

CENTRAL ACEH'S TOURIST DESTINATIONS: SENSE OF PLACE AT THE CORE

Ahmad Farhan Zulfikar¹, Rizki Agung Santoso

Article Info

Keywords: Central Aceh Regency, Ulu Nuih Village, Bebesan District, sense of place, tourist attractions, nature tourism, visitor interests, Gayo tribe, Takengon City, tourist behavior.

Abstract

Central Aceh Regency, known for its remarkable natural beauty, is inhabited predominantly by the Gayo tribe and comprises 14 sub-districts and 295 villages. The region's fertile land and scenic landscapes have encouraged the locals to rely on agriculture and animal husbandry for their livelihoods. Takengon City, a prominent location within the regency, boasts several tourist destinations, including Puncak Al-Kahfi Pantan Terong, Batu Susun, and Bebalen Cafe Pantan Terong, all located in the picturesque Ulu Nuih Village, Bebesan District. These attractions offer tourists the chance to immerse themselves in the mesmerizing beauty of nature, especially the captivating Fresh Sea Lake, while engaging in activities such as photography.

The concept of the sense of place, as highlighted by Roberson, plays a crucial role in enticing visitors to prolong their stay in an area. A comfortable, safe, and attractive environment fosters a lasting impression of the place in visitors' minds, leading to extended stays. This phenomenon is evident in the popularity of Ulu Nuih Village Tourism, where not only local residents but also outsiders frequently visit the public spaces available in the area.

While the natural allure of Ulu Nuih Village is an undeniable attraction for tourists, it is essential to investigate other factors that contribute to their affinity for the location. Therefore, this research aims to explore the power of the sense of place in shaping visitors' preferences and interests in Ulu Nuih Village, Bebesan District. The study seeks to comprehend how visitors perceive and attribute meaning to the location they are visiting, shedding light on the significant role of the sense of place in influencing tourist behavior and choices.

¹ Departemen of Architectural Engineering, Universitas Malikussaleh, Aceh, indonesia

1. Introduction

Central Aceh Regency is a highland area that has extraordinary natural beauty [1]. The largest inhabitants inhabiting this region are the Gayo tribe. Central Aceh Regency has 14 sub-districts and 295 villages [2]. Fertile land and beautiful nature are not a few residents who make agriculture and animal husbandry an economic source to meet their needs. Takengon City has many tourist destinations, including Puncak Al-Kahfi Pantan Terong tourism, Batu Susun tourism, and Bebalen Cafe Pantan Terong, all three of which are located in the Ulu Nuih Village area, Bebesen District. From the height of tourism, tourists can see the beauty of nature, Fresh Sea Lake, and Takengon City [3]. The activities carried out by tourists are by enjoying such beautiful scenery and capturing photos while in the tourist area of Ulu Nuih Village, Bebesen District [4].

Roberson [5] states that the sense of place has a role to play in inviting people to stay longer than necessary. People are tempted to linger when the place is comfortable, safe, and attractive. The longer people linger in a place, the more the image of the place will be. The sense of place has a place comes into existence when a visitor knows and gives meaning to the location being visited [6]. Ulu Nuih Village Tourism, Bebesen District already has a public space for the local community. So the location is often visited not only by the local community but also by people from outside the city [7].

As is known, the tourist area of Ulu Nuih Village, Bebesen District has support for the richness of natural potential which is a special attraction for visitors. But of course, not all visitors want to enjoy the beauty of nature alone, so it is necessary to study other factors that shape the love of visitors for the tourist location. The authors felt the need for research to examine the power of the sense of place. To find out the interest of visitors who come to the Ulu Nuih Village tour, Bebesen District.

2. Literature Review

2.1. Sense Of Place

Sense of place or sense of place is intertwined through three aspects, namely, an activity that occurs (activity), physical form (physical setting), and the image caused (image) [8]. Sense of place concepts that show the relationship between humans and places are based on emotional closeness and meaning arising from space [9]. The terms space and place have almost something in common so they must be careful in interpreting them. Space can be said to be a place where space has meaning howtos users. Space is something intangible and cannot be analyzed directly but space is almost always related to sense and the concept of place [10].

A sense of place is a reaction arising from the user to the place he occupies [11]. Even a place with a high sense of place will be a user sta longer [12]. But if the place has no sense of place then users don't want to linger and eventually, they leave the place. This means that the place is not able to create an ininteractiveelationship between humans and their environment.

Sense of place according to Tuan is "what begins as undifferentiated space becomes place as we get to know it better and endow it with value" (what begins as a space without distinction becomes a place when we know it better and give it value) [13]. A place comes into existence when humans know and give meaning to space and give identity to a location. In a place, it can have a meaning that usually has a strong "sense of place".

According to Smith, several factors influence the sense of place, namely social, physical, and personal. Social factors are related to community involvement to socialize and form bonds that strengthen the sense of place [14]. Physical factors related to the physical attributes arising from a place such as buildings and the completeness of physical facilities can affect the sense of place.

