



Housing Estate for Sustainable Social, Economic, and Environment Development

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Abstrak

Kawasan perumahan tumbuh pesat di kota besar. Tujuan penelitian ini yaitu untuk menemukan nilai-nilai sosial, budaya dan ekonomi pada kawasan perumahan. Metode penelitian yang digunakan yaitu metode kualitatif deskriptif. Sementara pengambilan sampel penelitian menggunakan teknik purposive sampling. Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan cara in-dept-interview, dokumentasi dan observasi. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa kehidupan sosial seperti terjalannya relasi sosial antara warga dihubungkan dengan fasilitas seperti masjid sebab masjid mengandung nilai sosial secara langsung. Silaturahmi juga terbangun melalui kegiatan keagamaan seperti tahlilan dan pada Taman bermain. Pada Taman bermain anak-anak bisa mengasah skill sosial mereka sebab bertemu dengan anak-anak yang membawa perbedaan dari segi budaya dan agama. Keuntungannya yaitu anak-anak bisa menghargai perbedaan budaya dan agama semenjak usia dini. Bahkan mengasah kebersamaan karena bermain alat bermain membutuhkan orang lain. Sekaligus menjalin silaturahmi antar ibu-ibu sebab ketika anak mereka bermain di Taman maka ibu-ibu akan mengawasi sehingga ada tegur sapa antar ibu-ibu. Secara ekonomi, para pedagang boleh masuk kawasan perumahan sehingga pedagang dapat untung secara ekonomi. Sekaligus menumbuhkan peluang menjadi petugas keamanan dan asisten rumah tangga. Terakhir terdapat nilai lingkungan sebab Taman bermain termasuk zona hijau sehingga sebagai daerah resapan air dan mengatasi banjir serta mengurangi emisi.

Kata kunci: Perumahan, Sosial, Budaya, Lingkungan

Abstract

Residential areas are growing rapidly in big cities. The purpose of this study is to find social, cultural, and economic values in residential areas. The research method used is descriptive qualitative method. Meanwhile, the research sample used the purposive sampling technique. Data was collected through in-dept-interview, documentation, and observation. The results of the study indicate that social life, such as the establishment of social relations between residents, is associated with facilities such as mosques because mosques contain direct social values. Friendship is also built through religious activities such as tahlilan and at the playground. At the playground, children can hone their social skills because they meet children who bring differences in terms of culture and religion. The advantage is that children can appreciate cultural and religious differences from an early age. Even hone togetherness because playing with toys requires other people. At the same time establishing friendship between mothers because when their children play in the garden, the mothers will supervise so that there is a greeting between mothers. Economically, traders may enter residential areas so that traders can profit economically, at the same time growing opportunities to become security officers and household assistants. Finally, there is environmental value because the playground is a green zone so that it can be used as a water catchment area and overcome flooding and reduce emissions.

Keywords: housing, social, culture, environment

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INTRODUCTION

Humans and residential areas become two sides that can not be separated. The house as a place to live has become a necessity for every human being. Currently, the residential area has grown so rapidly following the increase in population. The more the population, the more the need for housing. Demand for housing and settlements is related to population dynamics and household which includes growth, distribution, population mobility, and household development (Makarau, 2011). Meanwhile, settlements can be defined as a place (space) or an area where the population is concentrated and live together using the environment local, to maintain, carry out and develop his life. Definition of pattern and distribution Settlements have a strong relationship very closely (Nasution, 2019). Meanwhile, The house in addition to functioning as a residence and for family development that supports life and livelihood also serves as a center for family education, cultural nurseries, and the preparation of the younger generation. Therefore housing carriers with a decent and healthy environment is a forum for the development of the Indonesian nation's resources in the future (Darman, 2018).

Housing is wished for giving benefit physically and psychic for inhabiter, as formal housing improper for inhibitor physical and psychic, the owner adjusts again both outside and inside of space room (Rahma Hajaty, Erza Rizki Laila Wati, 2020). Besides a house that has been fulfilled, humans also cannot be separated from social values such as establishing social relationships with neighbors, social interaction, and activities to help each other in goodness. Even social and cultural values are also inseparable in residential areas. At the same time, there are community-based economic activities. In housing estate, social value is released. It is linked to previous research to say that as there was neighbor experience catastrophe, the citizen in housing will be immediately gathering and assisting. Social life can be implied to numerous activities and behaviors, each society activity can't be separated from a social value like social capital while social capital releases society value (Priyambodo & Mahatmaharti, 2018). Concepts about social capital consist of elements that there are in it such as social participation, social network, social institution, a norm, and social value (Aprilia et al., 2021). There is a mutual appreciation among the communities to boost life concord in the housing environment (Tamboeo et al., 2016).

