

A Study On House Pattern Of Kampung Naga In Tasikmalaya, Indonesia

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ABSTRACT: A traditional house is an historic building that has architectural, aesthetic, historic, documentary, archeological, economic, social and even political and spiritual or symbolic values; but the first impact is always emotional, for it is a symbol of our cultural identity and continuity- a part of our heritage (M. Feilden, 2003:1). Therefore it is very important to study traditional houses for example Kampung Naga traditional houses in Tasikmalaya, Indonesia as one of cultural heritages that should be conserved. The objective of this study was to identify and analyze the characteristics of house pattern of Kampung Naga in Tasikmalaya. This study is entitled: "A study on the House Pattern of Kampung Naga in Tasikmalaya, Indonesia", by using qualitative descriptive which having explorative descriptive analysis approach. A traditional house has specific characteristics such as climate adaptive design, traditional ornaments, and local materials (Budihardjo, 1996:5-8). Therefore to study the house pattern of a traditional house must examine the elements of architecture consist of: building form and the organization of space, traditional ornaments, and buiding component and local material. Kampung Naga traditional houses are characterized by panggung house with the umpak pondation. This type of construction used to be very genial in solving site characteristic and local climate. Willingness the people of Kampung Naga maintain a harmonious relationship with nature spawned a lot of indigenous knowledge that is very useful for the preservation of environmental capacity. Kampung Naga's traditional houses, space structure, beautiful natural landscape, rich farmlands, and their local wisdom give Kampung Naga sense of tradition, history and regional identification that remains resistance to the encroaching values of modern society.

Keywords : House Pattern, Kampung Naga

1 INTRODUCTION

KAMPUNG NAGA is a region inhabited by a group of people who are very strong hold relics of ancestral customs. Administratively, Kampung Naga is in the village of Neglasari, in the regency of Tasikmalaya, West Java, Indonesia. Kampung Naga lies not far from the highway that connects Garut city and Tasikmalaya. This area is situated in the lush valley. As for the borders: Firstly, in the west is sacred forest (in which there is ancestral grave of Kampung Naga people); Secondly, on the south side is farmlands; Thirdly, in the north and east is limited by Ciwulan River which its water source comes from Cikuray Mount of Garut. Kampung Naga is accesible, from Garut, about 26 km away, as well as from Tasikmalaya, 30 km away. To reach Kampung Naga from the road of Garut-Tasikmalaya has to descend a staircase (Sunda Sengked) until at the riverside of Ciwulan River with a slope of about 45 degrees with a distance of approximately 500 meters. Then, pass through a path along Ciwulan River up into Kampung Naga. Kampung Naga is a traditional village that is still preserved. Indigenous people are still holding their ancestral traditions. They reject foreign cultures from outsiders if it interfere and undermine the sustainability of the village. Kampung Naga villagers themselves call their village history in Sundanese language with the term " Pareum Torch " . Pareum mean, is death or dark. And the torch itself has light meaning. If translated, namely, Death of illumination. Which the meaning of the point they do not know the origin history of the establishment of Kampung Naga. Because the documents and all the heritage of ancesors were destroying by fire while the rebel burned Kampung Naga in 1956. Traditional settlements are often represented as a place that still hold traditional values and related cultural values or religious beliefs that are special or unique to a particular community that is rooted in a particular place out of history determination. On the other side, settlement area is part of the environment outside protected areas, either urban or rural, that serves as a living environment or residential environment and the activities that support life and livelihood. The developments of community activities in residential areas is resulted in the development and changes in

the physical environment, so that their house pattern shows the changes that support its activities. From the background of the problem, this research attempts to dig further on matters concerning house pattern of the traditional settlement, especially in Kampung Naga Tasikmalaya, and some of the facts that Kampung Naga's character and spatial patterns still hold traditional values and cultural values.

1.1 Basic Problems

In connection with the development of community activities in residential areas, resulting in the development and changes in the physical environment, so that the house pattern show the need for a space that supports its activities, and will affect the pattern of existing space in the settlements, either in the form of designated use of space, group room and patterns existing residential space. Aspects of historical value, geographical conditions or natural conditions, making the settlement area have a specific spatial pattern. As a physical form, the area will form a typology of housing and settlement patterns of order. And as a form of cultivation, the area has the region section which should be conserved. From the fact mentioned above, then the problem formulation (Question Ressearch) that can be revealed in this study is the spatial settlement in Kampung Naga Tasikmalaya formed because of the linkage between the activities of the community with the conditions of space around the area. How do the characteristics of house pattern of settlement contained in Kampung Naga Tasikmalaya?

