

Social Interaction among Community on Small Type Housing Study Case in Bumi Kencana Rancaekek Kabupaten Bandung

Soni Akhmad Nulhaqim, Sri Sulastri, Muhammad Fedryansyah and Maulana Irfan
Department of Social Welfare, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences,
Padjadjaran University, Sumadang, Indonesia

Abstract: The price of house is increasing along with the needs of society. Small type housing is one of the solution proposed by government in order to fulfill the need of housing residents for people especially low-income society. However, the providing of housing for low-income people emerge several issues. One of the issue is less of space for social interaction among community. This research depict regarding social interaction among small type housing which is overviewed from the perspective of interaction within the area. The purposes of this research are to identify and describe regarding social interaction of residents on small type housing with study case on Bumi Kencana housing, Rancaekek, Kabupaten Bandung. Quatitative and qualitative are employed as research method which involve 7 informants and 70 respondents. Data collecting technique of this research are observatoin, questionnaire, in-depth interview and literature review. The result of this research is community social interaction on small housing type could be accounted by using public facility such as green open space, meeting hall and prayer area. The recommendations of this research are adding public facility and its treatment.

Key words: Small housing type, social interaction on community, solution, fulfill, proposed, questionnaire

INTRODUCTION

Housing and residential are basic needs for human. It is clearly stated on 1945 Constitution of Indonesia (Undang-Undang Dasar 1945) Article 28H Sentence 1 as follow “Any person has rights to live in welfare physically and psychologically, own resident, live in well and healthy environment and acquire health care”. Residential or in other word “Home” is one of the basic need for human because it is one of the element that need to be fulfilled for human life sustainability. Basic need of human is an indicator that could determine level of welfare and quality of life.

According to, Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 1 year 2011 regarding housing and residential, house is buildings that has function as decent resident, family guidance, reflection of praise and dignity for the owner. Unfortunately, not everyone has house. There are many people that do not have house as residents. It is due to the discrepancy between built houses and number of house needed by community which is called backlog (<http://www.rumah.com/berita-properti/2012/6/1088/perbedaan-backlog-versi-kemenpera-dan-bps>). Based on survey conducted by central statistics of Indonesia by Anonymous (2015), the number of backlog was

11.4 million, it is lower than the reference year (Anonymous, 2011, 2012a, b) which was 13.5 million (<http://www.rumah.com/berita-properti/2012/6/1088/perbedaan-backlog-versi-kemenpera-dan-bps>).

Unable to fulfill the need of house for community are influenced by many factors. One of the factor is the low income of people. According to regulation from Ministry of Public Work and Housing of Indonesia, low-income society which is later called MBR, refer as people who has limitation of purchasing power, thus, in need of government supports to build house. Ministry of Housing and Public Work classify MBR into three groups target which was referred on Permenpera No. 5/Permen/M/2007 regarding housing procurement and residential through subsidy facility in the form of KPRS Subsidy Micro (<http://dokumen.tips/documents/kelompok-sasaran-masyarakat-berpendapatan-rendah-mbr.html>). On that regulation, it is stated on Chapter II regarding target group and housing subsidy choices Article 2 Statement 1 that the target group of low-income society is as follow (Table 1).

Based on Permenpera No. 5/Permen/M/2007, Ministry of Public Work and Housing identify MBR criteria based on income-level of society which is categorize into three target groups. The income is referred based on basic

Table 1: Target group categorization based on income

Target group	Income level (Rp./month)
1	1,700,000<Income<2,500,000
2	1,000,000<Income<1,700,000
3	Income<1,000,000

Regulation of Ministry of Public Work and Housing No. 5 Permen/m/2007

salary or monthly income. However, based on Permenpera No. 27 year 2012 and Permenpera No. 28 year 2012, it is stated that MBR refer as society that has income on Rp. 3,500,000<Income <Rp. 5,500,000 (Anonymous, 2016).

Based on Law No. 1 year 2011 regarding housing and Residentials Article 54 Statement 1 stated that “Government is obligated to fulfill the need of house for MBR”. It is also clarified on Statement 2 stated that “Central or local government is obligated to provide easiness to build and acquire house through program of planning on housing development gradually and sustainable”. As embodiment of regulation, government facilitate housing for MBR. Government launch a milion house national program. Government provide subsidy housing with affordable price and installment. The house is categorized as house with facility of housing financing (Fasilitas Likuiditas Pembiayaan Perumahan (FLPP)) or widely known as subsidize house.

Moreover, government regulation regarding housing is revised into Government regulation No. 64 year 2016 regarding building of MBR housing. The regulation is made with the consideration to speed up housing providing. It is relevant with Article 13 g, 14i, 15n and 54 Statement 1 Law 1, year 2011, regarding housing and residents. According to this regulation, MBR is people who has limitation of purchasing power, thus, they are in need of government support to own house. The building of MBR housing is for area that is <5 ha and more than 0.5 ha or 5.000 m quadrat in only one location to build house site. The location of MBR housing is appropriate with planning of spatial area.

