

Kajian Adaptasi Spasial Ruang Hunian di Permukiman Kumuh Gampong Pusong Lama Kota Lhokseumawe

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ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini mengkaji fenomena adaptasi spasial sebagai strategi bertahan hidup di permukiman kumuh pesisir Gampong Pusong Lama, Kota Lhokseumawe. Tujuan penelitian adalah untuk mengidentifikasi ragam strategi adaptasi dan menganalisis bagaimana status kepemilikan hunian (legal dan ilegal) secara fundamental memengaruhi pilihan strategi tersebut. Menggunakan metode kualitatif dengan pendekatan studi kasus komparatif, penelitian ini menganalisis secara mendalam 10 unit hunian (5 legal, 5 ilegal) melalui observasi, wawancara, dan dokumentasi visual. Analisis didasarkan pada kerangka terpadu teori adaptabilitas Schmidt (2016) dan teori teritorialitas Altman (1975). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa penghuni legal, didorong oleh rasa aman (*tenure security*), cenderung melakukan adaptasi permanen yang berorientasi investasi (fortifikasi teritori primer) melalui strategi *Convertible* dan *Scalable* dengan material solid. Sebaliknya, penghuni ilegal, dalam kondisi ketidakpastian (*precarity*), menerapkan paradigma mitigasi risiko dengan strategi fleksibel dan non-permanen (*Versatile, Moveable*), serta melakukan ekspansi taktis ke ruang publik (kolonisasi teritori sekunder). Studi ini menyimpulkan bahwa status kepemilikan adalah variabel moderator krusial yang membentuk dua logika adaptasi yang berbeda secara diametral.

Kata Kunci: Adaptasi Spasial, Permukiman Kumuh, Teritorialitas, Hunian

***Study on Spatial Adaptation of Residential Space in Slum
Settlements of Gampong Pusong Lama, Lhokseumawe City***

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ABSTRACT

This study examines the phenomenon of spatial adaptation as a survival strategy in the coastal slums of Gampong Pusong Lama, Lhokseumawe City. The purpose of the study is to identify a variety of adaptation strategies and analyze how the status of residential ownership (legal and illegal) fundamentally affects the choice of these strategies. Using a qualitative method with a comparative case study approach, this study analyzed in depth 10 residential units (5 legal, 5 illegal) through observation, interviews, and visual documentation. The analysis is based on the integrated framework of Schmidt's (2016) adaptability theory and Altman's (1975) theory of territoriality. The results of the study show that legal residents, driven by a sense of security (tenure security), tend to make permanent investment-oriented adaptations (primary territory fortification) through Convertible and Scalable strategies with solid materials. On the other hand, illegal settlers, in conditions of uncertainty (precarity), apply the risk mitigation paradigm with flexible and non-permanent strategies (Versatile, Moveable), as well as carry out tactical expansion into public spaces (colonization of secondary territories). This study concludes that ownership status is a crucial moderator variable that forms two diametrically different adaptation logics.

Keywords: Spatial Adaptation, Slums, Territoriality, Residence