According to Stedman, the change of space becomes a place concept for individuals based on social ties, feelings, and emotions [15]. The structure of a place will only be significant in the presence of human existence. If the place is unique then it will make its users realize and develop a sense of place [8]. Rostamzadeh states that the sense of place is more than just a physical character but also an interaction between the individual and the space where it creates symbolic meaning [16]. The location itself cannot create a sense

of place but the length and depth of the connection to a place, regarding rituals, myths, and local symbols can make the individual have a strong bond to a place. Therefore, Rostamza h state the sense of place is a set of symbolic meanings of a space that varies from individual to individual and over time [16].

According to Steele (1981) in Hashemnezhad et al, the sense of place is a person's experience when he is somewhere. In this case, a sense of place is a person's feelings for a place [17]. Sense of place is an important factor in maintaining the quality of a place and integrating the place and its users.

According to Lynch, a place must be recognizable and have an identity to create a sense of place that can form an attachment to a place [18]. A sense of place is a combination of 3 elements, namely location, landscaping, and involvement of a person. To create a sense of place, the three elements must interact with each other.

2.2. Sense of Place Factors

There are 3 (three) different concepts related to each other that are included in the concept of a comprehensive sense of place or meaning or impression given by an individual or a community to a space, which is proposed to understand the relationship between humans and space, namely Identity, Attachment and Dependence [15].

a. Place Identity

Jorgensen and Stedman define the identity of place as the identity of the individual about the physical environment that has a complex pattern of consciousness and unconsciousness, ideas, beliefs, likes, feelings, values, goals, behavioral tendencies, and abilities relevant to the environment [15]

b. Place Attachment

Hernandez identified an effective bonding Place Attachment that makes individuals a certain place where they tend to settle down and feel comfortable and safe [19]

c. Place Dependence

Stokols and Shumaker say Place Dependence as a force of association between humans and a certain place, achieves a goal well from several alternatives to the opportunity given by a place of fulfillment of goals and needs of activity [15]

3. Method

The methods carried out in collecting this data are Behavioral Mapping and Quantitative. The main reasons for the use of Behavioral Mapping and quantitative in combination provide a better understanding of the research problem itself. In addition to being relatively easy to understand, this technique has the main strength in spatial aspects, meaning that this technique obtains at once a form of information about a phenomenon (especially the behavior of individuals and a group of humans) related to its spatial system [20]. The Behavioral Mapping method is a systematic observation technique used to record the activity of a person or group of people in a place (space) in a certain period. After the behavior can be recorded and described through Behavioral Mapping, behavior can then be mapped based on the results of observations while in the field. Then each activity that is repetitive and forms a certain pattern of behavior is categorized in the research findings.

4. Result and Discussion

Pantan Terong, Batu Susun, Bebalen Cafe is located in the tourist area of Ulu Nuih Village, Bebesen Hill District, located at the top of the plateau of Central Aceh Regency. This hill is located at an altitude of more than 1,350 meters above sea level. From the height of the tour, you can see the capital city of Takengon and the fresh sea lake as a whole, as well as surrounded by beautiful hill mountains and is one of the tourist destinations. The analysis of the tourist area of Ulu Nuih Village, Bebesen District, was discussed through the variables of visual character, activity, and image. The analysis was carried out based on the results of a questionnaire with samples taken from visitors to find out the strength of the sense of place in tourist attractions.

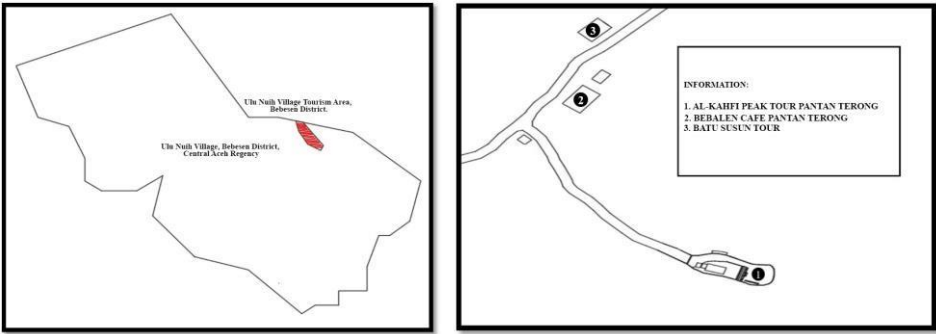


Fig 1. Tourist Location of Ulu Nuih Village, Bebesen District.