Housing and residentials of West Java Province service also contribute to build MBR. The purpose of service is to decrease the number of slum area in big cities due to discrepancy between number of house and people. One of the activity that could be analyzed is the treatment of slum area through flats. However, it leads into a problem for vertical slum area.

Referred from the stated problem, the providing of housing for MBR is not guarantee for further problem are not occured. The problem could be due to less of space interaction. The role of space interaction in a community is prudential. People could not live by themselves, space interaction has social function as a place for people to see each other and conducting social activities. Space interaction is a container for human to interact as social being. It is reasonable if the intended interaction pattern

is not well managed, sooner or later it will be disintegrated interaction which lead into conflict among residentials or neighborhood.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The research is intended to analyze regarding interaction among residentials complex at low-income community on small type housing, hopefully the interaction is modeled for reference on further small type housing on low-income society program.

The research method is conducted based on mix method between quantitative and qualitative with concurrent triangulation strategy model. According to Creswell and Clark (2011), this model use quantitative and qualitative simultaneously, both collecting and analyzing data which the acquired data will be compared. Thus, data could be separated or merged on one phase. The weight among two methods must be equal. However, imbalance of weight might be occurred that one method is much weight than the others in order to acquire aspects and indicators on variable measurement.

According to Singarimbun (1995), one of the technique that is conducted is survey in the form of questionnaire as primary data collecting tool from unit analysis. This technique is being used because it is impossible to recognize all of informants and respondents as source of data. Thus, resaecher only acquire source of data (informant and respondent) based on the stated criteria.

Mix research method highlight on measurement and deepness data that hopefully could capture as much data as possible from research subject or population regarding information and variable size. In this research, researcher would use analysis toward society interaction, especially complex residents of low-income small type housing which means that family is derived as unit analysis. In order to capture wholly interaction process of residents in research location, informant would be chosen based on purposive sampling which is choosing of informant based on purpose, function and usefulness of data.

Informant are selected based on information mastery regarding interaction process in research location which is family that resident in low-income society small housing type. Moreover, information would be collected by person in charge, to capture general situation of residents.

Statistical descriptive is conducted through frequency distribution. Scoring on questionnaire is divided into 5 level of answers based on weight of answer. To measure and describe variables, Mann whitney test is employed because quantitative analysis must be analyzed in order to test comparative hypothesis (differences test) if the data on sample is ordinal.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Social interaction of society: Social interaction on small housing type would be depicted based on interaction on social environment within house area. Related with the criteria, it will be analyzed based on media or interaction medium that happen in housing area. Here, is depicted regarding characteristic of social interaction society in small type housing on Rancaekek Kencana housing.

Rancaekek Kencana housing is located on Kelurahan Rancaekek Kencana, Kecamatan Rancaekek, Kabupaten Bandung. Rancaekek Kencana housing was built in 1989 by state-owned enterprises which is Perusahaan Umum Pembangunan Perumahan Nasional (Perum Perumnas) that is targeted for MBR. The development of Rancaekek Kencana housing used 136 concept which mean build 1 luxurious house, 3 simple house and 6 very simple house. The purpose of the concept is to make cross subsidy funding to build house. Types of house which are provided by Rancaekek Kencana housing are type 21, 36, 45, 54 and 70. Here is depicted regarding respondents housing data type (Table 2).

Based on the following table, it is identified that from 70 respondents, 63 respondents or 90% own type 21 house. Only 7 respondents or approximately 10% own type 18 house. It shows that on the initial house ownership, 10% respondents own house with the area of 18 m². Related with the area of building, availability of dining room is one of media for family gathering is limited. As an alternative, family on small housing type use public facility like open green space as place to gather with family or neighborhood. Respondents stated that the availability of open green space as a media to gather with family and neighborhood. Here is the data that stated that statement (Table 3).

On administrative data, Kelurahan Rancaekek Kencana consist of 2 dusun, 18 RW and 133 RT. The use of area on Kelurahan Rancaekek Kencana is dominated by infrastructure of Rancaekek Kencana housing. Thus, no agriculture, farm or plantation that could be used by

society. The demographic condition of Kelurahan Rancaekek Kencana consist of 21,155,000 people with 10,309,000 male and 10,844,000 female.

The heterogeneity of people on Rancaekek Kencana housing influence relations among residents. People who initially resident Rancaekek Kencana housing feel that the value of gotong royong is vanished. Activities of gotong royong that used to be conducted by society, especially, night watch. On that activity, people get to know each other.

