

Analysis on Territoriality Case: Further Influence on Sharing a Room with Siblings

Annisa Nur Irawan Putri^{1*} Assyifa Fauziah Adzani¹ Fatharani Amalia¹
Nida Daniyatul Muhdiah¹ Greysia Susilo¹

¹Interior Design Program, Universitas Pradita, Scientia Business Park, Banten, Indonesia

*Corresponding author. Email: annisa.nur@student.pradita.ac.id.

ABSTRACT

Big cities' modern residential usually fitted with the needs and quantity of its occupants. Cost and limit of the land area made big cities' residential getting smaller and impacted to the needs of bedroom. Family with more than one child sometimes joined them together into one bedroom. There were strength and weakness from making decision to joined more than one child into one bedroom; as they are growing, they also grew more conflicts and problems. These problems mounted if those children were different gender. This research carries out case study on one family residential space that has different gender children sleeping together in one bedroom. Qualitative methods chosen by gathering data through observations and interviews. Researcher using territoriality model inside Interior Design Theory method as basic analysis. Aim of the research to develop alternatives for the bedroom design to get satisfying solution to the problem.

Keywords: *sharing space, siblings' bedroom, gender segregation space, bedroom interior*

1. INTRODUCTION

Residential in form of decent houses were vital needs in human life. This statement supported by human primary needs: food, clothes, and housing. When people develop themselves, they need comfortable sheltered spaces to support self development and actualize their dream.

In big cities like Jakarta, the usual problem was limited housing areas with raising price, compared to suburban or village area. This condition inflicted families dwelled in big cities; they had to choose smaller residential spaces and tried to fulfil their needs. They had to cope with the condition by enhance intensive strategic effort rather than extensive one. One simple intensive effort people often done was to gather children into one bedroom.

Land limit and effort to deal with it with interior design would not only give solutions, but also creating future problem when the children gathered in one bedroom grew to teenager phase. The difficulty became more profound when they have different gender. According to Emily Kircher Morris, a counsellor at St. Louis, stated that siblings with different genders start the separation when they showed sign of discomfort when changing clothes and reaching puberty [1]. Age cannot be determined, sometimes there were cases of siblings can survive after adolescence time without any negative effects. In general, increased frictions, concern, and sibling fighting due to lack of privacy would be a strong indication of the beginning separation in shared bedroom.

The study aimed to analyse conditions of children's bedroom in Y family. This family own house at Jalan Bakti 83 Kebon Bawang, Tanjung Priok, North Jakarta. They have three children. The eldest boy (M, 20 years old) and younger girl (S, 19 yo), and youngest boy (L, 12 yo). M and S had been shared bedroom since toddlers.

Based on the preliminary descriptions, researchers try to analyse and provide solution's alternatives to problem of privacy experienced by these siblings. The purpose of research was to create solution's alternative to the problem to inspire readers and public if they have similar problems.

2. THEORY

2.1. Territoriality

According to Hall, territoriality is related to privacy connected to ownership and power control level using spaces of residents. [2]. Brower stated that territoriality was individuals or group relationships with their physical rules, with characteristic by sense of belongings and effort to control the using of unwanted interactions through placement activities, defensive mechanism, and attachment [3]. Territorial control made it possible to achieve level privacy and intimacy needs, from low to high levels. According to Laurens, Territoriality not only functions as an embodiment of privacy, but furthermore, territoriality also has a social function and a communication function [4].

According to Ching, circulation flows interpreted as a ‘rope’ that binds spaces inside or outside, to become interconnected [5]. Therefore, human moved in time through spatial stages. Human would feel the space when they were inside it and then they set their destination.

Some interior aspects strategy applied to shared bedroom, to achieve safety, comfort, and aesthetic interior goals [6]: using bunk beds or folding beds, designing enough vertical storage to accommodate various needs of children, and additional storage space under the bed.