1.2 The Purpose of Study

In its development, Kampung Naga, as one of the traditional village are still maintaining the tradition and the environment naturally. The objective of this study was to identify and analyze the characteristics of house pattern of Kampung Naga in Tasikmalaya.

1.3 The Use of Study

Firstly, giving input for the designers of the building and the city, the architecture of Kampung Naga can be a source of inspiration for the design concept, especially that express tra-

ditional architecture, for example Sunda. Secondly, for educators in the field of architecture, the kind of traditional villages such as Kampung Naga can be used as a reference for knowledge about the kinds of traditional village which obey their tradition or not.

2 OVERVIEW AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Overview

A traditional house is an historic building that has architectural, aesthetic, historic, documentary, archeological, economic, social and even political and spiritual or symbolic values; but the first impact is always emotional, for it is a symbol of our cultural identity and continuity- a part of our heritage (M. Feilden, 2003:1). Therefore it is very important to study traditional houses for example Kampung Naga traditional houses in Tasikmalaya, Indonesia as one of cultural heritages that should be conserved. A traditional house has specific characteristics such as climate adaptive design, traditional ornaments, and local materials (Budihardjo, 1996:5-8). Therefore to study the house pattern of a traditional house must examine the elements of architecture consist of: building form and the organization of space, traditional ornaments, and buiding component and local material.

2.2 Methodology

This study is entitled: “ A study on the House Pattern of Kampung Naga in Tasikmalaya, Indonesia”, by using qualitative descriptive which having explorative descriptive analysis approach. This approach needs theoretical framework that based on the experts’ theories, to be constructed become grand concepts with holistic study (Muhajir, 1996). Sample is divided into traditional buildings totaling 110 building units that has not undergone changes in their physical appearance and three specific buildings. The samples used non-random sampling technique, used aiming sampling techniques (purposive sampling) by determining the sample criteria in advance.

3 THE BUILDING FORM OF KAMPUNG NAGA

Despite of the threat of modern values of industrial society, the people of Kampung Naga are able to keep their regional identification because of their traditional buildings in Sundanese Architecture Style. They also have local wisdom based on the Sundanese customs and traditions to entrust their life with all their natural environment conditions. They use local potential and local resources to build their housings and create a harmony between human and environment.

3.1 The Building Type

Administratively, Kampung Naga is in the village of Neglasari, in the regency of Tasikmalaya, West Java, Indonesia. Kampung Naga consists of 113 buildings with details three specific building and 110 buildings settlement. See Figure 1 and 2.



Fig.1. Specific Buildings (Bale Patemon dan The Mosque)



Fig.2. Building Settlement of Kampung Naga

Generally the building type of Kampung Naga are in Pelana roof style, the style of the housing roof that use the aslant roof so that the rainfalls can be flown easily. The roof covering made of reeds. The function of the housing wall is non bearing wall, just as partition made of wood or plaited bamboo, with the umpak pondation (the pondation made of a single stone) and wood column. See Figure 3.

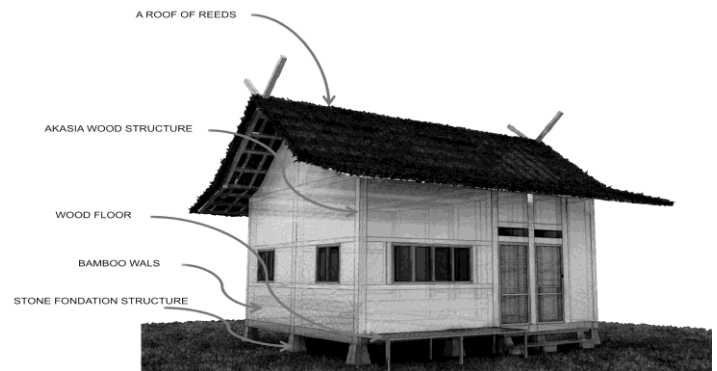


Fig.3.The Building Type of Kampung Naga (Panggung House)

3.2 The Materials of Housing

The Kampung Naga traditional building in Sundanese Architecture Style is shown by the natural materials of their housing which is made from wood and bamboo characterizes much of the traditional building. See Figure 4. The house form looks like a house on stilts, the height of the house about 50 cm from the ground. House on stilts been due to the weather condition in the hilly areas the soil is very humid conditions, this is because the house of Kampung Naga use materials from akasia wood that can hold several years. Interestingly all the buildings are using wood and a roof of reeds.



