

## THE CHANGING OF SETTLEMENT ENVIRONMENT QUALITY OF KAMPUNG CINA 9-10 ULU IN PALEMBANG CITY

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### **Abstract—**

The settlement is a place for living and interaction between the dweller and society. Palembang City consists of a grouping settlement near Musi River is called Kampung, that is developed for the first settlement of Palembang City.

One of settlement in Palembang City is Kampung Cina where located in 9 - 10 Ulu Palembang City. This area was called Kampung Cina because the majority of dweller is the Origin and China ethnic. This Kampong was formed by arranging of housing and society's environment, it's formed linier pattern with open space in the middle of settlement.

The increasing of housing needs and the changing of socio-economic status motivate the changing of housing and settlement environment, that caused the changing of housing environment quality. The changing of housing environment quality includes the changing of physical quality and environment quality (infrastructure and environmental facilities).

**Keywords :** Environment Quality, Settlement, Kampung Cina

### **I. INTRODUCTION**

Palembang is a river city becomes the destination for the sellers from China, India, Arab/Tambi, and Java or other ethnics between the era of the destroyed of Sriwijaya kingdom (1500 M) and the rise of Kesultanan Palembang (1700 M).

In Kesultanan Palembang era, the coming of China, India, Arab/Tambi did not give the advantages, so they were allowed to live in the land area. In contrast, the one who can live in the land area are indigenous. It because the wish of Kesultanan Palembang did not accept the visitors from China, India, Arab/Tambi, and Java or other ethnics were placed in Ulu area.

In colonial era, there was a classification of citizens system divided into ulu and ilir area. For ilir area, it is called 1-36 ilir, whereas for ulu area it is called 1-16 ulu. This system not only aimed to manage and take the tax easily, but also to manage the comers or indigenous. As the time goes by, the residences lived by the new comers had changed.

Finally, the indigenous accepted the new comers became their part, so there were assimilation between both of them.

One of the settlement which was assimilated between new comers and indigenous is Kampung Cina in 9-10 ulu Palembang.

The assimilation between new comers and indigenous in Kampung Cina in 9-10 Ulu area had collaborated among Palembang, China, and Dutch culture. It would change the quality of residence environment, then made a new environment in Kampung Cina area in 9-10 ulu Palembang. Because of the changing of Kampung Cina area in 9-10 ulu Palembang. It needs a study about the changing of the form of residence environment in Kampung Cina area in 9-10 ulu Palembang.

### **II. REFERENCE**

House is not only a real thing for the people who live in it, but also a process of people living. House is a process which will be developed while the development of psychology, development of the people who live in, development of economic, so house will develop based on the development of citizens themselves where the fulfill of their needs is the center of relationship between human being and willing of their house.

The number of people who live in together in one area in certain time called a settlement.

According to KBBI, Settlement is a district or an area.

According to UU No 4 1992, Settlement is a part of environment which is a part of city or village which has a function as a living environment and the place of activity which support life and living.

According Yunus (1987), Settlement in general is a place for living or all of things related to the place for living and the simple meaning is a living area.

The quality of Settlement environment based on :

- Availability (Rapport) : location, environment, house
- Affordability influenced by cost of housing and income of household.

The availability of housing attribute and affordability of citizens will produce a housing quality. It is valued based on (Raymond Struyk;40)

- The quality of housing structure standard, to value the quality of housing element, such as wall, floor, roof, etc.
- The quality of housing infrastructure standard, to value housing utility network, such as, clean and dirty water, electricity, etc.

Housing quality method is an approach which analyzes physic and non-physic of residence which form a settlement

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environment quality. The dimension used in approaching housing quality are :

1. Standard of provision, is a measurement by using housing and environment facilities
2. Environment and building healthy, is a measurement by looking at the effect of a housing environment setting in internal and external environment
3. Architectural and construction design, is a measurement by using construction power, quality of facilities, function and esthetic of building.