2.2. Psychological Aspects

Licensed Counsellor Kircher-Morris [1] said there were no specific age boundaries that require opposite gender children to have separate bedrooms. The main indicator to observe was the objections or arguments over discomfort by violating personal privacy. This condition will be escalated when children reach puberty.

According to Keenan [7], around 6-8 years old, children begun to aware their body differences and played in gender-based groups. When puberty hits, it was important to start thinking separate their bedrooms.

The advantage of sharing bedroom concept for different gender siblings were stronger fraternal bond and they were accustomed to share belongings [1]. Davis [8] stated that shared sleeping was special experience for sibling. According to Law, there were ten positive reasons for sibling shared bedrooms [9]: providing sense of security for being not alone, increased opportunities to practice good communication, more comfortable and less distracted by white noise, learning to share in many things, encouraged independence, helping each other to develop various skills, learning to respect others, speeding up conditions improvement after fights, build strong inner bonds, and family can set aside other spaces for other needs.

Davis [8] points out some problems that often arise with shared bedroom’ siblings. Children with big age gap, different sleep time will be distraction, and lack of privacy will create more problems. To maintain good relationship for shared bedroom’ siblings, series of tips suggested by Wisner [6]: creating schedule for private times using bedroom space for each child, creating special corners for each child, moving away active activities aside from sleeping outside bedroom, and determine agreement to prevent unnecessary quarrels between children.

2.3. Regulation Aspects

Indonesia does not have regulations regarding shared bedroom children. the only intervention from government was in the form of recommendation from Ministry of Social Affairs, which takes care of social welfare of society.

One country that has firm rules regarding separating children bedroom is United Kingdom [8]. The regulation was imposed to families renting residential units, both from private owner and government residential units. Children who reach age 10 must be separated from their opposite sex sibling. For children with same gender, the limit was age

15. After that age, each child must have their own bedroom. This regulation was encouraged and campaigned by National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children (NSPCC).

2.4. Interior Aspects

There were several solution’s alternatives proposed if rooms cannot be separated at all. Morris [1] proposed providing special areas for each child to put their personal belongings in the shared bedroom. Next, setting up using of space or areas by scheduling. In this way, children can practice appropriate privacy barriers for their convenience.

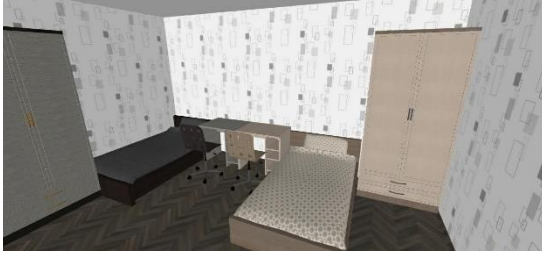
3. STUDY CASE: Y FAMILY

Interview was conducted at March 2021 to gather basic information and conditions of Y Family. Y has 3 children: 2 boys and 1 girl. The firstborn boy (M) and the girl (S) has 1.5 years age gap and has same hobby of music. The youngest boy still sleeps with his parents and likes to play football. The family house is located at Jalan Bakti no. 83, Kebon Bawang, Tanjung Priok, North Jakarta. The site around 150m², consist of one floor, two bedrooms and 2 bathrooms.

M and S shared bedroom since they were toddlers. The house arrangement when they bought the house cannot be altered at once due to economic restriction. There was not enough space to separate the children to their own bedrooms, and because S still very young, she afraid to sleep alone and glad to join her brother in shared bedroom. S and M shared one bed until they were 10 years old, then they split into single beds, but still in one bedroom. Problems began arising when they enter puberty. Both of them start to feel uncomfortable sharing privacy.



Picture 1 Existing Layout of children room in Mr. Y house



Picture 2 3D Graphic of Existing Layout

Picture 1 and Picture 2 were existing floorplans of M and S bedroom. This room is fairly spacious for 2 residents inside. The facilities include one air conditioner, two bed, two wardrobes, adequate lights, and various personal items. With adequate facilities for their daily activities, this arrangement did not have problem at first, but as they grew older, there were many squabbling and inconvenience on privacy.

