

## EXISTENCE IN THE VILLAGE LANTING HOUSE CAPE COMMERCIAL DISTRICT NANGGA PINOH MELAWI WEST KALIMANTAN

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### Info Artikel

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### Abstract

*Lanting house is a house that floats on water, because it is supported by bonding bamboo or timber as a buffer. This study aimed to analyze the environmental, social, and educational aspects of the residential house on the outskirts of the river Melawi Lanting, particularly in the village of Tanjung Niaga District of Nanga Pinoh Melawi District, West Kalimantan. This study uses a qualitative method. This research is a qualitative descriptive study. Subjects in this study is the owner of the house in the village of Tanjung Niaga lanting District of Nanga Pinoh Melawi District, West Kalimantan. Data collection techniques used were observation, interviews, and documentation. Examination of the validity of the data were cross-checked, while the use of data analysis techniques for interactive analysis. Results of research have shown some important conclusions include A) Environmental Aspects seen from lanting building forms a uniform look with gable roof and rectangular shape of the building. B) The social aspect, some of life's problems at home lanting include. C) Aspects of education at home lanting the form of life skills.*

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### INTRODUCTION

West Kalimantan is a province on Borneo island, the western part bordering the South China Sea, the eastern borders with East Kalimantan, bordering the southeastern part of Central Kalimantan, north bordering

Sarawak (East Malaysia), the southern part of Java Sea. Melawi including one of the existing areas of West Kalimantan. Melawi drained by two major rivers namely river Melawi (600 km) and the river Pinoh with the widest span of about 250 m and a depth of 12-16 m.

Lanting house is a house that floats above the water, because it is supported by bonding bamboo or timber as a buffer. Lanting house tied to a tree or post, using a rope made of twisted steel. Veranda overlooking the river front and the rear facing the mainland, a distance of about 5 m, meaning afloat when the water recedes (Zaini, 2008). When you hear the word Lanting House, many thought the house belonged to the tribe lanting only Banjar in South Kalimantan. Whereas in other areas such as in Palembang (South Sumatra) also has a traditional raft house with the name Rakit. Lanting home in West Kalimantan until now can still be found in the city of Sambas (Sambas District), City Putusibau (Kapuas Hulu), and in the City of Nanga Pinoh Melawi.

Lanting house is a product of the architecture of the local community and culture of the river is typically regarded as the forerunner of settlements in the region. According Allsoop and Papanek in Khaliesh et al (2012: 69) that settlement is known as the architectural vernacular that is generally interpreted to build derived from the architecture rakyat, something anonymous, are customs, naive, primitive, which grows spontaneously and architecture based on local folk culture. According to Bronson in Khaliesh et al (2012: 69) Such settlements arise spontaneously as a result of urban development that focuses on dendritic system which is a system that utilizes trade settlement from upstream to downstream. The trade center is located at the downstream commodity and materials derived from residential communities in the interior. This study focuses on the analysis and

interpretation of environmental, social, and educational aspects of the residential house on the outskirts of the river Melawi Lanting, particularly in the village of Tanjung Niaga, Nanga Laja village, and the village of Paal Nanga Nanga Pinoh Pinoh Melawi subdistrict, West Kalimantan.

## **METHOD**

This research is descriptive qualitative, because intends to describe, uncover, and explained about the house lanting seen from environmental, social and educational. Similarly named descriptive study, because it aims to create a picture of the situation or event (Moh. Nazir, 2005: 55). Moreover, the purpose of description is to help the reader know what is happening in the environment under observation, such as what a view on the participation in the research background, and what kind of activity that occurs in the setting (Emzir, 2008: 175).

In a descriptive study, researchers work not only provides a description of phenomena, but also explain the relationship, test hypotheses, make predication, as well as the meaning and implications of a problem to be solved. The study also called qualitative research, because this research is to use and understand the phenomena that occur around the house lanting.

The subjects were the village head, the homeowner lanting and living at home in the village of Tanjung Niaga Lanting District of Nanga Pinoh Melawi District, West Kalimantan. Data collection techniques used in this study is, Focus Group Discussion (FGD), observations (observation), interviews, and documentation. FGD is a

technique that is effective and efficient way to collect the data of a study.

Observations directed to focus on specific types of activities and events that provide information and views are really useful (Moleong, 2002: 128). Observations conducted by researchers observed their own look and associated activities at home Lanting. Wawancara done by asking open-ended questions that allow respondents to answer broadly. Questions directed to the disclosure of respondent's life, concepts, perceptions, roles, activities and events experienced with respect to the focus of the study (Nana Syaodah Sukmadinata, 2009: 112). This interview was conducted to the village head, the homeowner lanting and living at home in the village of Tanjung Niaga Lanting District of Nanga Pinoh Melawi District, West Kalimantan. Documentation used to obtain data about the picture where the object under study, as well as to complete the data obtained from observations, FGD, dan wawancara. Documents in this study a written information with respect to matters relating to the activities in the lanting house.