### III. METHODOLOGY

The method which is used in this research is qualitative descriptive method which is done in the process of :

- a. Direct analyzing at the housing environment in Kampung Cina in 9-10 Palembang
- b. Finding the data and information through :
  1. Literacy study which is related to the residence and history of Kampung Cina in Palembang
  2. Checking on the spot to see the building condition and housing environment in Kampung Cina 9-10 Ulu. Observation is used to measuring. drawing shape and taking the photograph.
  3. Interview to some of resources as a history's references the owner housing environment.
- c. Making descriptive analysis quantitative as the data of changed qualities housing environment to find new housing environment in Kampung Cina 9 – 10 Ulu.
- d. Making conclusion as the result included housing environment in Kampung Cina.

### IV. RESULTING AND ANALYZE

#### A. HISTORY

Chinese community in Palembang is a community comes from Canton, Chang-chou and Ch'uan-chou (Chinese Ying Yai Sheng Lan source). This community has made trading relationship in the first century with Kesultanan Palembang Darussalam. This trading has been relating to delegation from Palembang since 7 century, up to 13 century in Chinese country. The news source from Chinese that has been knowing since 7 century, not only trader but also religion that has good relationship. It can see I-t'ing has come from Chinese as the Buddish and he has studied Sanskerta in Sriwijaya in 671 AD before he's gone to Nalanda, India.

When Kesultanan Palembang Darussalam, the location of residence Chinese ethnic society center in Seberang Ulu. It's caused by the wisely Kesultanan Palembang Darussalam that divided the settlement for new comer based on their background like social statue, job and ethnic. For the first time living, Chinese ethnic society live in floating area with the other population. By the development and changed Kesultanan Palembang Darussalam to Dutch government, the floating houses day by day were lessen and for the last Chinese ethnic has made housing stage.

In Dutch government era, the leadership of Chinese ethnic had given birth, Chinese ethnic group with Dutch government have relationship each other. We can see the name of the leader Chinese is called Kapitan. The name of Kapitan starts using in housing environment as the Chinese ethnic society. After ending government of Kapitan, Kapitan Tjoa Ham Hin as the next leader whose change his father namely Mayor Tjoa Tjie Kuan.

Kampung Cina consists of 15 stage house buildings' Chinese concept that located in two area, 7 Ulu area and 9-10 Ulu area. The main building in Kampung Cina consists of three houses, as the biggest building and we can see in front of Musi river. The middle of the house often uses for meeting, parties etc. whereas the left and the right house or east and west sides a place for living. The others is built by Kapitan for the biggest family. Another house is a long shape and has open space. The open space has made a beautiful garden, but now without treatment.

In Kampung Cina has a big temple, as a religion center for Chinese descent in Seberang Ulu. But the temple has been fire, and then it's rebuilt in 10 Ulu era in 1733, in five years before Agung mosque has been finishing.

Kampung Cina is signed by the house of Kapitan Cina because the influenced by local architectural (Palembang), Cina and Dutch. Until the end of Dutch colonial housing settlement. Kampung Cina does not change, either who live on the stage house or on the floating house that has linear pattern.