The room were dimmed since the only natural lighting came from outside was from glass blocks at back wall. The dimmed light and only artificial air circulation made room too humid. Ideal bedroom should have adequate lightings and natural ventilation, which the goal of this bedroom cannot reach.

4. ANALYSIS

Limit area at the house to build new bedrooms making it was hard to change the arrangement. Moreover S' condition still afraid to sleep alone made the change cannot be started. Naturally M and S arranged their belongings into zones. The brother's bed and his belongings clustered under the Air Conditioners, which will take some effect to his health. This condition will be taken into considerations when developing alternatives. Layout analysis applied and clustered from simple into more complicated changes. The strengths and weaknesses of each alternatives were discussed.

4.1. Alternative I



Picture 3 Alternative 1



Picture 4 3D graphic of Alternative 1

First alternative begun with simple way or rearranging furniture. No furniture added, replaced, or refurbished. It was inexpensive way and very economical. Tables and wardrobes were used as partitions to divide the brother and sister zone. It was comfortable enough to support privacy. The weakness of this alternative was the space still open visually and sound can freely travel between zones. Wardrobe and desk as barriers were not enough and open circulation to visual and sound made less privacy achieved.

4.2. Alternative II



Picture 5 Alternative 2



Picture 6 3D graphic of Alternative 2

Second alternative starts by adding partition from plywood or gypsum board as semi permanent room divider. The curtain installed at the circulation gap. No furniture added, replaced, or refurbished. This alternative cost more than

alternative 1, but still affordable. Divider can increase visual privacy, but the sound still travels through zone without barrier. The circulation between zone still free access without anybody can control the permit.

4.3. Alternative III



Picture 7 Alternative 3



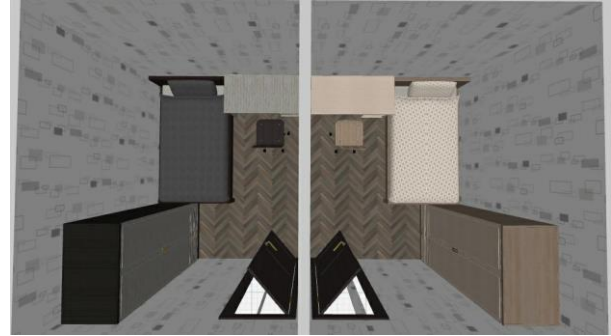
Picture 8 3D graphic of Alternative 3

Third alternative started by removing furniture and rearranging its placement. The partition idea in Alternative 2 used but changed into more permanent but dynamic setting. The partition was sliding door with 3 parts from aluminium or wood materials. No other furniture has been added, replaced, or refurbished. This sliding door was more expensive to install but increasing visual and sound privacy by at least 50%. The weaknesses of this alternative were its cost and cross circulation still happened since the bedroom only had one door to enter. The brother has to cross sister’s zone every time he enters and exit bedroom.

4.4. Alternative IV



Picture 9 Alternative 4



Picture 10 3D graphic of Alternative 4

Fourth alternative starts by dividing the one bedroom into 2 smaller bedrooms permanently by adding separating walls. The impact of dividing the room were door addition and moved into different position. Air Conditioner also moved into new position in the middle divider walls if the family decided to use only one device instead split it into 2 different AC. The arrangement of the individual bedroom was given to the residents. This alternative was the most expensive one since it split the bedroom permanently. The weakness of this option was lack of economical efficiency and made room smaller. The advantage lies at its power to solve any privacy problem for the siblings as the needs presented.

5. CONCLUSION

There were many alternatives to deal with space problem. In this case, to strengthen the bond between siblings without violate their privacy, we came with 4 alternatives. Those alternatives can be analysed and considered with economical analysis, strength and weaknesses analysis, and needs analysis. Redesign residential spaces became necessity through time, since its residents grew in needs, wants, internal and external environment’s demands. Researchers hope this analysis can help Y family to solve their problem.

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