; Manullang, 2020; Mira, 2021) show that the strict conditions of the sphere make adolescents become violent and tend to be violent towards boys. -men (Manullang, 2020). This shows that the physiological conditions of regular and rigid dwellings can also form occupants.

Adolescents who live in military residential areas have different physiological experiences that can affect the psychological condition of adolescents. This of course can provide different interpretations in forming residential areas and residential areas with the concept of 'home'. By paying attention to several things that exist in the sphere, namely: 1) physiological features of the sphere that affect social life and privacy, 2) ways of adolescents to deal with their environmental conditions, and 3) the importance of the environment in the formation of character for adolescents.

III. Research Method

3.1 Data Collection Methods

This research was conducted qualitatively-interpretatively. According to the design, the data set was obtained by conducting a study of previous research to assist identification at the locus. Identification is carried out physiologically and psychologically. Physiological identification is carried out by collecting data on military residential areas and interpreting them in the form of visual-architectural data. Psychological identification was carried out by holding in-depth interviews in the form of open-talk between researchers and respondents. This activity is carried out by forming a tea party which builds a friendly atmosphere between respondents and researchers so that respondents can give their opinions freely and openly. In the in-depth interview, the researcher also acts as a respondent by being one of the residents in a military residential area, so that the researcher can have an in-depth chat with the respondent. The data from the interviews were then interpreted in visual-architectural data in the form of behavior mapping as well as descriptive data which explained the respondents' opinions on their sphere. From the data collected, the researcher analyzed locus conditions with previous similar theories and research and found a relationship between the concept of 'home' in military residential neighborhoods and their teenage residents.

3.2 Research Limitations

This research was conducted in a military residential area located at the State House of the Air Force's Pancargas Complex (Pagas) located in Damean Village, Singosari District, Malang Regency. The research was conducted on the Non-commissioned Officer Block and the Tamtama Block. In-depth interviews were conducted with teenage respondents living in the Bintara Block and the Tamtama Block. Adolescent who participates consist of those aged 13 to 19 years (Unicef, 2022).

IV. Discussion

4.1 Identification of Sphere with the 'Home' Concept

Some of the respondents spoke about how they value spending time with their family in their 'home' environment. Dina describes how she experiences the spatial layout of her current residence:

'...I think it's more fun when my house has a courtyard and an open space because then we can just chat between rooms...'

Dewa also describes how he spends time with his family in their living room so he prefers to sleep in the living room rather than in the bedroom:

'...I prefer to be in the living room because it feels more like having friends at home... we sit together and watch TV together...'

However, respondents also gave reasons why living standards could hinder socializing with friends. Dian and Lian explained that because they did not have friends who went to the same school with them, they were reluctant to do activities around the neighborhood. The location of the school which is far away also makes their friends reluctant to visit the residence. So that they are active in the sphere only for religious activities, so they almost never socialize with those around them.

Prabu confessed his feelings when friends visited;

'...I'm embarrassed... I thought it was really old fashioned and I wanted to be more up to date... and we only have three bedrooms, that's really enough but my younger siblings are annoying... so I don't ever brought a friend home...'

Yudha revealed how he never invited friends over to the residence he lived in:

'...I don't bring friends to my house, it's too cramped...it's better to gather or meet somewhere else... because it's a bit crowded.... I think they will wonder if they don't understand that child soldiers can't choose like that, why are we having to live in such a small house when we are so many people and in such a cramped complex...'

In addition, having privacy and being able to socialize in your own room is the choice of many respondents when you are at home. All respondents highlighted the importance of having their own room. They emphasize how their room is the most comfortable place to withdraw and have privacy. Based on experience, Paksi explained as follows:

'...I think that when our house has a large family like ours, it's important to find a house that has enough rooms for everyone.... We live in a house where my brother and I once shared a room. The room was enough..., but we should have divided it.... It doesn't provide much privacy. And we slept on each side of the wall.... So it is possible to do something about it.... But if my sister falls asleep before me and I wake up it feels 'ssshhh'.... So, it could easily turn into a fight. My brother said, 'If you want to be alone... you can hang out there (in front of the TV). I'm not always there but if I get annoyed with my brother sometimes I can go there...'

There are respondents who avoid loneliness and consider privacy in other ways, such as Dewa, Dewa has no problem with room ownership. Dewa is too used to sleeping in the living room, because he doesn't like the atmosphere of the house that is too quiet.

'...Ever since I was little I slept in front of the TV with the TV on. I didn't immediately get a room after I no longer slept with my mother, and switched with my father to sleep in front of the TV... I was alone at home with my mother (nanny) while you came home very late after tutoring, so I also don't like being lonely....'