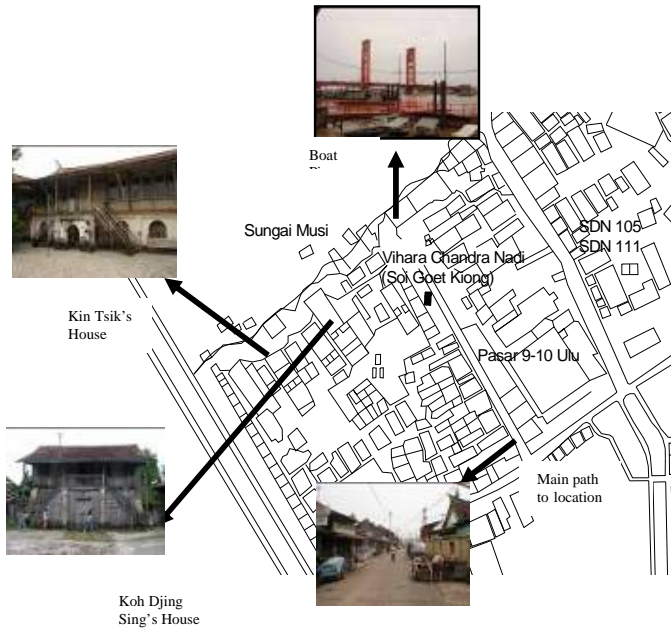
#### B. LOCATION

Kampung Cina area in 9-10 ulu on Jl. KH. Ahmad Azhari Lrg. Perikanan Rt/ Rw 37/14 9-10 Palembang kecamatan seberang ulu Palembang with area 35, 5 Ha large, number of Rt/ Rw are 48 rt/ 17 rw, population 12.514 people, the number of family leaders in this residence are 99 family leaders, borders of this residence are :

- a. Northern : Musi river stream
- b. Southern : Jl. KH. Azhari
- c. Western : kelurahan 3-4 ulu village Rt 26
- d. Eastern : kelurahan 3-4 ulu village Rt 24

#### C. THE TYPOLOGY OF BUILDING

Kampung Cina is very influenced by political raising that are risen in Palembang. The resident zoning dividing in the beginning of Kesultanan Palembang Darussalam age that arrange the new comers put at the bank of Musi river with floating house as the living place. Whereas the indigenous mainly the kingdom family has right to live on the land. This policy is moved when the last Kesultanan Palembang Darussalam. It continued in the Dutch colonial era. The improvement of the residence at the bank of Musi river and to the land residence and political raising are very reflected in architectural shape of this Kampung Cina. So that until now we can see the signs and aspects that influence the form of this residence. The signs are the reality of harmoniums of architectural mindset from the owner of the building and the influences that covered the life of the owner.



Picture 1. Located originality house

In Kampung Cina there are large and long stage houses that are still maintained th'e originality. The building's style in this 10 ulu area is the building's style with China-Malay architectural and the touch of Holland architectural, it can be seen in the terrace part which adopted Chinese and Malay culture ornaments that are used to the building. Commonly, the houses were 22 m x 25 m before the back side was given an additional building, so that it was 50 m height and built with a log unglan and tembesu which have 8-10 m height. They did not leave their tradition, we can see it from the house interior that completed with altar for praying. In the main room, the were a table for praying, for "hio" place and the statue of Toa Pe Kong. Toa Pe Kong Sea who is enchanter of Tjoa family. According to the diary that the Kapitan Tjoa enchanter of this family was Sie Te, came from Palembang in the transition of Sriwijaya kingdom and Kesultanan Palembang Darussalam about XVI-XVIII AD. The roof side of the house used Genteng Belah Buluh (bamboo), this house is built at the end of 1600 AD.

The Kapitan House and Abu's house were connected with a bridge that had a roof above side and the back side.

