

CHARACTERISTICS OF RESIDENTS' HOUSE IN BUKIT MALINTANG VILLAGE, SUNGAI AUR SUBDISTRICT, WEST PASAMAN REGENCY

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ABSTRACT: This study aims to determine the condition of the characteristics of the residents' houses in Bukit Malintang village, Sungai Aur Subdistrict, West Pasaman Regency. This type of research is descriptive with survey methods and quantitative analysis with a total sample of 40 residential houses. Based on the research, it was found that 52.4% had a ceiling height of ≥ 2.4 m and 5% had a height of ≤ 2.4 m and all the ceilings of these residents' houses were easy to clean. Most of the residents' houses have a rough cement floor of 70%, some houses already use ceramics and granite with a percentage of 17.5%, 5% plank flooring, the condition of the floor is also easy to clean, for the condition of doors, windows and ventilation as much as 100% functioning properly and in good condition. Clean water sources from PAM are 60%, water sources from wells are 27.5% and there are several houses that have two sources of clean water as much as 12.5%. From one house to another, the number of family members varied greatly, the number of family members with more than 4 people was 70% and the number of family members with less than 4 people was 30%. The number of rooms in each house is of course also different where as much as 5% have 1 room, 52.5% have 2 rooms, 37.5% have 3 rooms and as much as 5% have 4 rooms but all of them do not have a minimum area of 8 m^2 . The average house area is $6 \times 12 \text{ m}^2$, $6.5 \times 12 \text{ m}^2$ and $6.5 \times 11 \text{ m}^2$. At home residents also already have a source of lighting / artificial lighting (electricity). Disposal of household waste, on average, already has a safe distance from the house so it doesn't smell and contaminate clean water. There are still a number of houses that do not have proper sanitation and still live in mosques or prayer rooms around their homes

Keywords: *Resident's house, Healthy house*

1. INTRODUCTION

Housing is one of the mandatory needs that must be owned by every human being without exception [1]. [2] the house must provide comfort for its occupants, both thermal comfort and psychological comfort. A good home is a place to grow a healthy family life both physically, mentally and socially so that family members can work productively [3].

Referring to Law No. 1 of 2011, a house is defined as a building that has a function as a place to live, as a place for gathering and fostering a family, reflecting the dignity of its inhabitants, as well as being a valuable asset and of high economic value for the owner [4]. According to *the APHA (American Public Health Association)* there are several main requirements for a house such as being able to meet physiological needs (lighting, sufficient space to move and avoid disturbing noise), a place for spiritual

psychological needs (adequate privacy, healthy communication between family members). and occupants of the house), a place of refuge against infectious diseases (provision of clean water, management of feces and household waste water, density of dwellings, and sufficient sunlight) as well as a place of shelter against disturbance of accidents, both arising due to external and internal conditions such as construction which is not easy to collapse, is not flammable, and does not tend to make the occupants fall and slip). Meanwhile, according to the Directorate General of Human Settlement, the components that must be owned by the Directorate General of Human Settlements are houses with very strong foundations that can provide building stability, floors that are watertight and not damp, have windows and doors, strong walls (serve as roof supports and supports, withstand wind and rainwater, protecting from heat and dust from the outside and maintaining the confidentiality of the occupants), ceilings made of

planks, woven bamboo, plywood or gypsum with a minimum height of 2.4 meters from the floor and roof of the house as a barrier from sunlight, rain and dust. There are also several categories of healthy and livable houses according to [5] these elements such as elements of building materials not made of elements that endanger health, components and arrangement of rooms (ventilation that has a permanent natural opening area of at least 10% of the floor area, bathrooms and washrooms that are easy to clean, walls and floors that are watertight and easy to clean, kitchens that have smoke disposal facilities, ceilings that are easy to clean and not prone to accidents, rooms are arranged according to function and designation), lighting that can illuminate the entire room with sufficient lighting intensity and not dazzling at least 60 lux, no rats, mosquitoes or flies nesting in the house, waste disposal (liquid waste originating from households does not contaminate water sources and does not leave odors nor does it pollute the soil surface For solid waste, it must be managed properly so that it does not smell and does not contaminate surface and groundwater, residential density with a bedroom area of at least 8 square meters and it is recommended that no more than 2 people sleep. Sanitation, sources of drinking water and provision of clean water with a minimum capacity of 60 liters/person/day. A good and ideal place to live for its inhabitants is a condition where it cannot be separated from clean water, security, facilities and transportation [6].