Respondents with different family conditions in each residence gave them different ways of responding to their privacy needs. Habit factors and family conditions build different personalities in adolescents. There are those who choose a quiet room for them, and there are also those who choose togetherness because they feel used to it and don't like the feeling of loneliness that they often felt before.

4.2 Memory

The response to the first question appears to be in a personal and physical fashion. This question does not determine the type of association (positive or negative), the results only show the mention of these themes and not whether it helps or hinders in developing a 'home' concept. It can be seen that the responses about 'physical features' in the physical theme. This is followed by atmosphere and 'comfort' in a personal theme. Dina stated her memories regarding space;

'...I used to live at my grandmother's house before coming here, the environment there was very crowded and quite noisy, while here it was comfortable and quiet even though it sometimes felt very quiet... the distance from the house to the neighbors also made it even quieter... but if you remember grandma's house being close to each other, the it's more comfortable here...so if after this I want to move to my own house, I want something like here, comfortable and quiet... the house also feels cool and fresh because there are lots of plants...'

Saka told about the space in his dwelling

'...in the past the house felt very big... because there were only a few people... now the house feels cramped with lots of things... but if I complained that I wanted a big room like before, my father always said... at home now it's more comfortable than when my father was on duty... when I was remember what you said... I can't do anything because my father often tells me that the houses where he works are far from proper and compared to the houses in the complex... must be far away...'

Feedback about the past is very important in the evaluation of designs for the future of the 'home' concept. The ability to look back on one's past with clarity, ease and understanding, and then be able to evaluate what was right and what went wrong is the foundation for new 'home' residential designs. Yet with this knowledge of past experiences, new shelters still look less than quality, due to an inability to effectively forecast future needs and actually quantify the elements that will contribute to the creation of a new 'home'.

4.3 Desire and Ownership

Silas (2010) and Sixsmith (1986) state that qualities such as 'welcome' and 'peaceful atmosphere' or the formation of 'desire' are most common in residential themes with the concept of 'home'. Initially this may be seen as a psychological aspect, but as discussed throughout behavior, the physical properties of space can directly influence the development of these unconscious responses. This continues to the 'comfort' response because Smith states that it is not determined whether the comfort response felt in the 'home' concept of housing is physical or psychological, or a combination of both (Smith, 1994).

The second question is much more social than physical or personal. The most common response to why their current residence feels like a residential concept of 'home' is caused by the internal social relationships experienced. This is supported by Dewa's statement;

'I'm always at home alone, mom and dad come home in the afternoon... my brother also comes home around after ashar, and I come home at noon, so I feel lonely... that's why I play with my neighbors or go to the park with friends... I don't like being alone. I'm happy when everyone gathers at home at night... even though sometimes they are in their own room, at least I know that there are other people besides me at home...'

Dina also said;

'...even though mom is at home, she is busy with house activities... cleaning or selling... so I often play in the room with my cat...'

Saka stated;

'...I'm always at home alone, because mom and dad come home from work in the afternoon, but they're not worried anymore, because we're used to being left behind... other neighbors have their children left too... we're safe here even though we're unsupervised... what can we do anyway... everyone is here to help supervise, so it's safe... don't even worry about playing... whatever you want to play is also available... if you're bored at home you can also play in the field and park... and it's still safe... the name is also in the complex...'

This statement illustrates that the relationship with family members (or pets as stated by many respondents) is the main reason they believe that psychologically the concept of 'home' is felt in a military sphere. This suggests that the conscious perception of a residential concept of 'home' is directly influenced by social properties in a larger space than the physical setting from which this social interaction can occur. This is not to say that physical space is not considered important, it is the second most discussed theme, it's just that it is not considered influential but in fact it has had a lot of influence on youth in military residential areas to build the concept of 'home'. The existence of other people shapes them to adapt to existing conditions, as long as there are people closest to them who are able to bring them to build a desire to return and feel ownership of the space (ownership) in their dwelling. Apart from that, with the existing conditions, they were able to build their identity as children who lived in military residential areas or were labeled 'underprivileged children' as something to be proud of.

4.4 Subsequent Behavior or Habit

The third question was asked to find out about the physical tendency and the existence of the atmosphere as a necessity in developing a dwelling. Architectural and structural design as well as many descriptions of the atmosphere one feels in the existing dwellings were common themes mentioned throughout the respondents' responses. King stated;

'...Dad always tells me about the places where he sleeps while on duty, he tells me that he sleeps anywhere, while holding a weapon without a mat and a helmet pillow, so if I complain about wanting my own room he says what's currently in the complex is a very good thing from what he generally experiences... so I can't complain anymore...'

Dewa also stated;

'... because at home you have certain schedules, so you can determine which room will have people at what time... at night for sure the TV room will be occupied. it must be in the living room... at noon the house is definitely empty... because even though I come home from school, sometimes I have tutoring, sometimes I play with friends... in the afternoon when I'm alone at home it's uncomfortable...'