4.1. Analysis Sense Of Place Peak Tour Al-Kahfi Pantan Terong

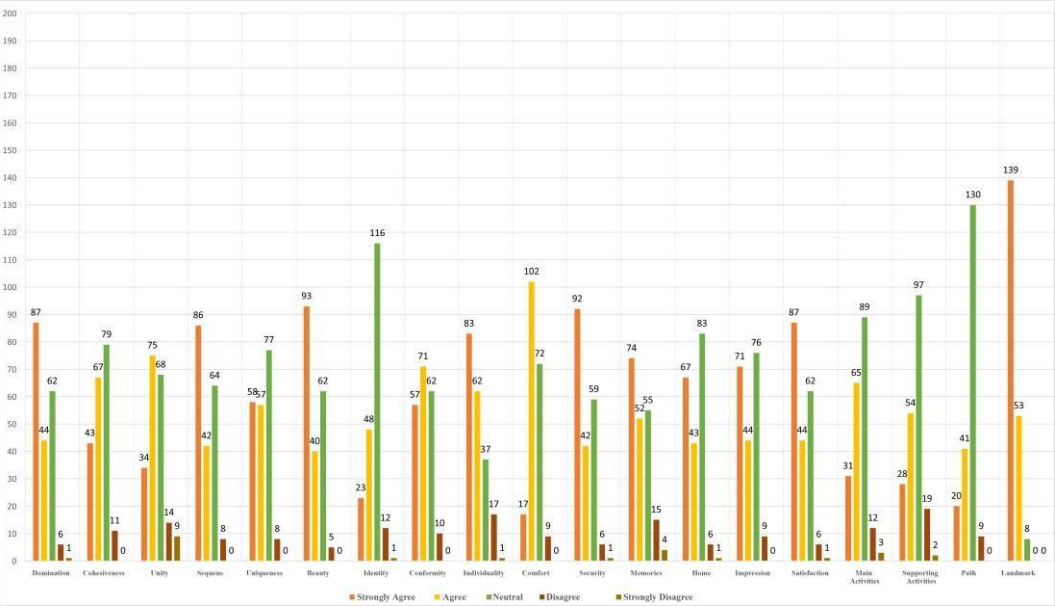


Fig 2. Recapitulation of Respondents' Assessment Results of Residents Around Takengon City And Out-of-Town Residents

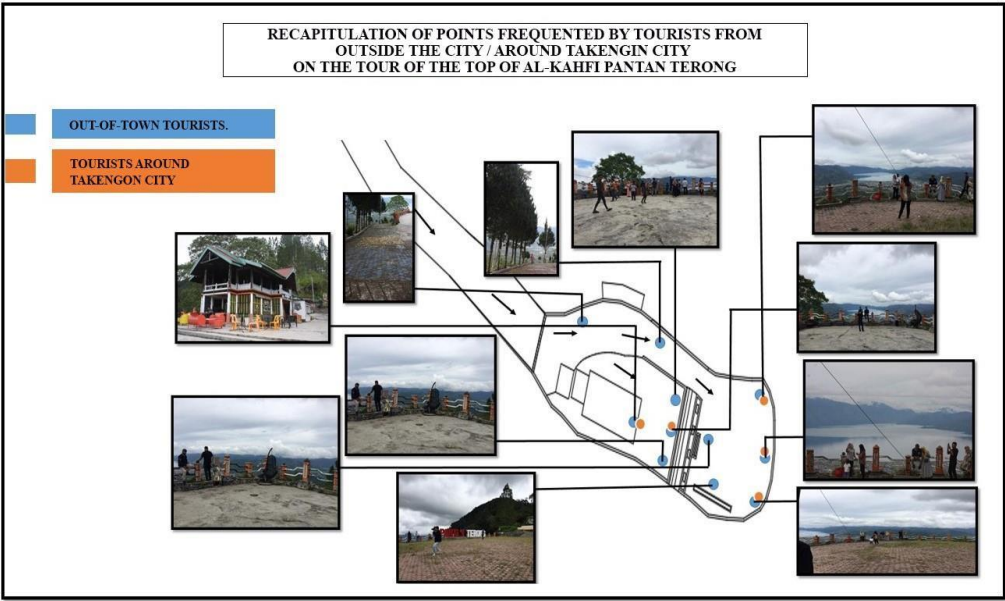


Fig 3. Recapitulation of Points That Are Often Visited by Tourists from Outside the City / Around Takengon City

Based on the tourism analysis of Al-Kahfi Pantan Terong Peak, it can be concluded as follows:

- a. The strength of the sense of place of tourism Al-Kahfi Peak is the beauty that is the strength of tourism by proving the results of the assessment of respondents 139% and 93% respectively strongly agree.
- b. The beauty of the Al-Kahfi Pantan Terong Peak tour is one of the attracting attention of visitors who come to the tour.
- c. the point that is often visited by tourists around Takengon City in the Puncak Al-Kahfi Pantan Terong tour is not too wide because most of them are just curious and do not linger while on the tour or are just curious about something new in the tourist location.
- d. a point that is often visited by tourists from outside the city is the tour Of Al-Kahfi Pantan Terong Peak visitors see the whole thing on the tour, because of curiosity.

4.2. Analysis Of Place Bebalen Cafe Pantan Terong.

- a. Power Analysis of Sense Of Place Based on Visual Character

Variable	Respondent Analysis
Domination	The dominance of bebalen café pantan Terong results from the analysis of respondents' assessments mostly from residents of Tekengon city, which is 49% neutral, and the assessment of respondents out of town residents 35% neutral.
Cohesiveness	The respondents' rating was mostly from the residents of Takengon city which were 55% neutral and the respondent's assessment of out-of-town residents was 40% affirmative.
Unity	the respondents' rating was mostly from out-of-town locals at 44% in agreement and the out-of-town respondents' rating of 40% in agreement.
Sequences	the respondents' assessment was mostly from the residents of Takengon city, of which 65% strongly agreed and the assessment of out-of-town residents of 50% strongly agreed.
Uniqueness	the respondents' rating was mostly from the residents of Takengon city which were 26% neutral and the respondent's assessment of out-of-town residents was 48% neutral.
Beauty	the respondents' rating was mostly from the residents of Takengon city which were 26% neutral and the respondent's assessment of out-of-town residents was 48% neutral. ...
Identity	respondents were mostly residents of Takengon city which were 66% neutral and the respondents' assessment from out-of-towners was 50% neutral.
Conformity	the respondent's assessment was mostly from the residents of Takengon city which were 39% neutral and the respondent's assessment of out-of-town residents was 50% neutral.
Individuality	the respondent's research mostly from the residents of the city of Takengon rated 47% neutral and the respondent's assessment of out-of-town residents was 50% neutral.