Interaction that occurred on Rancaekek Kencana housing society because factor of living in the same area. Children know each other because they have similarity for school, pengajian and house environment. For teenagers, the media of interaction is post to be used as night watch in the afternoon and night. To be more organized, teenagers are facilitated to organize Karang Taruna groupin each RW or Kelurahan. In religion aspect, teenagers are involved on Mosque Welfare Society Dewan Kemakmuran Masjid (Dewan Kemakmuran Masjid DKM) as an organizer. For mothers, the media of interaction is through regular social gathering (arisan) and praying together. Arisan is usually conducted in the area of RT, RW and PKK group. While praying are mostly held monthly. For adult male, the time for interaction is usually held on night or holiday.

Infrastructure support in Rancaekek Kencana Housing include infrastructure in the area of religion, sport, health and social. Religion facility is available in all of the block of Rancaekek Kencana housing. That facility is for muslim activities as majority religion on Rancaekek Kencana housing. Sports facility are volly field which available in each block which is organized by each RW. Rancaekek Kencana housing only provide space that could be used by society to do sport such as park or open space. Sport building which is located on Kelurahan Office could also be used for public as badminton field. There are 4 Badminton field which are located on Pasundan Junior High School, Kelurahan building, SMOP3 and an area near Tanung Street. There is also football field that has running track that could be used as other sports such as jogging, gymnastics and others. Infrastructure on health are posyandu which is available in every RW Assistance puskesmas and private clinic. Social infrastructure that is existed on Rancaekek Kencana housing are parks and open green space. Parks are used as recreation and playing ground for children. Other social facility is security post. The functions of security post are place to report an event and place to gather with other neighborhood.

This research finding is in line with was stated by Seth Asare (Okyere *et al.*, 2017). Social interactions that occur in a housing or settlement directly encouraged

Table 2: Distribution of respondents residentials based on housing type

Valid	Frequency	Percent	Valid (%)	Cumulative (%)
Type 18	7	10	10	10
Type 21	63	90	90	100
Total	70	100	100	

Table 3: Availability for open space to gather with family and society

Valid	Frequency	Percent	Valid (%)	Cumulative (%)
Tersedia	66	94.3	94.3	94.3
Tidak Tersedia	4	5.7	5.7	100.0
Total	70	100.0	100.0	

Research result (2017)

people in the housing or settlement to have strong social ties. In addition, good spatial planning will also emerge good social interaction. Based on this research, the arrangement of open space and greening in a residential environment has increased social activeness, improved aesthetics and also encouraged positive social interaction. Open spatial planning must be designed in such a way that the community can easily adapt and be flexible to the economy, social and can accommodate the needs of the community.

Other weekly routine activities are prayers, gymnastics and working to fix infrastructure together. Praying activities is conducted differently in each RW based on mutual agreement in each praying group. Almost every RW has its own group that doing their activities 3 times a week. For male group, prayers are usually conducted on Saturday and Thursday night. Gymnastics activity is routinely done on Sunday morning in the area of main street of Rancaekek Kencana housing. All people could attend gymnastics activity. While community service is based on direction of each Chief of RT and RW.

Activity that routinely conducted monthly are regular social gathering of PKK and prayers. Regular social gathering is conducted by each PKK group in the area of RW with different amount of money in each group. Regular social gathering is a place of hospitality for residents of Rancaekek Kencana housing. Besides weekly prayers in each RW, integrated praying is conducted monthly. The prayers is initially by kelurahan praying.

Activity to commemorate big day is routinely conducted on Rancaekek Kencana housing such as commemorate religion big day and independence day of Indonesia. As previously referred, most people in Rancaekek Kencana housing is muslim which have many islamic big day such as Muludan, Rajaban, Nuzulul Qur'an, Ramadhan, Idul Fitri and Idul Adha. Committee for commemorate of big day are taken from groups of prayers in each RW and RT. Other commemorate big day is independence day of Indonesia. The scope of this event is on level of RT, RW, until Kelurahan. All teenagers that are part of Karang Taruna group usually become committee of this event.

Institutions on Rancaekek Kencana housing are RT, RW, DKM, Karang Taruna and PKK. Chief of RT and RW is chosen based on voting. The organizational structure of RW consist of secretary, treasury, cleaning, living environment and safety. The wife of RW Chief is usually appointed as chief of PKK on RW level. The Chief of RW is assisted by secretary and treasury which are appointed by Chief of PKK. On teenagers group, there is Karang Taruna on RW and Kelurahan level. The choosing

method of Karang Taruna is based on discussion and voting. On religion, there is DKM which is appointed by pilgrims in each mosque.

