

# PROCEEDINGS

# ISVS-8

International Seminar  
on Vernacular  
Settlements 2016  
Conversations with the Sea:  
People, Places and Ideas of  
Maritime Vernacular Settlements

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Gowa Campus- Hasanuddin University, Makassar-INDONESIA, October 20<sup>th</sup>-22<sup>nd</sup>, 2016



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## Proceedings

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## The Cultural Influence on Living Preference in *Lanting* House, Banjarmasin, South Kalimantan, Indonesia

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### Abstract

*Lanting* house is a kind of vernacular houses in Banjarmasin, South Kalimantan, which is floating on the river. The alteration of river-based urban into land-based urban had attracted the researcher to review the residents' living preferences in *Lanting* house. Why they prefer staying in *Lanting* houses and what were the preferences of further generation to stay in those were the two main questions in this research. This research, using qualitative method and in-depth interview with structured questions to explore data, has resulted in that the living preferences in *Lanting* houses were influenced by cultural factors were the closeness to the rivers and familial factors. But the alteration of life style was also affecting the preference to stay of next generation. They prefer to live on the mainland than floating on the river.

**Keywords:** culture, living preference, *Lanting* house

### I. Introduction

A house functions as a kind of human basic needs following foods and clothing, besides education and health. A house is not merely a structural building which functions as a shelter, but also functions as a place for rest, family gathering, and a place for surviving and self-developing. These functions influence everyone or family to have a house to dwell in. There are kinds of houses classified based on locations, structural types, sizes, styles, and constructional types [1]. A kind of house in Banjarmasin, South Kalimantan, is *lanting* house.

*Banjar* people's daily life which is leaning on rivers had created a riverine culture. This riverine culture means a series of life style, habit, and adaptation done by the people living on the riverside hereditarily [2]. A riverine culture which is reflected by the settlement, is triggered by the function of the river as a main transportation channel, which makes the people spread are concentrated along the river banks [3]. The life pattern of the society, with their riverine culture is clearly shown by the houses built along the river both *Panggung* house along the river banks as and *Lanting* house which is floating on the river.

*Lanting* house is a people work which is adapted to the environmental conditions. They build *lanting* house floating and flexible to the changes of water level. *Lanting* house is relevant with the characteristics of Banjarmasin which has great rivers under the sea level. Staying in *lanting* house becomes a choice of its residents. Choosing a house is depending on setting system and environment quality where the house takes place [4]. The existence of *lanting* house is in accordance with its setting system (floating on the river) which takes the river as transportation access.

*Lanting* house is a kind of traditional houses of South Kalimantan which is built floating on the water [5]. It is located on the river with made-of-bamboo construction which makes it floating. It takes 6 m long and 4 m wide to 8 m long and 4 m wide, depending on the bamboo's length used for the house's foundation. The building construction is made of wooden materials and light boards constructing simple building [6].