Comfort	the respondents' rating was mostly from the residents of Takengon city which were 97% neutral and the respondent's assessment from out-of-towners was 41% affirmative.
Security	respondents were mostly residents of Takengon city which was 48% neutral and the assessment of respondents out of town 54% agreed.
Memories	The respondent's assessment of most residents of Takengon city was 57% strongly agreed and the respondent's assessment of out-of-town residents of 58% strongly agreed.
Home	Respondents were mostly residents of Takengon city which were 34% neutral and the response assessment from out-of-towners was 34% neutral.
Impression	Respondents who were mostly residents of Takengon city were 63% neutral and the respondents' assessment of out-of-towners was 70% neutral.
Satisfaction	Respondents were mostly residents of Tekengon city which were 53% neutral and the assessment of respondents of out-of-town residents was 63% neutral.

b. Power Analysis of Sense Of Place Based on Activity

Variable	Respondent Analysis
Main Activities	respondents were mostly residents of Takengon city 48% agreed and the respondents' assessment of out-of-towners was 36% neutral.
Supporting activities	respondents were mostly from the locals of Takengon city who were 50% neutral and the assessment of respondents of out-of-town residents was 35% strongly agreed.

c. Power Analysis of Sense Of Place Based on Image

Variable	Respondent Analysis
Path	respondents were mostly from the residents of Takengon city who were 49% neutral and the assessment of respondents out of town 50% agreed.
Landmark	respondents were mostly from the residents of takengon city, 48% strongly agreed and 67% of respondents from out-of-town respondents strongly agreed.

d. Recapitulation of Analysis

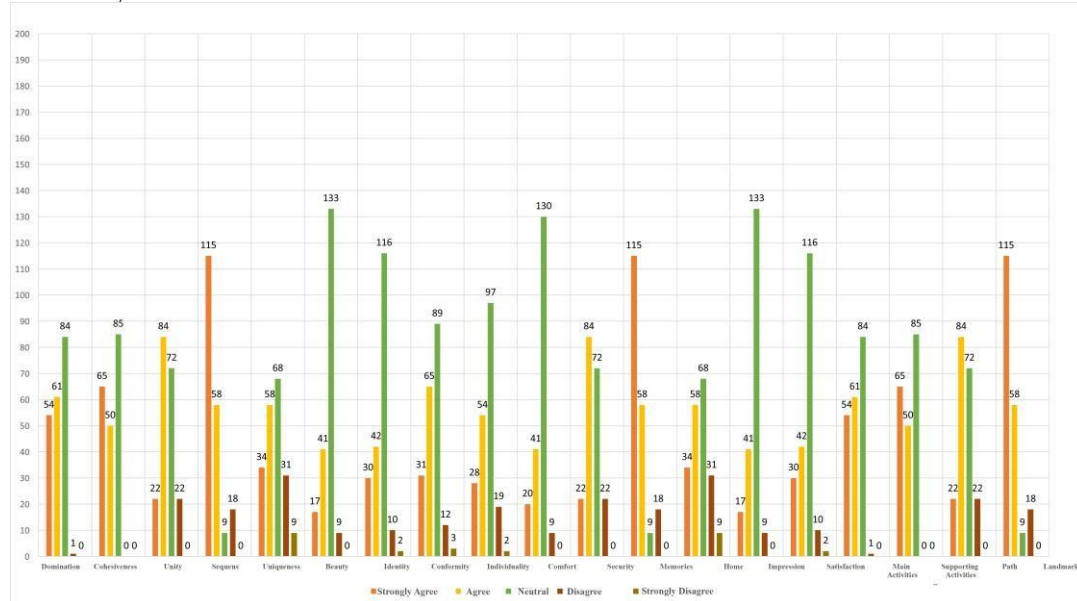


Fig 4. Recapitulation of Respondents' Assessment Results of Residents Around Takengon City And Out-of-Town Residents