To obtain data that can be justified scientifically, then the data that has been collected in advance checked its validity. In this study, data validity checking technique used is the technique of cross-checking, which is a technique of crossing information obtained from sources so that in the end only the valid data are used to achieve the results. Data analysis techniques used in this study is inductive analysis techniques, the analysis revealed from data and boils down to general conclusions. The general conclusion that can be either categorization or propositions (Burhan Bungin, 2001: 209).

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Melawi down along the river, we were treated to a rubber plantation in the left and right of the river, the number of illegal (Gold Mining Without Permission), and we will also witness the many buildings over the water that is used locals as a place to sell and where to stay. They named Lanting and those who live like this the building there some people who called as Human Lanting. Actually, the people who dwell above lanting not only people living in the interior, but along the Kapuas river, river Melawi and children. In the context of this study mainly discussing those little inland to distinguish, because they were using as a residence lanting actually is a class of people whose economy affluent. To build a lanting as a residence requires funds that are quite expensive, could reach hundreds of millions of rupiah.

The origin of the house lanting is one type of traditional houses in South Kalimantan. According to the board of the Islamic Centre of Historical and Cultural Affairs Banjar, Banjar civilization comes from the river and lanting, where home lanting been there before other Banjar traditional house. In the 18th century until the 19th century, and the waters in Banjarmasin in South Kalimantan in general are still lots filled with floating houses supported by wooden beams intact. Structuring lanting lined raises admiration of migrants and enter in the news the Ming Dynasty in China in 1618 which states in Banjarmasin houses are built on rafts like those in Palembang (Rahman, 2014: 222).

Lanting house also found in West

Kalimantan, especially in Melawi, this house is the main type of floating houses made of wood and the bottom using the trunks of timber or drum as a foundation to float this house. The existence of the house lanting be one proof of human attitude towards environmental conditions. People's lives on the banks Pinoh very close to the river, various activities of daily community activities utilizing their existing river. Normally the people who live along the river, they take advantage of the natural boon for the purposes of everyday life. River for them is the best friend and the source of life that gives different shades of life, such as: fishing, forest products, transportation trade between cities, between villages, and so forth. The river is the lifeblood of the community in the hinterland of West Kalimantan due to being a liaison between area facilities. The river is also a source of inspiration for artists to create movement and songs such as: songs Sambas river, the Kapuas River Musi river, the river Melawi, and the like (Mustansyir, tt: 263).

Home life lanting the same as the house stands on land or on land, greeting each other and interact with each other only a yard to play who do not have, so if you want to play their children only at school and distance between home lanting one another within about 2 meters. Meanwhile, for the purposes of toilets they use water flowing in rivers except for a drink they buy clean water, we know that the river water is already polluted with sewage gold miners, just imagine those who use the river water every day that will impact the health of skin .

Lanting house than as a place to stay as well as a place to earn a living that is selling.

Most people who live in the house lanting riparian this Melawi they contracted, while the original owners lived on land. They are contracted in the home lanting work as labors bear no goods, traders, motorcycle taxi, and there being the fishery to be miners passengers wishing to cross. His wife and children there is to be a housewife and there are selling cakes, vegetables and laundry workers. Those who stay at home lanting not only original but there are Dayak ethnic Chinese, those with homes lanting generally are those that have bercukupan economy contracted while they are economically weak as to make the house lanting entail huge costs.

The results of the dialogue conducted informant (Lusiana Pista) with local residents about licensing home lanting they do not know because they just signed and according to them to make the home lanting not everyone can make it because there must be permission from the village chief and devices, and permits to landowners which put lanting home. The results of observations, it seems the government has not intervened to curb the preparation (layout) lanting house so well ordered.

### **1. Analysis of Rumah Lanting Suburbs Melawi River in terms of Environmental Aspects**

Settlement is an environment that is formed by the relationship between elements of natural and artificial elements. Settlement as a form of environmental binaan has a close connection with the setting or the hue of human behavior and the social environment prevailing. According Doxiadis in Khaliesh et al (2012: 70), the formation of a settlement

is influenced by several factors which as a whole can be seen elements ekistiknya that man, society, network, and natural shell. To define the characteristics of the neighborhoods on the outskirts of the river Lanting House Melawi, the authors apply the five elements ekistik Doxiadis to analyze and interpretation of environmental, social, and educational aspects.

#### **a. Building Forms**

Lanting building forms a uniform look with a gable roof and rectangular shape of the building. The shape of the building looks simple, no-frills, according to the theory of building characteristics on the banks of the river that uses its structure and traditional construction. There are two openings oriented toward the river and the mainland. This is because of the history of the house lanting make the river as the main orientation before their road.