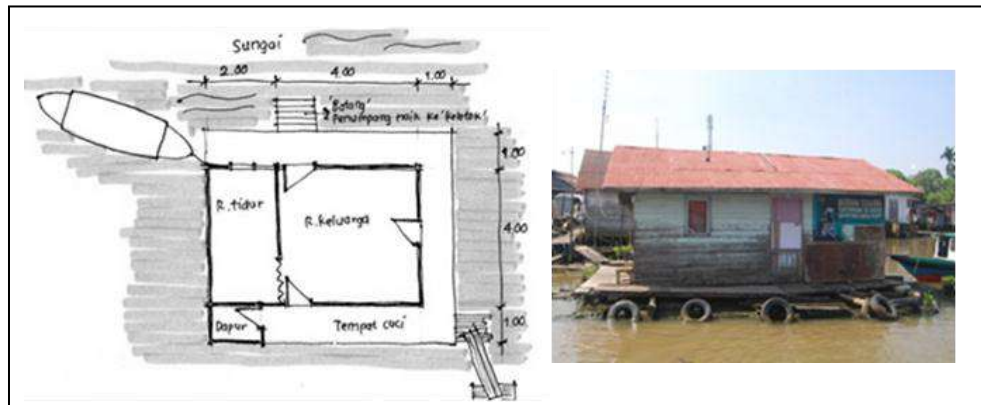


Figure 1. *Lanting* house room layout and frontage

Source: Dahliani, 2015

A culture is not a static product. It may change and adapt to the conditions instead. In a built environment, a culture would continue to change so that the meaning of building and settling may also be changed [7]. However, the change would not happen simultaneously and not happen on all of elements and structures. There would be found that an element was changed and another one was steady. The main factors which sparked the change were the development of environmental accessibility (road and circulation) and the effect of modernization in terms of globalization [8]. The developed road which had made the people leaving river transportation behind led to the change of architectural expression of *Lanting* house including the changes of orientation, layout and building display supporting elements [6].

The physically-spatial development of Banjarmasin had experienced a transformation which was tending to change the fact of water-based urban into a land-based urban [9]. This had transformed the riverine life style into a land life style [10]. The existence of *Lanting* house began to decrease along with the times. The culture of “staying in *Lanting* house” began to be left behind [11]. However, there are some *lanting* houses which are being settled until now are in *Seberang Masjid* village. Regarding to these conditions, it is necessary to ask to the residents of *lanting* houses about their reasons and preferences to stay in their *lanting* houses. Researching the preferences to stay in traditional houses is rarely done, mainly about specific locations [12]. For this reason, this research was carried out in order to know the preferences to stay in *Lanting* houses.

## II. Literature Review

### II.1. Lanting House is the Floating House

Now days, there are many researches about floating house. There are two main reasons, they are 1) Floating house what is known as building on the water that can be used to one of alternatives for shortage land that can be use to houses needed from impact of the population growth [13]. 2) Floating house is be able to the slowly rising sea level in context with the worldwide climate changes, because floating house is adaptable with fluctuation on the water level [13] [14] [15]. Both reasons are benefits of floating house. In addition floating house is movable such a boat which the owner can berth it anywhere as they want [11]

Living on the water in floating house has been used in Banjarmasin, South Borneo, since the beginning at 19<sup>th</sup> century [6]. The floating house that called “Rumah Lanting” still exist until nowadays with a simple construction and local material made from wooden board and bamboo which adaptable located on the water [16]



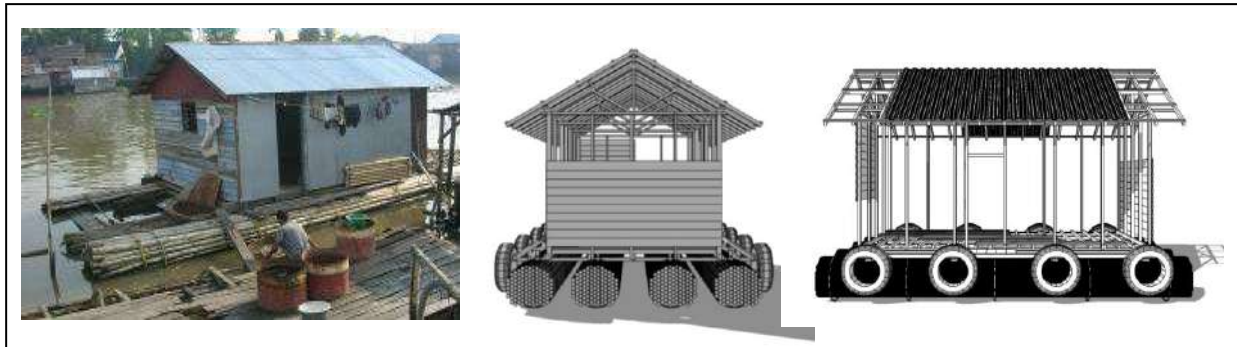


Figure 2. *Lanting* house construction

Source: Dahliani, 2015

## II.2. Attribute of Living Preference

Living preference means one's desire or tendency to settle or not to settle in a place which is influenced by some variables. Variables used to measure the preferences are the beautifulness, the ideal condition of habitations, and factors which are considered delightful. That living preference was not only influenced by a certain housing system, but also, mainly, by the quality of its environment [4]. The characteristics of environment quality includes the distance to the workplace, transportation modes, public facilities available, house type, house style, house price, the function of surrounding environment, ethnical environment, security, flood, soil bearing capacity, the closeness to the family, urban and spatial planning.