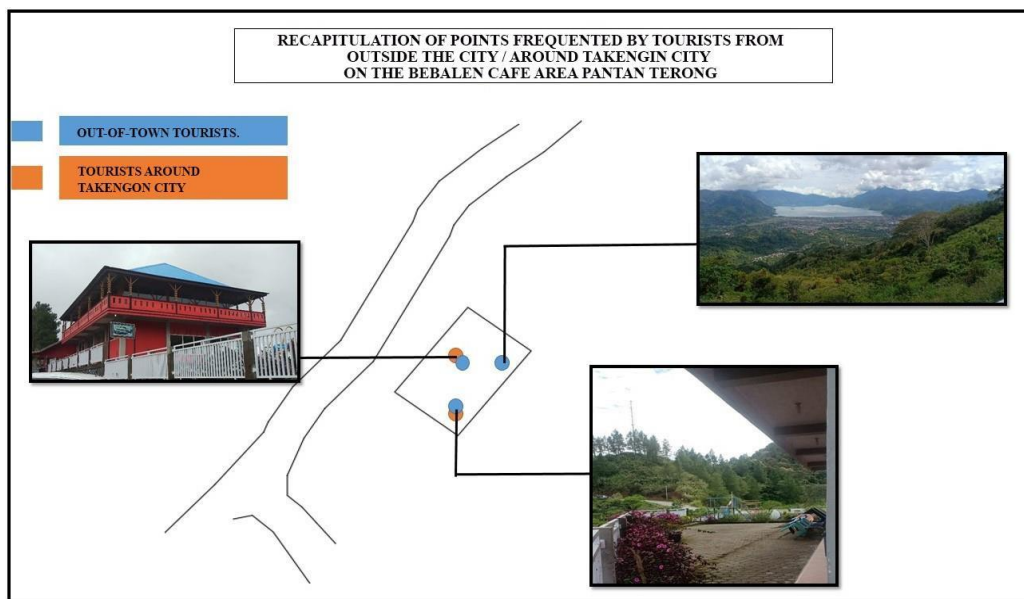


Fig 5. Recapitulation of Points That Are Often Visited by Tourists from Outside the City / Around Takengon City

Based on the tourism analysis of Bebalen Café Pantan Terong Peak, it can be concluded as follows:

- Bebalen Cafe Pantan Terong t is a place where visitors who come can enjoy the scenery and enjoy the food menu at Bebalen Cafe Pantan Terong.
- Tourists around the city of Takengon show not too much curiosity just to enjoy the food menu at Bebalen Cafe Pantan Terong while relaxing for a while in the place.
- Tourists from out of town to Bebalen Cafe Pantan Terong see the whole thing in the café while enjoying the food menu and the scenery around Bebalen Cafe Pantan Terong.

4.3 Analysis Of Sense Of Place Batu Susun Tourism

a. Power Analysis of Sense Of Place Based on Visual Character

Variable	Research Analysis	Respondent Analysis
Domination	The prominent dominance in the research area is the stacking stone makes visitors interested in coming to the tour and the scenery also looks beautiful from the tour.	Respondents were mostly residents of Takengon city, 46% agreed and 50% of out-of-town respondents agreed.
Cohesiveness	The cohesiveness of the whole that exists in Batu Susun tourism shows the existence of free visual order.	The respondents' assessment was mostly from the residents of Takengon city, namely, 40% agreed, and the respondent's assessment from out-of-town residents 36% agreed.
Unity	In the tourism research, namely having unity, the arrangement of stones that are exhibited in Batu Susun tourism.	respondents were mostly residents of Takengon city, 56% strongly agreed and 69% of out-of-town respondents strongly agreed.
Sequences	the existing order on tourism is again in the process of building a neater and more organized tour, but tourists can still come and enjoy Batu Susun tourism.	respondents were mostly from the residents of the city of Takengon, 67% strongly agreed, and the assessment of the respondents of out-of-town residents 69% strongly agreed.
Uniqueness	The uniqueness of Batu Susun tourism is the beautiful scenery and there are several stones arranged to make visitors curious about Batu Susun tourism.	respondents were mostly from the residents of Takengon city, which was 32% agreed and the assessment of respondents of outof-town residents was 37% very affirmative.
Beauty	The beauty of Batu Susun tourism is very attractive to visitors with natural scenery and a cool atmosphere.	respondents were mostly from the residents of Takengon city i.e. 40% agreed and the assessment of respondents of out-of-town residents rated 35% strongly in favor.

Identity	In researching the identity of tourism from the form and what is highlighted by tourism is Batu Susun which is on tourism.	respondents were mostly from the residents of Takengon city, 50% strongly agreed and 73% of out-of-town respondents strongly agreed.
Conformity	In research on the suitability of tourism in parking lots, which is enough for now, because the wista is not too crowded every time the herring comes.	respondents mostly from residents around the city of Takengon, namely 50% strongly agreed, and the assessment of respondents of out-of-town residents 43% agreed.
Individuality	In the research on the individuality of peculiarities by the name of the tour, namely Batu Susun tourism.	respondents mostly from the residents of Takengon city i.e. 50% strongly agree and the assessment of respondents out of town 58% strongly agree.
Comfort	The comfort of Batu Susun tourism is very much felt by tourists, with a cool atmosphere and natural scenery visitors feel at home for a long time on the tour.	respondents were mostly residents of Takengon city, 40% agreed and the assessment of respondents of out-of-town residents was 36% neutral.
Security	Batu Susun has guards in front of the gate.	respondents were mostly residents of the city, 40% strongly agreed and the assessment of out-of-town respondents was 36% neutral.
Memories	When on the tour, many tourists capture photos of moments while on the Batu Susun tour.	respondents were mostly from the residents of Takengon city, namely 52% strongly agreed and the assessment of respondents of out-of-town residents 50% strongly agreed.
Home	The difficulty of tourists when they are on the tour is very visible, because of the beautiful scenery and cool air.	respondents were mostly residents of Takengon city which were 34% neutral and the assessment of respondents of out-of-town residents was 40% neutral.