Fig.4. Materials of Housing (wood and bamboo)

3.3 The Housing Construction

The traditional housings structure of Kampung Naga use the frame structure from wood or bamb oo. The function of the housing wall is non bearing wall, just as partition made of wood or plaited bamboo, with the umpak (the pondation made of a single stone) pondation and wood column. See Figure 5). Kampung Naga traditional houses are characterized by panggung house with the umpak pondation. This type of construction and the roof used to be very genial in solving site characteristic and local climate. The structure of poles and pedestals create adaptive buildings against earthquakes and land contours. Umpak also prevent the rotten wood poles exposed soil moisture and soil insect attack.



Fig.5.The Umpak Pondation of Kampung Naga

3.4 The Housing Interior

The rule for building a house in Kampung Naga use set of dimensions based on the anatomy of the human body that have been agreed in Java, the unit of this dimension is normally used to determine the height of the house , the size of doors and windows.

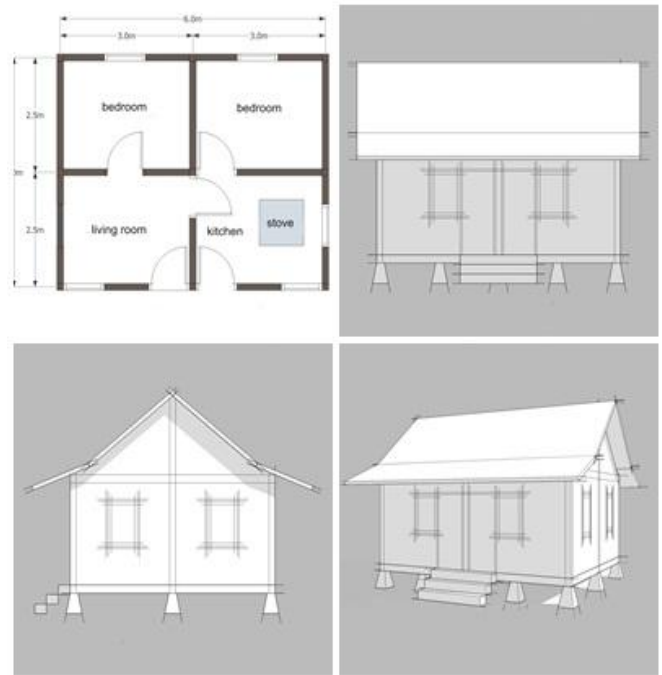


Fig.6. Small Size Unit of Housing

In addition to the dimensional unit, Kampung Naga society also has its own dimensional units Structural Design Research of Kampung Naga in Tasikmalaya based on the day of the birth of the couple as occupants of the dwelling house. According to Kampung Naga society every day has a different values, the value of the day will affect the dimensions of the house. Based on the unit of the dimensions specified in Kampung Naga, there is some houses were built with the smallest size of 6 x 6 meters and the largest size up to 12 x 12 meters . To know better about the layout of each room in Kampung Naga house , it can be seen figure below. See Figure 6,7 & 8.