On dynamic of society, there might be problems occurred whether it is internal or external factors. One of the problem that is usually occurred on Rancaekek Kencana housing is flood. Every year, flood is routinely occurred as it bring loss materail or non-material. Flood problem is because of life style of society and inadequate infrastructure. People are still tossing garbage which result into blockage of gutter. The conditin of gutter must be repaired because narrowing occurred that it can no longer able to maintain volume of water which result of floor. People are getting used to flood. The height of flood is usually around 50-100 centimeter as happened at block 10 area. Block 10 is geographically on lower ground. In order to solve the problem, society along with officials of RT, RW and Kelurahan have worked together to repair drainage system by dredging and patching of gutter. Other preventions are conducting socialization regaring garbages.

Based on those findings, the research revealed that social organiization and open green space are chosen as media for society gathering to fulfill social needs. The data is suitable with research result by Anonymous (2004) and Holland *et al.* (2007) stated that public space is media for social interaction for residents. It is also confirmed by research result by Okyere *et al.* (2017) stated that social interaction conducted on regency or residents directly delivered society into having strong social bond.

Social interaction model of small housing type society:

Social interaction refers as dynamic of social relations. Social relations could be in the form of individuals relations, group relations and between group and individual relations. Social interaction which is occure don small type housing society could be observed from activitied that is done together (Soerjono, 2006).

Social interaction on smal type housing society has unique character that most of the residents are newcomer. This condition led into regularity of interaction that society creates new value that could be accepted in general. It is depicted by rules that is agreed together such as night watch in the area.

Besides, the condition of small type housing led into limited space to interact on house. It made people to use public facility as interaction media. On the result of research, it is depicted that facility such as open green space, meeting hall and praying facility are media too interact among residents. Simply, the model of social interaction of small type housing society could be drawn as Fig. 1.

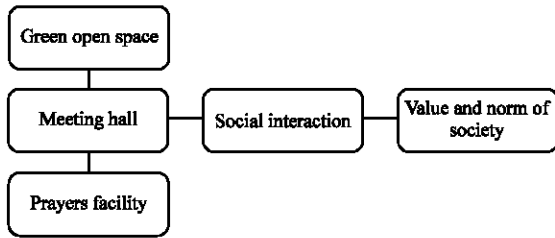


Fig. 1: Model of social interaction of small type housing society

CONCLUSION

Based on the research, it could be conclude that social interaction on small type housing society could be occurred when people use public facilities such as open green space, meeting hall and prayers facility. With the existing of those facility, people tend to interact and discuss problems together. The results of interaction are agreement related to value and norm in society.

SUGGESTIONS

Suggestions that could be proposed in this research is the need of additional public facility considering increasing number of residents. Moreover, treatment of facilities must he highlight. With the existing public facility along with good treatment, hopefully the interaction on small housing type society could be maintained.

REFERENCES

Anonymous, 2004. Involving young people in the design and care of urban spaces. CABE Space and CABE Education, London, England, UK.
Anonymous, 2011. Law of the Republic of Indonesia number 1 year 2011 about housing and area Permukiman with the blessings of all God. President of the Republic of Indonesia, The Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, Indonesia.

Anonymous, 2012a. Concerning implementation guidelines for procurement of housing through prosperous housing loans/financing with housing financing liquidity facility support. Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing of the Republic of Indonesia, Indonesia.

Anonymous, 2012b. Concerning procurement of housing through loans/financing of housing ownership with housing financing liquidity facility support. Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing of the Republic of Indonesia, Indonesia.

Anonymous, 2012c. [Differences in the Backlog of the Kemenpera and BPS versions]. Allproperty Media Pte Ltd, Singapore. (In Indonesian) <https://www.rumah.com/berita-properti/2012/6/1088/perbedaan-backlog-versi-kemenpera-dan-bps>

Anonymous, 2015. Kelompok sasaran Masyarakat Berpendapatan Rendah (MBR). Digital Millennium Copyright Act, USA. <https://dokumen.tips/documents/kelompok-sasaran-masyarakat-berpendapatan-rendah-mbr.html>

Anonymous, 2016. [Housing development for low-income communities]. Peraturan Pemerintah Republik Indonesia, Indonesia (In Indonesian).

Creswell, J.W. and V.L.P. Clark, 2011. Designing and Conducting Mixed Methods Research. 2nd Edn., Sage, Thousand Oaks, California.

Holland, C., A. Clark, J. Katz and S. Peace, 2007. Social Interactions in Urban Public Places. The Policy Press, Bristol, UK.

Okyere, S.A., S.K. Diko, M. Hiraoka and M. Kita, 2017. An urban mixity spatial dynamics of social interactions and human behaviors in the abese informal quarter of La Dadekotopon, Ghana. *Urban Sci.*, 1: 1-19.

Singarimbun, M., 1995. Metode Penelitian Survei. LP3ES Publisher, Depok, Indonesia.

Soerjono, S., 2006. Sosiologi Suatu Pengantar. Raja Grafindo Persada PT, Depok, Indonesia.