Impression	Batu Susun tourism has a different impression when on the tour with the unique stones arranged by tourists can capture photos in the stacking.	respondents were mostly from the residents of Takengon city, 55% strongly agreed and the assessment of respondents from out-of-town residents 70% strongly agreed.
Satisfaction	The satisfaction of Batu Susun tourism can satisfy tourists who visit the tour because tourism has an interest in the stones arranged in the tour.	the respondent's ratings were mostly from the residents of Takengon city which were 63% very and the assessment of the respondents of out-of-town residents was 73% strongly agreed.

b. Power Analysis of Sense Of Place Based on Activity

Variable	Research Analysis	Respondent Analysis
Main Activities	The most prominent main activity carried out by visitors at the Puncak Al-Kahfi Pantan Terong is tourists immediately capture photo moments using their mobile phones or cameras	Residents of Takengon city rated 38% neutral and respondents' assessments of out-of-town residents rated 51% neutral.
Supporting activities	In research, supporting activities are relaxing on tours that have been provided with seats for tourists who come.	Respondents were mostly from the residents of Takengon city, 56% strongly agreed and the respondent assessment from out-of-town residents 53% strongly agreed.

d.

Power Analysis of Sense Of Place Based on Image

Variable	Research Analysis	Respondent Analysis
the path to the tour is very good and by road standards. It already meets the signs of road traffic signs.		respondents were mostly from the residents of Takengon city, 88% strongly agreed and the assessment of respondents of out-of-town residents 72% strongly agreed.
Ints the research of landmarks (markers) can be easily Landmark known by visitors who come to Batu Susun tourism.		Respondents mostly from the residents of Takengan city, namely 75% strongly agree and the assessment of respondents of outof-town residents 56% strongly agree

Recapitulation of Analysis

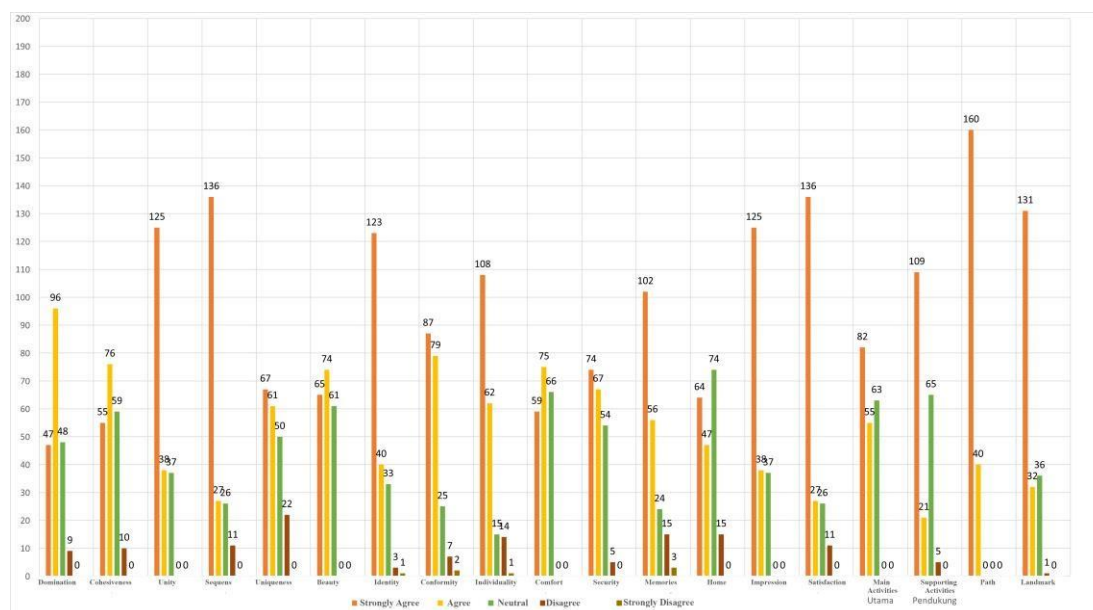


Fig 6. Recapitulation of Respondents' Assessment Results of Residents Around Takengon City And Out-of-Town Residents