This further emphasizes the respondent's perception of the 'home' concept shown throughout the questions. From this statement 'physical features' or attributes of housing and neighborhood can easily be determined as architectural properties and can build memories, but it is 'home' or residential concepts with the concepts of 'home' and 'comfort' in personal psychological themes, grouped in behavior that emphasizes the physical characteristics of the dwelling in developing the 'home' concept of housing. Existing physical features can be embedded in the memory of the occupants and build a spatial concept for the culprit. In military residences, this condition forms youth to accept existing housing conditions because they are influenced by their parents' upbringing regarding the space they experience while on duty.

4.5 Privacy

The fourth question shows that the lack of privacy and dissatisfaction with the physical nature of the residence has the greatest influence on the failure of the residence to obtain a residential concept with the concept of 'home'.

Saka also said;

'...Our house is already cramped, I have a room, but mine is also filled with mom and dad's cupboards, they also go in and out... that's sometimes annoying and very annoying. I want my own room...'

This particular response highlights the relationship between the psychological perception of space and the constructed physiological forms. Utilizing orientation, natural ventilation, contrasting materials is an easy way to find out how residents feel about their 'home' concept.

Saka expressed the same thing about how he rarely invites friends to the dwelling he lives in but finds things more flexible from the physiological conditions of his living environment:

'...I don't need to have friends at home as much as possible, the house isn't really small, but it's not quite like that... I come here to play basketball or go to the soccer field in front... because if my friend's house doesn't have a field, if there is one it's far away or I have to rent... this one is comfortable... and I feel mine is very different... from other friend's houses'

In addition, it is easier for them to 'accept' existing conditions by 'coping' from existing conditions by carrying out other searches to achieve the concept of 'home' by engaging in

activities that utilize existing facilities in their sphere, to fill the deficiencies they feel at home. occupancy.

All respondents described how the features of the neighborhood and the quality of the housing concept of 'home' influenced their social life. They describe how the layout of the housing concept of 'home' facilitates or inhibits socialization and interaction with family and friends. They also highlight the importance of having privacy and space for themselves. The desire to spend time with family was also mentioned.



Figure 1. Pagas Park (socialization point)

In general, the spaces that are the choices of adolescent are (1) private rooms, (2) courtyards around the dwelling, (3) open spaces in the sphere (parks, basketball courts), or out of the sphere such as (4) a friend's house.

4.6 Housing with the Concept of 'Home' for Adolescents in Military Sphere

It was found that the adolescent who were there were trying to adapt (coping abilities). The form of coping carried out by adolescents is by utilizing the physiology of the sphere which has more facilities than the general sphere. They choose open spaces such as fields and green open spaces to hang out with their peers. This is done by adolescent who cannot find the right space for themselves at the residence even though the residence has made adjustments. The room which is equipped with the presence of their peers already makes them comfortable. In addition, those who formed their identity as 'underprivileged children' feel happier in their sphere and invite their peers to do activities in their sphere. Some of them were reluctant to bring their friends and do activities in their homes because they felt that they did not fit into their homes, but they felt different and proud of living in military residential areas, so they invited their peers to do activities in their homes by utilizing the facilities in their homes. military that is not owned by the neighborhood in general. The formation of identity and the existence of peers is an important aspect for adolescents in forming a 'home' in a military sphere.

This research underscores the relationship between housing and neighborhood in adolescents to build the concept of 'home', especially in military residential areas which have rules and specificities compared to spheres in general. This sphere builds an image in adolescents and shapes behavior in adolescents.

Adolescents with the image of 'underprivileged children' or 'anak kolong' tend to have their own pride in their sphere, even though in dwellings that are of an uncomfortable size for teenage occupants, adolescent still have compensation from the sphere by utilizing the existing open space as a form of coping with the deficiencies that exist in the dwelling. The open space that they use to socialize with their peers is a space that helps build identity and makes them comfortable and forms the concept of 'home' within them in military spheres in terms of the development of memory, ownership, privacy, habits and desires in the sphere

V. Conclusion

This study found, by reviewing the adolescent occupants by categorizing themes for housing with the concept of 'home' in adolescents in military sphere in terms of the formation of memory, ownership, privacy, habit and desire in their sphere, it was found that housing with the concept of 'home' for adolescents in a military sphere can be formed by (1) finding flexibility psychologically with the physiological conditions of the dwelling, (2) building themselves (psychologically) to be more adaptive to the physiological conditions of the shelter and the sphere, and from the existing conditions, adolescents are able to (3) build their identity as 'underprivileged children' or 'anak kolong' so that they have their own pride in themselves, these three encourage adolescents to describe the concept of 'home' which is different from the usual.

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