There is a courtyard / patio on the building lanting on the front, side and rear. On the front porch oriented to the river that serves as the dock and entrance accessible via the river. The terrace at the back of the land and be oriented to the entrance accessible by land, while the side of the porch serves as a circulation path that connects the mainland and the river that aims to make people who want to go to the river can be through the side of the porch. At each building lanting house on the outskirts of the river there Melawi footbridge made of wood or bamboo and serves as a bridge connecting the house and land lanting

#### **b. Building Types and Functions (Lanting)**

People in the riverside Melawi know some kind lanting. First, Lanting Latrine,

which is a small house on the water used for bathing, washing, and toilet (MCK). Lanting type is usually simpler and became the common property of several families, so that the manufacture and the treatment was carried out together. Secondly, ie Lanting House residence of a family or a couple of people who dwell and undertaking as befits our family lives on or in it. Lanting's house there are several booths such as the kitchen, bedroom, and living room. Yet simpler just to have a kitchen and a living room cum bedroom and work space. Third, the type used lanting dock water bike, canoe and motor vehicle fuel depots. Fourth, the type lanting used to sell goods of daily needs, coffee shops, food stalls, where a relaxing residents and others.

So in general, the type of house lanting can be distinguished by its function. Namely lanting with single occupancy function and lanting with commercial functions. In lanting with residential and business functions, the front lanting made open as an area for businesses, while at lanting with single occupancy function, the shape of the building be closed even seem massive. The main function lanting-lanting used to place to sell, this is because the water transport is still very dominant in the upstream region. By selling at Lanting, who stopped on the way consumers can be directly serviced and consumers themselves do not bother to move up the mainland to buy the necessary requirements.

#### **c. Settlement characters Lanting Suburbs Pinoh River**

Based on the pattern of housing delivery / settlement, an outline of riverside settlements lanting Pinoh included in the

category of housing by people, namely the provision of housing for the community done by the people individually or in groups. Based on the characteristics, lanting riverside settlements Pinoh belonging building typologies that use conventional structures and traditional construction with wood materials and a simple structure.

**d. Regulation No. 38 of 2011.**

Associated with government regulation No. 38 Year 2011 on the river, where lanting house on the outskirts of watersheds (DAS) Pinoh river seyogiyanya refer to these regulations, especially related to the demarcation line of the river. However, the trouble with most homes built before the lanting these rules are made and enforced.

**2. Analysis of Rumah Lanting Suburbs Melawi River in terms of the Social Aspects**

Community Melawi especially those living on the riverside Pinoh have a culture of the river is strong, where the river plays an important role in their lives everyday, such as the main transport route public, especially before their land transportation, the river as a place of economic activities, the river as a place MCK society, and the river as a place of interaction between communities. Therefore, Lanting House serves as a communication gateway to the outside community.

**a. Value - Value is important in house Lanting**

The existence of the house lanting in Melawi have important values contained therein in accordance with the purpose of preservation of the value of architecture and science, historical value, as well as social and

cultural values. Messages from the house where lanting very clear, that teaches us to always read and friendly to nature. If we are good in nature then nature will guarantee the life of mankind. But if we meet with evil nature, for example by damaging nature, then alam pun will destroy mankind. Let us learn to read nature as has been done by our ancestors.

**b. Problem and Local Constraint Life Residents Lanting**

Life at home lanting course different from the usual home on land. Some of life's problems at home lanting include: First, the limitations of space make the occupants lanting area or space functioning as efficiently as possible, so that it seems chaotic - for example, a family room, living room, den into one. Second, the absence of grounds to make the inhabitants of what was lanting functioning optimally. For example, hanging laundry on the outskirts lanting wall, throw (trash) directly into the river. Third, the ebb and flow of river water affects the rhythm of life of the citizens lanting, so they should not be careless / negligent, such as loosening and tightening rope lanting house that is not skewed. Fourth, kekurangnyamanan caused wave disturbances due to last lalangnya water motor, speed-boat, and the like are inevitable. Fifth, water transport such as canoes, water motor requires special skill that contain risks such as sinks, leaking, and others.

Meanwhile, local residents life lanting constraint is: First, the habit of throwing garbage in the river is something that is inevitable, due to lack of land to cultivate or burning trash. However, because of their simple lifestyle, then the garbage they have also simple. In the days before the use of plastic as a packing material, they more use



banana leaves as wrappers, so that waste more easily destroyed. When times changed to plastic as a packing material, the plastic waste floating and pollute rivers. Second, using the river water is not hygienic for bathing, washing and even perhaps drink. Residents lanting still functioning river water for daily activities such as bathing, washing, cooking - although to cook them more use of rainwater collected in water tanks, or buy clean water. Bad habits they knew, but they had no choice such as digging wells, installing plumbing, because of limited land and costs. Therefore, skin diseases and diarrhea are often attacked occupants lanting. Third, formed by the passive mental state of the natural environment to make citizens lanting undergo routine life for generations, so it is not responsive to the growing problem. Creativity to enable the water to generate electricity generator has not been done. Making the kind of cages to keep the fish is also not much done, but allowing nature to do so. Pinoh on the riverside there are some people who make cages for raising certain types of fish such as tilapia, and catfish.