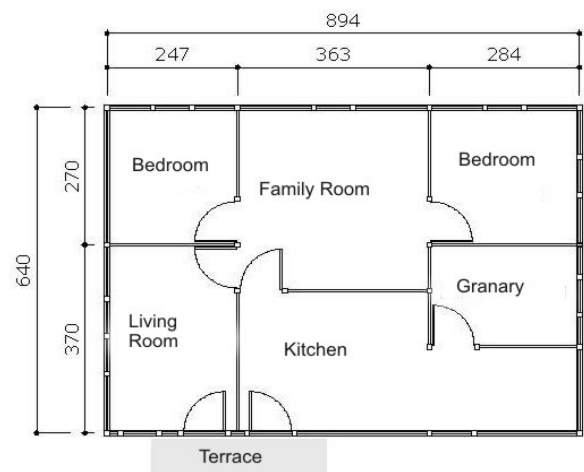


Fig.7. Large Size Unit of Housing

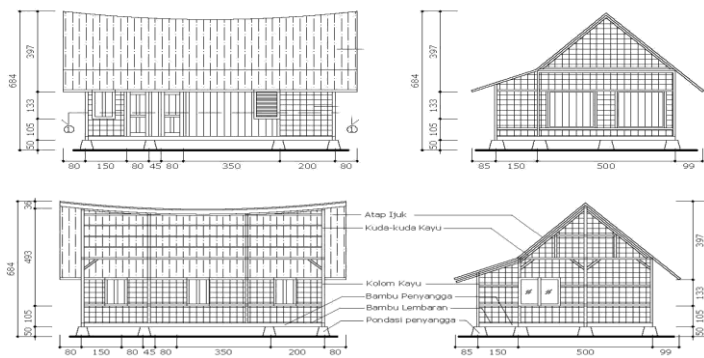


Fig.8. Facades of Large Size Unit

3.5 The Element of Ornament Style

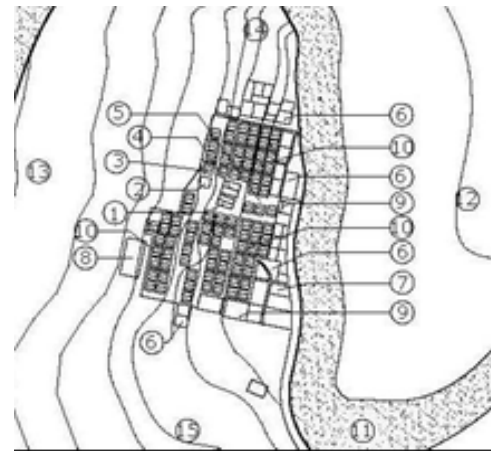
Traditional Roof Coverings varied from place to place, depending on what was available locally (Wilkinson, 2000:26). The average housing roof of Kampung Naga were more often covered in wood tiles and reeds, with ornament at the ridge. The ornament style of Kampung Naga is shown in the hanging over the eaves, the exterior elements (for example the support of roof), and the interior elements, etc. Roofs on traditional building of Kampung Naga usually have generous overhang at the eaves. This feature probably began as a way of throwing off the rain, but it developed into a way of making the roof more showy. The hanging over the eaves (The top end of the roof) is fitted with bracelets. Every bracelets are made of a pair of bamboo as high as approximately half a meter from the top of the roof that resembles a horn or the 'v' letter. Bamboo bracelets were then wrapped by fibers around them. Because the forked shape of bracelets so there are some people who call it scissors pole or prawn tweezers. Perhaps it is because its form resembles a pair of scissors or large prawn tweezers. The bracelet is a symbol of the bond of unity in the community's trust in the universe with all its contents. See Figure 9.



Fig.9. The Hanging Over The Eaves (the bracelet)

4 THE SPACE STRUCTURE

Kampung Naga has an area of approximately 1.5 hectares accommodate 113 buildings with details three specific building and 110 settlement buildings. The building mass of Kampung Naga formed a linear pattern based on elevation contours. See Figure 10.



1. Bale Patemon: deliberation place of Kampung Naga;
2. Bumi Ageung: a place to carry out traditional ceremonies;
3. Public Granary;
4. Mosque;
5. Field: a place to hold traditional ceremonies;
6. Balong Pribadi: a private fish pool which people have toilet on it;
7. Balong Umum: a public fish pool;
8. Grave;
9. Saung Lisung: a pound rice;
10. Settlement Area;
11. Ciwulan River;
12. Forbidden Forest;
13. Sacred Hill;
14. Rice Field;
15. Ricefields.

Fig.10. Lay Out Plan of Kampung Naga

Kampung Naga is divided into three zones, namely: 1. Sacred Zone consists of holy sacred forests; 2. Clean Zone consists of residential, mosques, Bale Patemon (little convention hall) and Bumi Ageung, 3. Dirty Zone consists of toilet, a granary, fish pool, and cattle. The residence pattern is influenced by the water source, because at the first time the residence pattern grows close to that water source. Residence pattern of Kampung Naga form in group in tune with the existing soil with an empty land (field) in the middle of the village. The building mass of Kampung Naga could be the prototype of the settlement pattern of the Sundanese people. The settlement building orientation of Kampung Naga is always facing toward North-South and this is the custom that's always obeyed by the people. The specific building orientation of Kampung Naga is always facing toward East-West. See Figure 11.

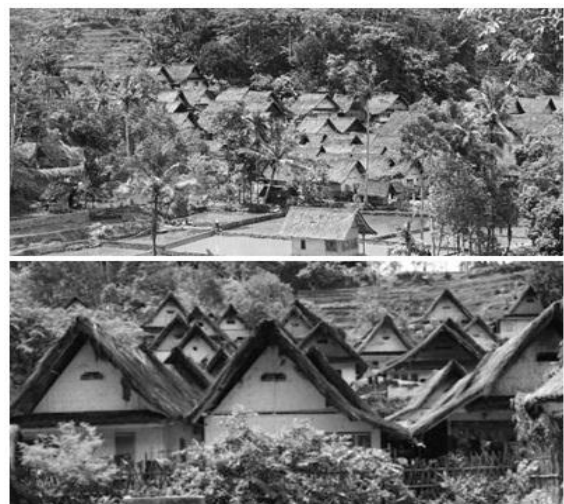


Fig.11. The Housing Pattern of Kampung Naga.