The house plays a major role in the formation of family character, until now there are still many people living in places that are categorized as unfit for habitation and unhealthy. The quality of the house plays a very large role for the health of its inhabitants [7]. The characteristics of the occupants of one house with another house will certainly not be the same, each of them has different abilities and socio-economic gaps. Limitations in the end force them to live in places that are uninhabitable and not as they wish, causing crowds. Those with low incomes cannot live in decent housing, income or income ultimately affects the fulfillment of needs, including housing [8]. The ideal residence is a healthy place to live, and is used for shelter and rest, in which a healthy family life grows physically, mentally and socially. Decent housing can also be seen from how the surrounding environment is whether the environment is appropriate or not, adequate space or not, security,

lighting, proper infrastructure and location with regard to work and basic facilities [9].

Poor housing quality can have a negative impact on the health, well-being and productivity of the occupants. Therefore, improving the quality of settlements and residences is important in order to improve the quality of people's lives. Socio-economic condition is an important factor in determining the quality of life of a community. Socio-economic conditions can be measured through several indicators such as income levels, education, health, and employment. Socio-economic conditions can also be interpreted as a person's place in general when dealing with society, his relationship in his social environment, prestige and rights and obligations. [10] the position of an individual and family can be seen based on the economic elements involved in it, social economic position or status has a structural aspect that relatively contains a high and low comparison of a social role to a person's position or place in a social group, the higher the position, the easier it is to get something of good quality and in this case such as the quality of a decent house and vice versa.

[11] socio-economic conditions are a position that can rationally place a person in a certain position and with certain characteristics as well, such as being more educated, having a social status which is marked by the level of life, health, work and self-knowledge towards the environment, higher levels of upward mobility, wide fields, oriented to the commercial economy of products, as well as more specific jobs. [12] a socio-economic review can be seen from the level of education, housing conditions, health, income and employment [13-17].

2. METHODS

This type of research is descriptive with survey methods and quantitative analysis. Descriptive research is always used to describe data and explain current events and studies. While the descriptive method is required to use numbers, starting from data collection, interpretation of the data as well as the appearance and results also don't forget to include tables or graphs, charts, pictures or others. The population is a generalization area which consists of: Objects/subjects that have certain qualities and characteristics that have been determined by researchers to be studied and conclusions drawn.

The population in this study is residential

communities. Respondents were determined using simple random sampling technique or simple random sampling. This sample selection was made because it was not possible for researchers to examine all of the existing population. Random sampling was carried out to facilitate sampling in the field. Determining reserve respondents is very important in this sampling technique, because it is possible that the respondents who have been determined are not present or unable to be interviewed. Data is a description of a situation associated with place and time.

Data is used as a basis for conducting an analysis in research and serves as a tool in making decisions. The data in this study are divided into 2 (two), namely primary and secondary data. Primary data sources in this study were obtained based on direct observation and interviews with respondents, while secondary data sources were obtained from related agencies

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Overview of Bukit Malintang Village

Bukit Malintang Village is located in Sungai Aur Subdistrict, West Pasaman Regency, this village has a distance of about 36 km to the sub-district capital and 45 km to the district capital (BPS 2022). Residents in Bukit Malintang Village are trans citizens who come from Simpang Lolo. At the beginning of the placement of the population occupying Bukit Malintang Village

there were 200 families, of which 120 households came from Simpang Lolo and 80 households came from East Java and Central Java, this area is a remote area because it is located 20 km from Paraman Ampalu. In 1994, Simpang Lolo was hit by a disaster in the form of a flash flood which caused the entire population living there to be moved to Bukit Malintang Village but as many as 5 heads of families were moved to another village

After being moved by the government, they were given land and a living allowance in the form of ½ ha of land used to build houses and the rest was intended for business land, but the business land provided was integrated and managed by four parties, namely farmer groups, cooperatives, PT. BPP (Bakri Pasaman Plantation) and the community, unfortunately the land managed by farmer groups is not successful and fails to produce anything, they only get a very small and temporary income of around IDR 25,000 – IDR 100,000 per month or even no results at all. In the end, the community could only remain silent and bite their fingers because they were bound by agreements and statements stating that the land they owned was managed by a third party, which indirectly impoverished the local community.

In Bukit Malintang Village totals 230 heads of households, if you look at this it includes a very small population growth dynamic, this is because many people have returned to their areas of origin, namely Central Java and East Java.