Factors which are influencing the living preference can be classified into two groups are housing environment (housing attributes) and individual factor (household attributes) [17] [18].

### a. Housing Attributes

The three factors in housing attributes influencing the living preference are location, environment and the house itself.

Housing location is a factor always considered by each individual in choosing a house to dwell. The location factor is related with accessibility including transportation modes, distance to work, and transportation infrastructure conditions. Housing environment is related with the availability of social facilities, urban infrastructure services, environment physical pattern, building orientation, buildings density and neighborhood characteristics, in this term, the comfort in staying is the main consideration. While the house factor includes house physical condition and house ownership status.

### b. Household Attributes

Household Attributes are attributes inherent in each individual/family, including socio-economic, cultural/traditional and demographic aspects. Socio-economic aspect includes works, revenues/costs, assets/properties owned. The social aspect includes religions, languages, ages, number of family members and family levels. The cultural aspect includes tribes and kinship.

There are some considerations underlying the society to settle in a housing environment. Low-income communities have a priority to live close to their works, while the high-income one prioritizes things related to their identities [19]. However, the consideration to settle is not solely led by economic factor.

## II.3. Cultural Influences on Living Preferences

A culture was overall ideas and works of human [20]. A culture is also meaning a set of thoughts and actions which are disclosed in the activities [21] and patterns of actions and behaviors [22]. Definition of culture can be viewed from three points are, firstly, as views of life, secondly, as regulatory system which is symbolically forwarded and, thirdly, as a tool for ecologic adaptation [4]. Whereas defined a culture can also viewed in four components are, firstly, that a culture includes what the people believe as the truth in their life, secondly, shows the agreement of communities, thirdly, contains an understanding of believes, values and habits in the community, and, fourthly, a culture is realized in the forms of physical objects and environments [23]. According to these definitions, it can be concluded that a culture is a way of thinking of human in their life based on their view of life

manifested in forms of ideas, thoughts, values and norms, rules, patterned measures and behaviors, as well as objects and physical environment as human works.

A culture defines both human's preference and choice to stay. A culture, in term of preference to stay, can be realized through house style [24]. A culture may also affect needs hierarchy for dwelling house in term of preference to stay, including physiological, safety, belongingness-love, esteem needs, and the need for self-actualization [25].

A culture was was abstractly, to be more concretely, a culture needs to dismantling. The result of such dismantling effort showed that the value system adopted in the life was more specified and useful to ease understanding the relationship of a culture and a built environment [4]. Choices made by individuals was depending on the life value system embraced by them, manifested through habits, attitudes, goals and orientations of life [26]. In tradition housing, there is low-income community but they do not consider to the closeness to their works, but they tend to consider to the closeness to their relatives. The similarity of neighbors' heredity factor is the key driver influencing the preference to stay [27]. Kinship is a specific cultural element [4].

The more specified thing of a value system was the life style. A life style was a result of a choice about how to allocate resources. A life style was the most useful criteria to define recent community groups [4]. Life style was individual pattern and individual or group social behavioral characteristic. Life style was usually expressed through behavior and can be taken as a variable to determine the choice to stay [12]. Life style in the preference to stay could be influenced by 3 factors were household type (age, marital status, number of residents and stage in life cycle), social class (income, education and occupation) and housing values (economy, family, personal and social). Such life style variables may affect housing norms in the form of tenure, space, structure, quality, neighborhood/location and expenditure [1].

According to this theoretical review, it can be concluded that the living preference can be affected by culture, mainly value system and life style embraced by individuals of residents. This can be seen from attributes of both housing and household. Based on this theory, living preference in *lanting* house would be reviewed.