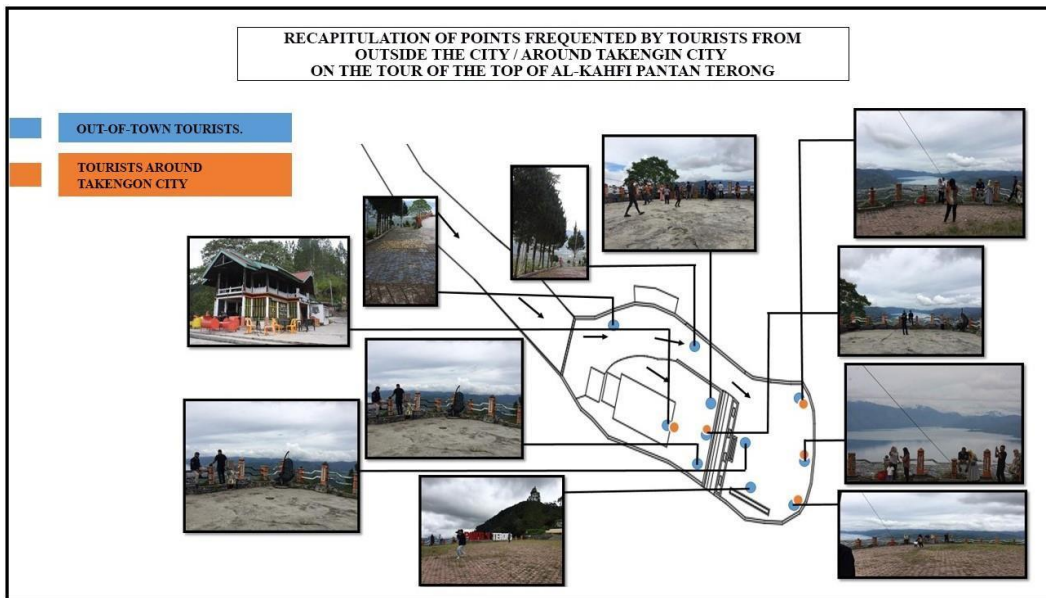


Fig 7. Recapitulation of Points That Are Often Visited by Tourists from Outside the City / Around Takengon City

Based on the tourism analysis of Bebalen Café Pantan Terong Peak, it can be concluded as follows: a. The power of the sense of place in Batu Susun tourism is paths, sequences, and satisfaction.

b. The beauty and satisfaction of Batu Susun tourism are deeply felt by visitors who come to the tourist location.

c. Tourists around Takengon City in Batu Susun tourism show not all of them are approached by visitors because visitors are only curious about Batu Susun tours.

d. Tourists from out of town at Batu Susun tours show visitors seeing the whole thing in the tourist site because the curiosity of visitors is higher.

4.4 Analysis Of Sense Of Place Batu Susun Tourism

Based on the results of the analysis of the strength of the sense of place in tourism in Central Aceh Regency from questionnaire data, conclusions can be drawn.

a. The power of the sense of place in central Aceh regency tourism landmarks (markers).

b. The main activity that has become the success of central Aceh regency, is that tourist visitors can enjoy the scenery and share photo moments on the tour. In addition, visitors also feel satisfied when they are on the tour.

c. In the tourist area of Puncak Al-Kahfi Pantan Terong the gayo arabica coffee and ice blend clinic is also the most influential in the tourist area of Puncak Al-Kahfi Pantan Terong

d. In the area around the parking lot, for now, it is enough to accommodate visitors who come to the Puncak Al-Kahfi tour Pantan

Terong

e. In the bebalen café area, most respondents assessed the land area with a neutral response.

f. Batu Susun tourism greatly affects the sense of place of enthusiasts who come it is marked by the crowds of visitors who come

g. The strength of the sense of place in the tourist attraction of Ulu Nuih Village, Bebesen District, is from the scenery that fascinates tourists from an altitude of 1,350 meters.

- h. The strength of the sense of place in tourism Ulu Nuih Village, Bebesen District, namely Landmarks (markers), sequences, and satisfaction which are the strength of tourism.
- i. The weakness in tourism in Ulu Nuih Village, Bebesen District, towards the sense of place, namely comfort, is evidenced by the respondent's assessment as the lowest variable of 19 variable points.

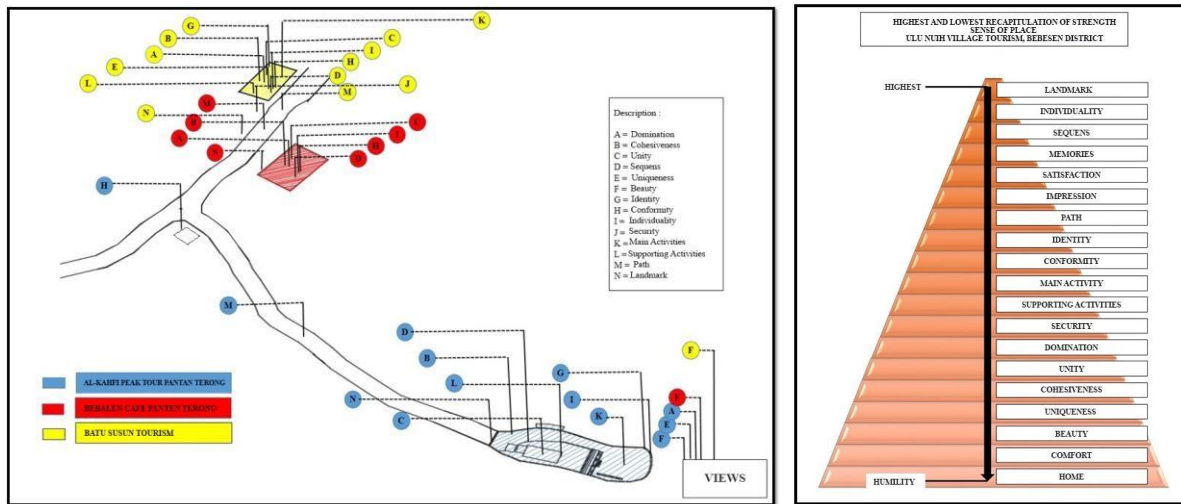


Fig 8. Laying Every Variable Towards Tourism and Recapitulation of Highs and Lows

5. Conclusion

The conclusion from the results obtained is based on the analysis that the strength of the sense of place of tourist attraction objects can be said to be as a whole the variables of visual character, activity, and image that influence tourism. This means that when humans realize that a place gives meaning and has its uniqueness, it will provide satisfaction.