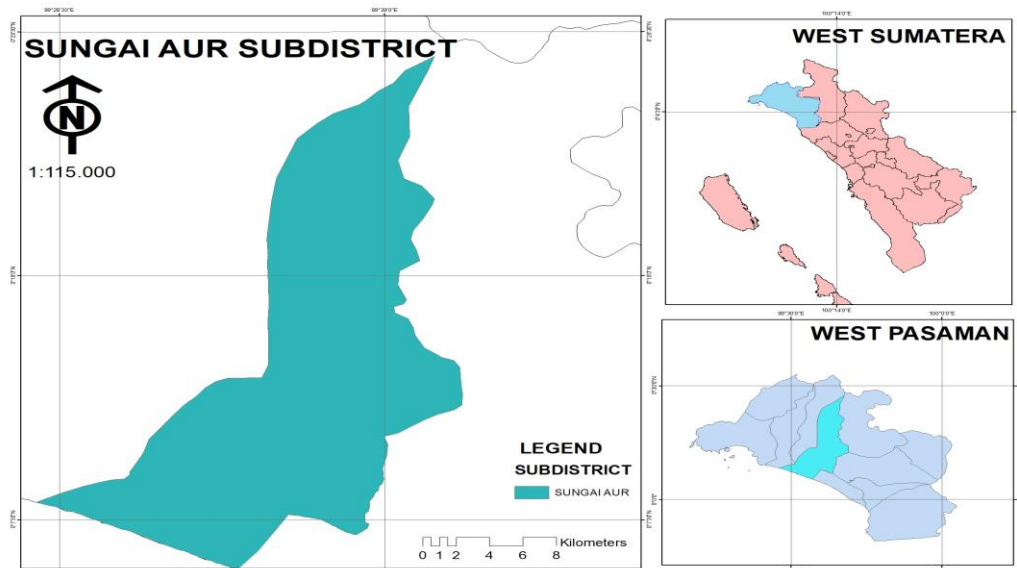


Fig. 1 Map of Research Location

3.2 Condition of the Residential Houses of Bukit Malintang Village Residents

Table 1. Types of House Buildings

No	Building Type	F	%
1	permanent	2	5
2	Semi-permanent	38	95
Total		40	100

Source: Research Results, 2023

Based on data obtained directly from Bukit Malintang Village, Sungai Aur Subdistrict, West Pasaman Regency, from 40 samples, almost the majority of community houses had semi-permanent housing types, namely half of the buildings were made of boards and the other half

used cement. Almost the entire front of the house was built using cement, but the back, such as the kitchen and toilet, was built using boards. There are 5% of permanent houses and 95% of semi-permanent houses.

Table 2. Conditions of House Roofs

No	Roof condition	F	%
1	Experiencing a leak	10	25
2	No leaks	30	75
Total		40	100

Source: Research Results, 2023

Table 3. Conditions of House Ceilings

No	Condition of the ceiling of the house	F	%
1	Ceiling height ≥ 2.4 m	17	42.5
2	Ceiling height ≤ 2.4 m	2	5
3	Does not have a plavon	21	52,4
Total		40	100

Source: Research Results, 2023

From the table above it can be seen that there are still 25% of the community's houses that have leaks from the predetermined sample, this is because some of them have not allocated a portion of their income to repair the house, some of them have insufficient income and prefer to divert their income to other matters deemed important. 75% of the houses do not have leaks and are in safe condition. Most of the houses that do not have

leaks are those who have side jobs and businesses, so they have excess funds to repair the roof of the house if damage occurs. Likewise with the condition of the ceiling of the house, as many as 42.5% of the houses have a height of ≥ 2.4 m (good conditions according to the Minister of Health), 5% have a ceiling height of ≤ 2.4 m, as many as 52.4% of the houses do not or don't have a plavon yet.

Table 4. House Floor Conditions

No	floor condition	F	%
1	ceramics	7	17.5
2	Coarse cement	28	70
3	Board	2	5
4	Other	3	7,5
Total		40	100

Source: Research Results, 2023

The floor conditions of residents' houses are quite diverse, based on the results of the research

and the diagram above, it can be seen that 17.5% have houses with ceramic and granite floors, 70%

have rough cement floors, 5% have plank floors, and the remaining 7.5% have tiled floors. and boards, usually houses that have 2 types of floors place tiled floors in the living room or main room

and plank floors for hidden spaces and are not directly visible such as the bedrooms and the back of the house (kitchen) and the condition of the floors in residents' homes is easy to clean.

Table 5. Conditions of Doors, Windows and Air Vents

No	Condition of Doors, Windows and Air Vents	F	%
1	There are working windows and ventilation	40	100
Total		40	100

Source: Research Results, 2023

Based on the table and the results of research conducted in the field, it was found that 75% of the conditions of the doors, windows and air ventilation were in good condition, light could enter the house, the size of the doors and windows matched the area of the house. However, as many

as 25% of residents' houses have moderate door conditions, air ventilation is too small and also some residents' houses have windows that are only covered by a small wire and this is considered unsafe and not good for health.