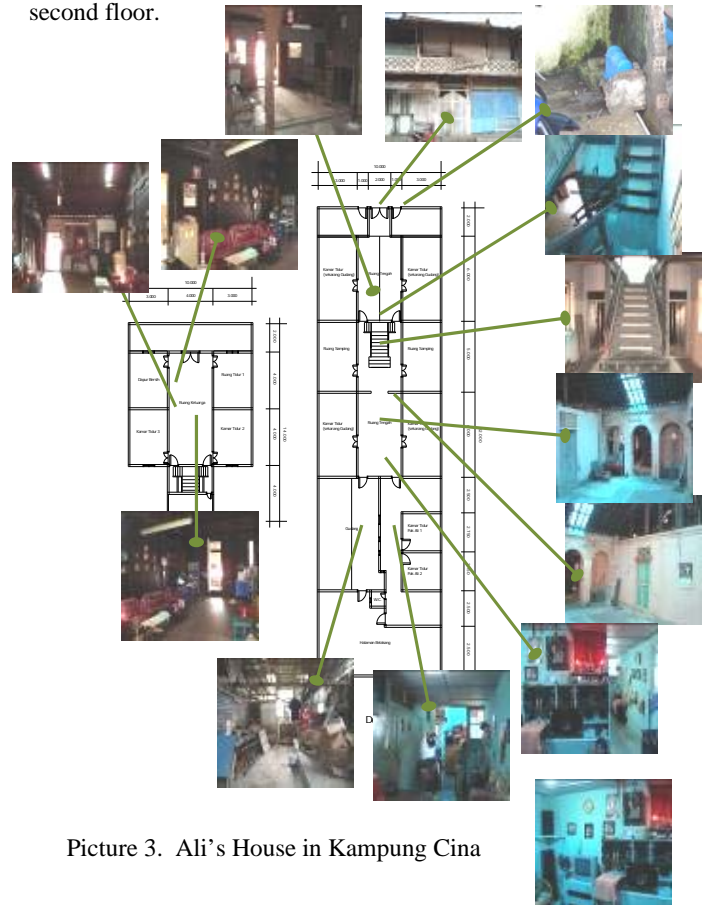


Picture 2. House in Kampung Cina

Kampung Cina was build about 100/ 200 years old, so the Kampung Cina citizen is only has origin Chinese ethnic, a lot of them were ethnic combination and marriage Chinese citizens. It was proved by the mixing for a long time since the Chinese had been living. Several original houses are still in Rt 37 area 9-10 ulu Palembang, there were 13 chinese ethnic still live in original house in Kampung Cina.

### 1. House belongs to Ali.

The house was built in a Dutch Colonial. It's about 1800 century. The first form this house were still original, hasn't renovation yet, except in the addition house in the back side. The utility toilet system is not use septitank, but it through the river. But this house use a natural ventilation so that house use windows as a way to changing the air. The windows in this house are 75 cm x 1, 5 cm. So that the ventilation system keeps save. This house has 8 rooms, there were 4 rooms in the first floor and 4 rooms in the second floor.



Picture 3. Ali's House in Kampung Cina

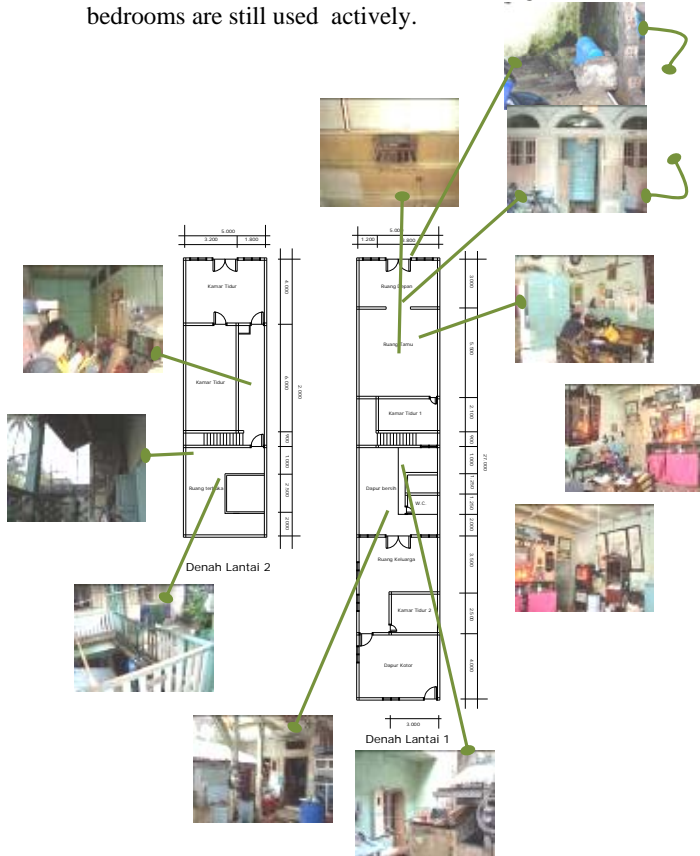
### 2. House belongs to Asuan

House was built in Dutch Colonial Era, in 1928. The first shape of that house is still original and good, it hasn't been renovated yet. This house has some utility problems such as broken roof, and drainage problems, etc. But they had been fixed. The system of the toilet uses septitank and the system of washing water is lined to drainage area.

