

Penelitian ini berfokus pada analisis faktor-faktor yang memengaruhi sistem ruang hunian rumah tinggal di Kampung Wasur, Merauke, Papua Selatan, dalam konteks keterlibatan masyarakat lokal dalam industri minyak kayu putih sebagai bagian dari pengembangan wisata unggulan di kawasan Taman Nasional Wasur. Kajian ini menggunakan teori perilaku yang memahami perilaku manusia sebagai hasil interaksi dinamis antara faktor-faktor internal—seperti persepsi spasial, nilai-nilai budaya, dan kebutuhan fungsional—dengan faktor-faktor eksternal yang mencakup struktur sosial, kondisi fisik lingkungan, serta tekanan ekonomi.

Dengan menggunakan kerangka *behavioral setting*, penelitian ini menelusuri hubungan antara aktivitas domestik, proses produksi minyak kayu putih, dan bentuk pengaturan ruang dalam hunian. Hasil penelitian memperlihatkan bahwa sistem ruang di Kampung Wasur sangat adaptif dan fleksibel, memungkinkan perubahan fungsi ruang secara temporal sebagai respons terhadap dinamika musim serta fluktuasi intensitas kegiatan ekonomi dan wisata berbasis konservasi. Karakter fleksibilitas ini memungkinkan ruang untuk berfungsi secara bergantian tanpa harus mengalami perubahan fisik permanen.

Aspek *invasi ruang* menjadi tolak ukur pentingnya dinamika spasial berupa status hubungan ruang hunian rumah suku Mengge dan Marori, yang terlihat dari pergeseran batas antara ruang privat dan semi-publik sebagai bentuk adaptasi terhadap kebutuhan sosial dan produktif. Relasi spasial antar ruang tidak mengikuti pembagian zonasi arsitektural konvensional, melainkan terbentuk dari praktik budaya masyarakat, pola kerja kolektif, serta jaringan sosial-ekonomi, khususnya yang dijalankan oleh masyarakat suku Marori dan Mengge sebagai pelaku utama dalam struktur ruang dan aktivitas produksi lokal.



Kata Kunci: Sistem Ruang Hunian, *Behavioral Setting*, Fleksibilitas Ruang, Minyak Kayu Putih, Kampung Wasur, Taman Nasional Wasur, Suku *Marori*, suku *Mengge*.

This study focuses on analyzing the factors that influence the spatial system of residential housing in Kampung Wasur, Merauke, South Papua, within the context of local community involvement in the cajuput oil industry as part of the development of flagship tourism in the Wasur National Park area. The study employs behavioral theory, which views human behavior as the result of dynamic interactions between internal factors—such as spatial perception, cultural values, and functional needs—and external factors, including social structure, physical environmental conditions, and economic pressures.

Using the *behavioral setting* framework, this research explores the relationship between domestic activities, cajuput oil production processes, and the spatial organization within dwellings. The findings reveal that the spatial system in Kampung Wasur is highly adaptive and flexible, allowing for temporal changes in room functions in response to seasonal dynamics and fluctuations in economic and conservation-based tourism activities. This flexibility enables spaces to serve alternating functions without requiring permanent physical alterations.

The aspect of spatial invasion becomes a key indicator of the spatial dynamics reflected in the shifting boundaries between private and semi-public areas in the homes of the Mengge and Marori ethnic groups, as a form of adaptation to social and productive needs. The spatial relationships within these dwellings do not follow conventional architectural zoning but are instead shaped by cultural practices, collective work patterns, and socio-economic networks—particularly those maintained by the Marori and Mengge communities as primary actors in the spatial structure and local production activities.

Therefore, understanding the spatial system of housing in Kampung Wasur requires consideration of the interrelation between behavior, local culture, and the physical environment. These findings are expected to offer conceptual contributions to the development of behavior-based residential architecture rooted in local wisdom, while also promoting the integration of domestic and productive functions within the framework of conservative tourism management in Wasur National Park.



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Cindy.Priscillia.Sinay, Prof. Ir. Tarcicius Yoyok Wahyu Subroto, M.Eng., Ph.D., IPU.

Keywords: *Residential Space, Spatial System, Behavioral Setting, Spatial Flexibility, Cajuput oil, Kampung Wasur, Wasur National Park, Marori ethnic group, Mengge ethnic group.*

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