Establishment of a beautiful environment with vertikultur system to meet the needs of vegetables has not been made public, although it is possible. Vertikultur derived from the word 'vertical' and 'culture' which means the cultivation or farming system in increments. Fourth, as a hard worker lanting many residents who work as traders, collecting materials, processing of raw materials spend much time at work, so they have little spare time that is used as a rest period. This means that the time and energy they spent, making it difficult to

develop thinking about other aspects of life.

### c. **Local Wisdom Residents Lanting**

Every problem facing human life will bring up the reaction. A positive reaction would give birth to wisdom (wisdom) as an attempt to respond and find solutions. Some form of local wisdom lanting residents include: First, the potential posed by the physical state in the form of life on the river making small children have swimming skills. Swimming is a daily activity, not just to clean the body, but also as a playground which in turn will bring a variety of water-related games. For example, canoe races are held on certain major (Independence Day, Eid). This kind of wisdom is intangible, ie proficiency established with the citizens, so it belongs to the typical. The game is a human instinct that is often dubbed as homo ludens. According to Johan Huizinga, that human culture that originally appeared in the form of a game. Man who play (homo ludens) is the source of civilization (Mustansyir, tt: 264). Second, the use of (garbage) in the form of driftwood to be used as fuel, to improve lanting. Third, hunch or signs of nature there are routine and some that are insidental. Hunch over the natural signs such routine and low-tide is something that is understood as a cycle of river water by residents lanting. Hunch over natural insidental mark in the form of hurricanes, lightning generally more difficult to predict. Sensitivity to the signs of nature formed of habit lanting citizens in the face of river behavior which became the scene of their everyday life, as well as a fisherman who knows the position of the direction, hunters who know the trail prey animals, farmers who recognize the growing season, and so forth.

### **3. Analysis of Rumah Lanting Suburbs Pinoh River viewed from Aspect Education**

#### **a. Education Kecakan Life**

In accordance or harmony with the local wisdom (local genius) and problems as well as local residents constraint lanting Pinoh river, then the concept of education that try to offer and deemed suitable are life skills (life skills), especially for the younger generation of them. Life skills education, among others: (1). Training the creation and management of cages: the potential for increased nutritional value and economic value; (2). Training use of waste: handicrafts and potential economic value; (3). Training vertikultur horticultural crops: the potential of the beautiful environment and the availability of vegetables; (4). Healthy life extension (hygienic): avoid skin diseases and diarrhea; (5). Training of water sports: potential into swimmer, rower both at district, provincial and national levels; (6). Training utilization of river water: the potential for power generation (generator, waterwheel).

The skills training model considered important and urgent to further optimize natural resources and human resources in the riverside settlements lanting Pinoh. Especially for those who are in the economic structure of the lower middle class. This training model can be done by the District Government Melawi (relevant agencies), social organizations, NGOs, political parties (related divisions), the central government, the business community (industry) and even foreign donors. With the provision of education (formal and informal) that is sufficient for the younger generation, it is

expected that the population cycle of poverty can be eliminated or cut, so that the community can enjoy the river pinggiran economic welfare and able to access other areas.

#### **b. Conservation Measures**

The conservation measures related to do physical building lanting is through reconstruction, ie by rebuilding homes that have been damaged lanting and replace building materials at the same time strengthening the structure is weakened or damaged. Consolidation, conducted aims to strengthen and reinforce the structure of the building that has been weakened or damaged.

This step can be done by changing the structure of the building to maintain and improve the quality of the building structure. Revitalization by developing lanting houses, one of which optimize the function lanting home as a tourist attraction and local government Melawi (relevant agencies) need to plan or will make the house lanting as Urban Heritage Tourism for the City Melawi.

### **CONCLUSION**

Local wisdom citizens lanting there is an intangible form of proficiency established with the residents, such as swimming, rowing, use of waste in the form of driftwood for use as fuel and improve lanting, sensitivity to signs of nature formed the habit of citizens lanting in the face of behavior river that became the scene of their day-to-day. Barriers lanting local residents in the form of a habit of throwing garbage in the river, use the water that is not hygienic, inability to take advantage of the natural surroundings to increase income and life. Lanting house is the



result of the attitude of society towards environmental conditions which is dominated by the presence of the river. Lanting house is a symbol of community life Pinoh river to alleviate the problems of life through the work they do to improve life for the better through their own profession.

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