ABSTRACT

The development of architecture is closely related to the behaviour and activity of a group of community which is known as life style. Problems of life style influence both modern and traditional architecture. The uniqueness of the current research is the inclusion of gender aspect into the discussion. Gender is closely related to normative behaviour distinguish man from woman and until now often debated in term of its boundaries.

The location of research is at Kajang District, Regency of Bulukumba of the Province of South Sulawesi and in particular on the Ammatoa Community. The community is divided into Inner Kajang and Outer Kajang. In Inner Kajang, the people maintain their life style, behaviour and their form of houses is in accordance with their tradition. Whereas, the Outer Kajang community since 1982 have adopted modernization, and development hence affects the change of their form of houses. The goal of the research is to find out any factors that influence life style and gender thus affect the change of area of living.

The used method of research is called phenomenology i.e. an approach to know and understand, man and woman activities both daily and temporary, in order to produce categories that is predicted to influence the life style and gender causes to the changes of area of living. It is then followed by retrospective method in order to justify the effect of those categories.

Results of work: the meaning of room on living house at Kajang Dalam indicates appreciation to woman. Woman is tradition and the guard is man. There is a role division, but both help each other because of the values of togetherness, which allows women to participate in public area. There is no difference on the meaning of space of living between Inner and Outer Kajang. The difference is on the elements. The meaning of space of living for Kajang community is a place to grow family, space to connect Tu Rie a’rana (God), space for production, space for living together, space to make contact with past era and ancestors, space for identity and space to make life easier. By using retrospective approach, factors influencing the changes of life style and gender role have been found hence affect the change of house living, namely: contact with outside culture, level of education, age, occupation, status of economy, and contact with past histories. Contact with past era (old habitat) has influenced to the modification of life style (new habitat) which lead to the eagerness to maintain the form of the house. Economic factors affect not only the change of life style, but also used for the survival of way of life. Through dynamic way of life, social norm on gender changes and hence it is accommodated with the change of living space.

Keywords: changes, living space, life style, gender, Ammatoa Kajang community
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