From the results of the analysis test on tourism in Central Aceh Regency, the variables that most affect each sense of place variable can be sorted as follows:

- Image, where the landmark or marker of a tourist area is the variable that most affects the sense of place in the tourism of Ulu Nuih Village, Bebesen District.
- Visual character, where the variable individuality of tourist peculiarities that are based on beautiful scenery and can enjoy the most influential facilities the power of the sense of place, because it has a beautiful view from a height and facilities in the tourist location, in the form of photo objects and coffee typical of the local area.
- Activity, where the main activity, namely to capture the moment of existence in the tourist location is the variable that most affects the sense of place in the tourism of Ulu Nuih Village, Bebesen District.

References

- S. Jalalul Akbar, M. Maizuar, K. Yusuf, and J. Arfiandi, "Monitoring the Dynamic Behavior of PCI Bridges Using Short Period Seismograph and CSI Bridge Modeling," *Int. J. Eng. Sci. Inf. Technol.*, vol. 1, no. 4, 2021, doi: 10.52088/ijesty.v1i4.168.
- C. Hilger *et al.*, "6th International Symposium on Molecular Allergology (ISMA)," *Clin. Transl. Allergy*, vol. 6, no. S2, 2016, doi: 10.1186/s13601016-0123-x.
- M. Isradi, N. Aulia Tarastanty, W. Budi Dermawan, A. Mufhidin, and J. Prasetyo, "Performance Analysis of Road Section and Unsignalized Intersections On Jalan Cileungsi Setu and Jalan Raya Narogong," *Int. J. Eng. Sci. Inf. Technol.*, vol. 1, no. 2, 2021, doi: 10.52088/ijesty.v1i2.108.

- A. Teleman *et al.*, “Altered Growth and Cell Walls in a of Arabidopsis Fucose-Deficient Mutant,” *Plant Physiol.*, 2012, doi: 10.1104/pp.110.160051.
- A. N. Fauziah and W. Kurniawati², “Kajian Sebaran Ruang Aktifitas Berdasarkan Sense Of Place (Rasa Terhadap Tempat) Pengguna Di Pecinan Semarang,” *J. Perenc. Wil. dan Kota*, vol. 1, no. 1, pp. 101–110, 2013.
- R. Mirsa and Z. F. Yati, “Kajian Sense of Place Pada Koridor Pasar Tomok Kabupaten Samosir,” *Senthong*, vol. 3, no. 1, pp. 314–323, 2020.
- Y. Yurike, Y. Yonariza, and R. Febriamansyah, “Patterns of Forest Encroachment Behavior Based on Characteristics of Immigrants and Local Communities,” *Int. J. Eng. Sci. Inf. Technol.*, vol. 1, no. 4, 2021, doi: 10.52088/ijesty.v1i4.170.
- J. Montgomery, “Cultural quarters as mechanisms for urban regeneration. Part 1: Conceptualising cultural quarters,” *Plan. Pract. Res.*, vol. 18, no. 4, pp. 293–306, 2003, doi: 10.1080/1561426042000215614.
- M. Carmona, T. Heath, T. Oc, and S. Tiesdell, *Public Places - Urban Spaces*, First. Gillingham, 2011.
- E. Relph, *Place and Placelessness*. London: Pion Limited, 1976.
- R. Wilkie and G. F. Roberson, “Attachment To Place,” in *21st Century Geography: A Reference Handbook*, vol. 33, no. 10, 2012, pp. 135–148. [12] H. Shirvani, *The Urban Design Process*, First. New York, 1985.
- Y.-F. Tuan, *Space and Place*. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 2001.
- K. M. Smith, “The Relationship between Residential Satisfaction, Sense of Community, Sense of Belonging and Sense of Place in a Western Australian Urban Planned Community,” 2011.
- B. S. Jorgensen and R. C. Stedman, “Sense of place as an attitude: Lakeshore owners attitudes toward their properties,” *J. Environ. Psychol.*, vol. 21, no. 3, pp. 233–248, 2001.
- M. Rostamzadeh, R. N. Anantharaman, and D. T. K. Tong, “Sense of Place on Expatriate Mental Health in Malaysia,” *Int. J. Soc. Sci. Humanit.*, vol. 2, no. 5, pp. 360–365, 2012, doi: 10.7763/ijssh.2012.v2.126.
- H. Hashemnezhad, Y. S. Abbas, H. A. Akbar, and B. Nazgol, “Between sense and attachment : Comparing the concepts of place in architectural studies,” *Malaysia J. Soc. Sp.*, vol. 9, no. 1, pp. 96–104, 2013.
- L. Kevin, *A Theory Of Good City Form*, vol. 15, no. 2. Cambridge: The MIT Press, 1981.
- M. Najafi and M. Kamal, “The concept of place attachment in environmental psychology,” *Elixir Int. J.*, vol. Elixir Sus, no. 45, pp. 7637–7641, 2012.
- D. P. Sari, D. Pramitasari, P. Jurusan, and T. Arsitektur, “Perilaku Pemilihan Tempat Duduk Pada Perpustakaan Jurusan Teknik Arsitektur Universitas Gadjah Mada,” *J. Arsit. Grid*, vol. 1, no. 1, pp. 20–29, 2019.