### III. Method

This research employs a qualitative method. It is feasible for a preference research to implement qualitative method [12]. This research is carried out in *Seberang Mesjid* Village which is fed by the *Martapura* River (the largest river in Banjarmasin downtown). In this area there are 9 (nine) *lanting* houses, two of which serves as a place for work. *Lanting* residents have been living for over 20 years. Some of them are for 55 years. A survey is conducted to get to know the residents' character and an in-depth interview is to understand the preferences to live in *Lanting* house. The interview uses a structured questionnaire with open questions on such things as the length of living, reasons for living, variables related to lifestyle, housing attributes and household attributes. It is expected that by using in-depth interview, the researcher can delve into the residents' preference to live in *Lanting* house.

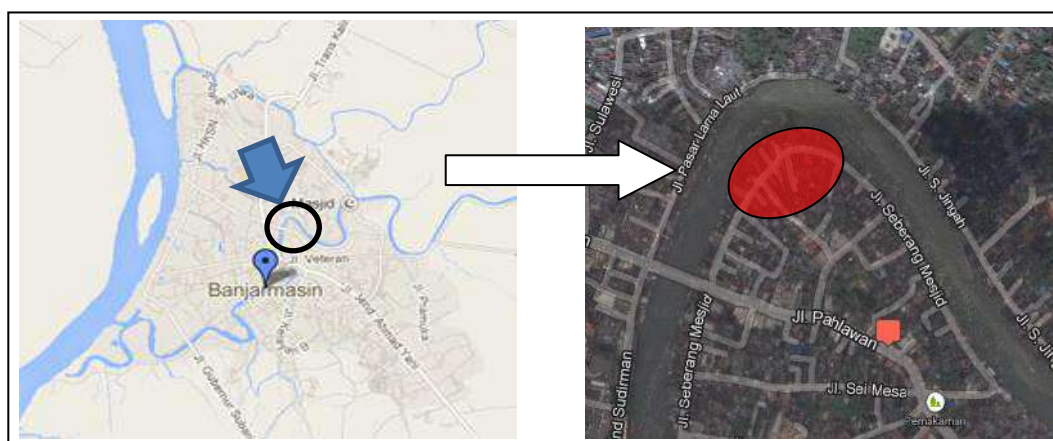


Figure 3. The research sites



## IV. Result and Discussion

### IV.1. Living Preferences in *Lanting* House

Based on the survey results, the range of the household heads' age is 40 years to 70 years. Most of them have been living in *Lanting* house for more than 20 years. There are various reasons why they choose to live in *Lanting* house, among others:

a. The closeness to the workplace

The location of *Lanting* house has proximity to the workplace. *Lanting* residents mainly work in their neighborhood or the location is adjacent to the *Seberang Mesjid* area. The distance is about 0-1 km; sprouts businessmen work in their own place, *kelotok* drivers tie their boat next to their house, pedicab drivers, night watchmen and waste workers work in *Seberang Mesjid* area, except respondents who work as construction workers, they work outside the city.

b. The closeness to public facilities

The residents of *Seberang Mesjid* area can reach the public facilities whose location is not more than 1 km since it is in the downtown area.

c. Cheap price of house

The average income of *lanting* residents is about Rp 700,000, - to Rp 900.000, - (50 USD - 70 USD) per month. They cannot afford a house on land because land prices are expensive. *Lanting* house price is cheaper than purchasing or renting a home on land. To have a *Lanting* house, the residents do not need to buy land yet they only purchase the building which has cheaper price.

d. The closeness to the river/water source

The proximity to the river is an environment function favored by *Lanting* residents. River provides water for daily needs such as bathing, washing and others at no cost. For drinking and cooking, the residents purchase the water from neighbors on land who has access to cleaner water sources.

e. Cheap living cost

Daily necessities are available in the region with low prices because of its position adjacent to the *Pasar Lama* (a major market selling staples in Banjarmasin)

f. Accessibility

*Lanting* house is accessible from river and land. This is an adaptation of *lanting* house to the development of land transport.

g. Feeling safe and comfortable

*Seberang Mesjid* is a traditional village and the residents are very friendly causing safe and comfortable living in this housing environment.