Table 6. Sources of Clean Water

No	spring	F	%
1	PAM	24	60
2	Well water	11	27.5
3	Other	5	12.5
Total		40	100

Source: Research Results, 2023

Most of the residents who were interviewed, these houses have a source of clean water that comes from PAM/Pamsimas with a percentage of 60% which is channeled through long pipes to their homes. There are 27.5% who use well water as a source of clean water and 12.5% have two sources of clean water, namely Pamsimas and well water. Just like most people, this water is used for daily purposes for washing, cooking, bathing and

also for consumption. Based on the research results obtained in the field, it was obtained data that there were still several houses that did not have toilets/latrines even though they already had access to clean water and these houses were located not far around the mosque or mushalla, especially those who lived around the Nurul Yakin mosque and they took advantage of the existing facilities for their needs.

Table 7. Number of Current Family Members Occupying the House

No	Number of family members	F	%
1	More than 4 people	28	70
2	Less than 4 people	12	30
Total		40	100

Source: Research Results, 2023

For the number of family members who are at home, it is categorized into two, namely the number of less than 4 people and those who are more than 4 people. The more the number of family members, the more needs and income that must be met. Based on the data obtained, as many as 70% of the houses have more than 4 family members, those with more than 4 members consist of five to 12 people and the rest have less or 4 family members, this is because some of the children and many families have migrated and

study outside the city.

The amount of income of the residents in Village is quite diverse, based on the data obtained from the results of income interviews they produce every week on average around IDR 500,000-700,000, the income earned every month from gardening can reach Rp. additions such as owning a shop/shop or working with other people. This amount is categorized as sufficient for those who have family members under 4 people and in the less category if there are more than 5 family members in one house.

Table 8. Number of bedrooms

No	Number of bedrooms	F	%
1	1 bedroom	2	5
2	2 bedrooms	21	52.5
3	3 bedrooms	15	37.5
4	4 bedrooms	2	5
Total		40	100

Source: Research Results, 2023

For the number of available rooms in the range of 1-4 rooms, the most number of rooms owned by each house is 2 rooms with a percentage of 52.5%, followed by 3 rooms with a percentage of 37.5%. Some of these houses consist of more than 1 nuclear family, meaning the head of the family who has children then these children marry and still live in the same house, this is what causes some houses to have many family members even though the house is not too big. However, not all of the room conditions meet the standards of the Ministry of Health, which has a minimum area of 8 m²

Residents of Bukit Malintang Village used to

receive land assistance intended for building residential houses, so most of the houses in village have an area that is almost the same. Based on the data obtained, the average residential house has an area of 6 x 12 m², 6.5 x 12 m² and 6.5 x 11 m², some of them do not know how wide the house is being occupied. The average lighting source in this area as a whole already uses electricity, then internet access can be said to be very difficult due to several factors so you have to get out of the village first if you want to get good internet access. Then, for the disposal of household waste, the average household already has a safe enough distance from the house and does not pollute clean water sources.

4. CONCLUSION

1. As many as 52.4% have a house ceiling height of ≥ 2.4 m and 5% have a height of ≤ 2.4 m and all the ceilings of these residents' houses are easy to clean.
2. Most of the residents' houses have a rough cement floor of 70%, some houses already use ceramic and granite with a percentage of 17.5%, 5% plank flooring, the condition of the floor is also easy to clean.
3. For the condition of doors, windows and ventilation as much as 100% functioning properly and in good condition.
4. Clean water sources from PAM are 60%, water sources from wells are 27.5% and there are several houses that have two sources of clean water as much as 12.5%.
5. From one house to another, the number of family members varied greatly, the number of family members with more than 4 people was

70% and the number of family members with less than 4 people was 30%.

6. The number of rooms in each house is of course also different where as much as 5% have 1 room, 52.5% have 2 rooms, 37.5% have 3 rooms and as much as 5% have 4 rooms but all of them do not have a minimum area of 8 m².
7. The average house area is 6 x 12 m², 6.5 x 12 m² and 6.5 x 11 m².
8. At home residents also already have a source of lighting / artificial lighting (electricity).
9. Disposal of household waste, on average, already has a safe distance from the house so it doesn't smell and contaminate clean water. There are still a number of houses that do not have proper sanitation and still live in mosques or prayer rooms around their homes

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