The open space of Kampung Naga comprises forbidden forests, farmlands, river, open area and natural landscape. The open area of Kampung Naga situated in the middle of the village. See Figure 12.



Fig.12. Open area of Kampung Naga

5 THE LOCAL WISDOM

Willingness the people of Kampung Naga maintain a harmonious relationship with nature spawned a lot of indigenous knowledge that is very useful for the preservation of environmental capacity. Indigenous knowledge which is an environmental wisdom is still maintained properly. Kampung Naga population is known as a strong customary holder. His philosophy is prioritizing independence, do not beg and distanced him from material life. Kampung Naga is resisting the flow of electricity from the government, because of all the building residents using wood materials and reeds flammable and they are worried about the fire. The people of Kampung Naga still maintain karuhan custom which should not be violated is not allowed to enter forbidden forests and sacred forests. Anyone who dares to enter the forest will kuwalat (suffer the consequences). Kampung Naga communities have two forest, namely Leuweng Rarangan (forbidden forest) and Leuweng Karamat (sacred forest). Leuweng rarangan, is a forest that should not be entered by the people even not to be stepped. Values that can be taken from this prohibition is the forest as a counterweight to the environment, especially the environment of Kampung Naga sloping village, this forest as a reserve of oxygen, preventing landslides, flood protection and to replenish the groundwater. Leuweng karamat or sacred forest, this forest uses for the cemetery. There are three types of burial, such as a special cemetery for the ancestors, public cemetery, and the cemetery for infants. Funeral babies are separated because of their small size, afraid if united will not be visible because their small size. Kampung Naga communities believe if they violate the rules, his life would not have survived. Karuhan custom also arranged if there is a tree falls in the forest should never be touched and should be left to rot there. If there is a tree to drugs, the maker should put his left foot in the Ciwulan River and right foot in the forest. Logically, this can not be done. Implicit in this rule is intended to preserve forests in the watershed. Ciwulan River preservation is necessary because the river water used for irrigation to hundreds of hectares of rice fields in Salawu, Tasikmalaya. Forest in the watershed should be sustainable for the springs and retaining erosion and windbreak for the village beneath (P. Hadi, 2000:21). The Natural Section of Kampung Naga is consists of

the forbidden forest area, the rice field, the settlement area, and Ciwulan River as water source. See Figure 13.

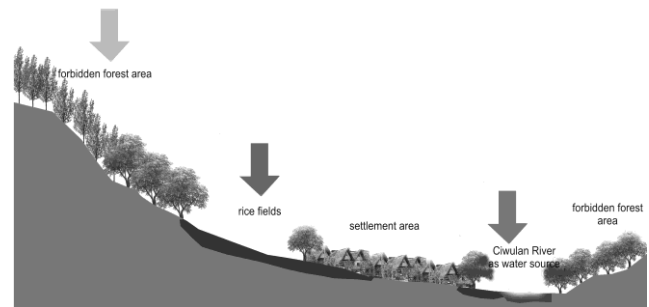


Fig.13. The Natural Section of Kampung Naga

Utilization water element for people of Kampung Naga also can reduce air temperature because of flowing water from the forest that has a low temperature down into settlement area. Natural environment with natural vegetation are giving oxygen supply in the air so the people of Kampung Naga feel cool. Environmental wisdom of Kampung Naga comes from tradition and religion which teaches that humans are part of the ecosystem. Humans are taught to live in harmony with nature, fellow human beings and creators.

6 CONCLUSION

According to the research conclusion, it is known that Kampung Naga is a traditional settlement that is still resist in West Java, besides the Baduy. The areas are still maintaining with all the customs, habits, and their rules and close all their activities from the groove modernization. They believed in the rule for generations of his ancestors, and they believe the rule. Kampung Naga does not follow the path of modernization for maintaining social inequality in their daily lives, because modernization feared would change the culture that has long embraced by the people of Kampung Naga. Residential Area of Kampung Naga is surrounded by ricefields and covered by jungle terraces. Part of residential area in the form of fish pond as a place to keep the fish. Ecologically, house pattern of Kampung Naga reflects the pattern of Sundanese communities that are mostly located in rural areas. In this pattern, there are three important elements of mutual support to fulfillment daily necessities, namely the house as a residence, sources of water were always available and garden and fish pond as a place to keep the fish. Kampung Naga settlements designation or layout more emphasized by the principles of efficiency in maintaining ecological or balance of the environment.

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