h. Kinship

*Lanting* residents feel that living in *Seberang Mesjid* is like living in their own village. Most of them are from the same area, namely *Hulu Sungai* and live in *Seberang Mesjid* for dozens of years. They feel the sense of very close kinship with their neighbor and friendly environment

i. Proximity to family

Residents in *Seberang Mesjid* have a familial bond. It happens usually between one house to another. *Lanting* residents have family members who live on land but remain in the same region.

j. Parent Inheritance/home since childhood

The residents get the *Lanting* house as a legacy from their parents and they have been living in *Lanting* house since their childhood, are influential factors why the residents choose to live in *Lanting* house. Some respondents said they want to live in *Lanting* house for the rest of their life.

k. Family/Marriage

Some respondents choose to live in *Lanting* house initially because of marriage which later they have their own *Lanting* house by purchasing it from other residents.

From some preferences, quality living environment, house attributes and household attributes, in addition to the cheap price of house, closeness to the river and kinship and family ties are the main factors why the respondents living in the *Lanting* house. The kinship and family ties can influence living preferences which are integral parts of the culture.

Although the respondents actually like to live in *Lanting* house, it turns out that most of the respondents (57.14%) wish to move out of the *Lanting* house. There are several reasons why they

wish to move out, among others; they want a better house (related to the type and style of the house), living in *Lanting* house always costs a lot to repair the foundation. Living on land gains the residents more flexibility for parking and it is easier to work (trading). This is because the river is no longer becomes the main means of transportation, so there is more dominant orientation on land transportation.

Of the various reasons, living in *Lanting* house which always costs a lot to repair the foundation becomes a major factor why the residents would like to move out from *Lanting* house. *Lanting* house regularly does need improvement, especially on the foundation part. The foundation is made of a set of bamboo sticks tied (one belt consists of 100 bamboo stems). This foundation only can endure for 2 years to 3 years, after which it must be repaired to be able to float again. The repair cost is quite expensive which costs around 2 million rupiah (140 USD) only for the bamboo while the repair is done by working it together. Once for two years the respondents need to spend their money for the repair of the foundation. Preferences influenced by the type of structure and construction of buildings. So, more durable structure and construction is likely favored by the residents.

#### IV.2. Cultural Influences on Living Preferences in *Lanting* House

A total of 42.86% of the respondents do not feel the need to move out from *Lanting* house as they are already comfortable with the *guyub* environment and the location is close to their family. *Lanting* house is an inheritance from residents' parents and their work/business depends on the river. Culture eminently influences the residents' preferences living in *Lanting* house especially those who have been living for years.

Modernization affects the image that living on land (housing) is better than living in *Lanting* house. Moreover, the housing has quite diverse styles. If it is viewed from the condition of *Lanting* house which is considered "slummy" because the residents cannot repair their house, it becomes a trigger factor why the next generation (children), the *Lanting* house residents who are married do not wish to live in *Lanting* house. They prefer a house on the mainland which suits to their lifestyle and leave the river culture.

*Lanting* house as a dwelling acts as a place for nursery education. The house will experience a stage in the life cycle that begins with the core family, the birth of children, then the children will grow up and get married and have their own house (out of the origin house), eventually the death of the homeowner. This can affect the living preferences. Stage in the life style also occurs to *Lanting* residents. Based on the observation, *Lanting* house is inhabited by only two generation, while the third generation will choose to live on land. This condition is triggered by the modernization that affects the image that living on land (housing) is better than living in *Lanting* house. Moreover, the housing has quite diverse styles. They prefer a house on the mainland which suits to their lifestyle and leave the river culture. The reason they choose to live on land is physical environment on land (housing) which is better than the environment above the river. Living on land does not have to cost to repair the foundation for at least once every two years. In addition, living on land provides a parking area for vehicles and more strategic business trade.

## V. CONCLUSION

*Lanting* house is one of vernacular house from *Banjar* that is suitable with the site conditions on the river. The change of culture in the value of life system on the river and the easier lifestyle on land, influence the living preference in *lanting* house. For parents who have lived in *lanting* house for decades, intends to stay there until the end of their life. This condition is caused by cultural factors such as the existence of kinship and family ties within the neighborhood and dependence on the river. Meanwhile, the next generation (children) mostly prefer to reside on land not in *lanting* house anymore.

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