This house has used electricity by PLN and clean water source from PDAM. This house doesn't use AC, so that the system of the air in this house uses the windows in this house has big size, about 60 cm x 1 cm. Because of that, the system of air circulation in this house is quite good. This



house has 4 bedrooms, 2 bedrooms on the first floor and 2 bedrooms on the second floor, and until right now those 4 bedrooms are still used actively.



Picture 4. Asuan's House in Kampung Cina

#### D. QUALITY OF SETTLEMENT ENVIRONMENT

Kampung Cina environment was located in the bank of Musi river and divided by Aur river, so that of residence Kampung Cina had environment pattern just like linear. But by the time, the needs of citizens about social facilities had raised that why the pattern of residence had developed into linear-cluster pattern.



Picture 5. Pattern Settlement in Kampung Cina

The building in Kampung Cina in the past had a function as a place for living the Chinese descents. They live in a group at 10 Ulu area. But, nowadays the function of the building is not only for a place to live but also for a place to have business, it is called Ruko. The basement is used for business area and the first floor is used for living area. Beside that, in Kampung Cina area, the indigenous and chinese descents lived together. As a result, this area is not placed by chinese descents but also by indigenous. Kampung Cina is included in horizontal environment where one building is lived by one family. Whereas there are some cases which one building is placed by some families, but the persons who live in the house has a close family relationship.

The housing of Kampung Cina was included of a **mass housing** or in the other meaning that consist of a lot of living houses.



Picture 6. Quality environment in Kampung Cina

#### E. HOUSING QUALITY

Kampung Cina area is area which built longtime ago, and the majority of citizens were a transmigrant from china. Commonly, this housing environment consist of urban seller, so the majority of citizens earn money by trading. The differences of social level is not obviously among them, rich and poor citizens, all of them live in a good condition and become one



Picture 7. Housing quality in Kampung Cina

The Chinese is a part of famous nation which have principle to earn money by trading in business. Therefore most of the building in Kampung Kapitan were used for two function, as a house for living and a place for workshop, restaurant and medical clinic.

##### 1) The building section

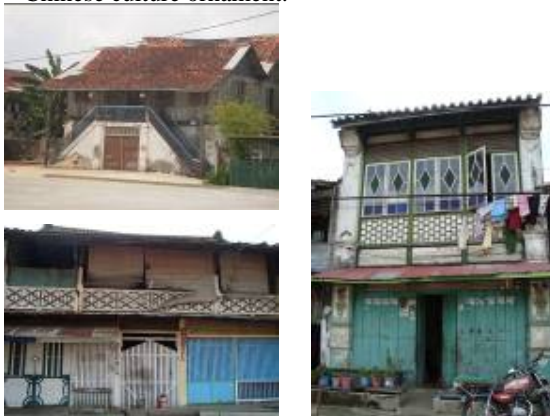
The old buildings have length pattern and close each other, it's worried the fire dangerous, and these

buildings were the oldest and that have the highest history.

The old buildings have structure permanently in 10 Ulu. The structures were made from the old wood that has biggest diameter and strongest construction unlike at this time.

The typology of Cina's house section is a typology Limas House section, but this house direction still adopt the typology of Chinese citizens have courtyard in the middle of houses as a ventilation that useful for lighting.

The architecture style for these buildings still used Chinese architecture style, which appeared the Chinese culture ornament.



Picture 8. The building section in Kampung Cina

2) The buildings orientation

Most of the buildings were crossed by Musi river because old society lived from fishing in this river.

A few of housing were stood in front of the direction that have positive values, as in front of the vihara or temple.

The height is approximately two floors, long time ago, the basement and the first floor only as a house, but at present time, basement is a place for business, in the first floor is a house or a place for living.

Commonly, Kampung Cina area didn't have a green yard in front of their house All of the house were separated nearby street.



Picture 9. The building orientation in Kampung Cina

F. QUALITY OF ENVIRONMENT UTILITY

1) The way of road /accessibility

The road in Kampung Cina environment consists of main street, connector environment and prime artery street.

The condition of the street consists of jalan aspal and cor beton which connects the house are located in the street or avenue as well path. The

accessibility in residence environment is also supported by the harbour which can be the facilities connector for the citizens who use speedboat or canoue.



Picture 10. Accesibility in Kampung Cina

2) Clean water

The needs of clean water in 9 or 10 Ulu district has been filled by PDAM,well and river's source.

3) Rubbish

The system of rubbish serviced or managed by ten rubbish carts, that why the citizens throw the rubbish into the river, because the facilities were fewer than the amount of rubbish produced , especially in 10 Ulu market area.



Picture 11. System of rubbish service in Kampung Cina

4) Sanitation

The housing environment of Kampung Cina Palembang, is provided by the prime drainage and open ditch, whereas the environment of floating house that throw dirty water directly to the river.



Picture 12. Sanitation in Kampung Cina

5) Electricity

The current of electricity in 10 Ulu area has already been appropriate, some of the citizens' houses have used the electricity from PLN but a small number of people haven't used electricity yet, they used the system of natural lighting.



Picture 13. Electricity in Kampung Cina



- 6) Telephone  
The telephone in this area has been appropriate, there are a lot of telephone poles

G. QUALITY OF INFRASTRUCTURE

- 1. Quality of open space  
Open space is one of green environment facilities in which garden and park for society's. Housing environment doesn't have green out door which can be used by public citizens. There is an out door surrounded by fence in the environment housing, but can't be used by them. It has an out door facility in the river bank, but as buffer in housing environment society's Kampung Cina.



Picture 14. Quality of open space in Kampung Cina

- 2. Quality of Religion Facilities  
Housing environment has religion facilities such as mosque, mushola and temple .The society that use them adjust with the location where they live.
- 3. Quality of medical Facilities  
Housing environment has medical facilities such as medical center 1 unit, and a lot of medical clinics as well as drugstore
- 4. Quality of education facilities  
Education quality which provided are kindergarten and primary. Most of the society used education facilities in out side of the housing environment, because the quality of education, so that the school which provided can be used by the society around them.
- 5. Quality of government and public hall facilities  
Government needs is one of the means which is served to the society's administration. The essential administration service of district only served by one public service in surrounding of housing environment, so that the society are able to be easy to access and use the government means.
- 6. Quality of manufacture  
Housing environment is served by one market which is located around it namely 10 Ulu market. The location of 10 Ulu market is in front of the traditional market. that why it is too crowded in the morning to afternoon. The crowded situation not only by the transportation but also by motor cycle is moved in the same line.  
In housing environment has stall or shop that provided daily needs and served the purchase of the society. The shop or stall is located in the main road is bigger than the path,because id already served a lot of customers.



Picture 15. Quality of Market in Kampung Cina

- 7. Quality of transportation  
Housing environment passed by public transportation such as mini bus, pedicab, and raider. This vehicle can serve all of society that make them easier to access the housing environment.



Picture 16. Quality of transportation in Kampung Cina



Picture 17. Quality of Infrastructure in Kampung Cina

## H. CONCLUSION

The development era and the moving of the structure in Kampung Cina Palembang, it caused the moving of housing qualities in a rules changed of it, the infrastructure condition and facilities which support the housing environment in living. The changed of housing environment was caused by the mixing between the origin society and the coming citizens which have a rules of new housing environment living.

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