Besides, there are several factors to support social capital in the settlement area, trust, time dilemma, Social Dependence, Social Care, Norms, and network. Six factors can impact achieving social capital in the housing environment (Siregar et al., 2021). It must be related to in-housing also regarded with the social aspect. Housing and settlement problems cannot be seen as purely functional and physical problems, but more complex as a problem related to dimensions of social life which include social, economic, cultural, technological, ecological, and political aspects (Iwan Suprijanto, 2004). It is triggered to change some land-use from the rice paddy fields, forest area, fishing zone, and other landforms productive must be converted to housing allotment (Budiman & Zulaihah, 2019). However, the growth of population leads to increase slum housing in the city (Bachtiar, 2015). The rapid development of the urban population has resulted in the expansion of housing and slum settlements (Aryanti, 2018). Another detrimental issue is social and cultural enable to transform to a new cultural pattern. One of them is the housing development which being in a rural environment which directly not only allows outsiders to come and have a place live in the village but also the external values brought by the migrant community will enter and be acculturated with local values which have implications for changing the existing social structure (Herdiana, 2019).

It has a social impact on housing development for the community, namely the conversion of land functions, fenced community, segregation, individual-group relations, stratification, opportunity new businesses, and changes in livelihoods (Khurriyati et al., 2021). Ecologically, the transformation of rice paddy field of land to another lead to detrimental effect. Agricultural land conversion is carried out directly by the

farmers who own the land or not directly by the other party previously initiated with the sale and purchase of agricultural land (Hendrawan & Dewi, 2016). Some family dependents, irrigation constraints, and the selling price of rice fields has a significant effect on the opportunity for land-use change. The higher the number of dependents, irrigation constraints, and the selling price of rice fields, the higher the tendency of farmers to change the function of paddy fields into housing (Aprillya et al., 2020).

Housing development will also have an impact on social conditions the economy of the community, especially the farming community around the area (Vikriandi, 2020). Despite numerous dismerit have been discovered but another researcher also finds out that housing development has no impact significantly on farming development. The housing development does not have an impact that does not expect security breaches and comfort in society. Impact what was not expected especially was a decrease in agricultural land and community plantations (Kalampung & Kolondam, 2020). Another discovery is in the neighborhoods of settlements have a positive impact, the wider breadth of association, insight, cleaner lifestyle, and the desire to continue higher education to get formal sector employment (Pranata et al., 2019). It is encouraged by the impact on the community economy indicates the influence of housing development on the livelihood of the citizens is significant, many residents who changed the profession to be workers in housing, such as night watchmen, small traders, a housekeeper, or security guards. Residents also feel that finding a work field becomes easier after housing. The cost of living tends to be the same without increasing (Wardhana & Aditya, 2019). This research intends to investigate another variable including social and culture (Sociaculture) and religion as well as social capital in the Bogor Asri Residence area. Furthermore, the research also finds about the impact of housing development in societies including economic, social, and culture as well the facilities or infrastructure.

METHOD

This research was conducted for 2 months in the residential area of Cibinong Asri Park, Keradenan, Cibinong District, Bogor Regency. The method used in this research is qualitative. Qualitative research is collecting data in a natural setting to interpret the phenomena that occur where the researcher is the key instrument (Albi & Johan, 2018). The sampling technique in this study used a purposive technique, namely the method used to take samples with certain conditions. This study uses educational criteria as one way to decide the sample. The sample in this study is Mr. Azhar Al-Wahid, a resident of the Cibinong Asri Park housing estate who has a doctoral education level. The capacity possessed is considered to be able to explain questions when conducted in-dept-interviews so that research objectives are achieved. Meanwhile, for data collection, researchers used various methods, including documentation, namely looking for supporting articles in making theories and supporting research findings. Furthermore, conducting in-depth interviews with respondents to find various social aspects in the housing area including the condition of social and family relations and social liaisons through social facilities in the housing area. At the same time, he asked about the relationship between the playground and the social life of the children and the social relations of the mothers who were there due to meeting in the playroom for taking care of the children who were playing.

Another question asked was about the impact of housing on improving people's lives. This life is related to growing livelihoods and economic resources that can be obtained by residents when there is a construction of housing areas. Finally, to find out whether there is a relationship between housing development and environmental sustainability. This data collection uses digital technology, namely conducting in-depth interviews via what app, asking questions via WhatsApp, and asking questions. To ensure that the data can be valid, the combination of these various sources is analyzed and searched for common ground and relationships and consistency of respondents' answers so that they are of high quality. Triangulation is a multi-method approach carried out by a researcher when the researcher collects and analyzes data. The idea on which it is

based is that the phenomena that will be and have been studied can be interpreted and understood properly so that a higher level of truth is then obtained when viewed through approaches from various points of view (Andarusni & Mariyani, 2020). So the combination of these various sources can produce data that is truly valid.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The construction of housing areas separates the housing community from the village community. The presence of residential areas is very beneficial for rural areas because the presence of housing also provides infrastructure facilities directly to the surrounding community, such as the construction of roads. Even the village community has the opportunity to work in housing areas ranging from being a security guard or being a housemaid. Village areas also often involve residents of residential areas in various activities, including sports competitions. Residential society is not an individualistic society because every human being has a soul to want to be with other people. Social life has become a necessity for everyone. There are social and cultural values as well as the environment that can be used as capital in livelihoods. In the Taman Ciboning Asri residence as an example, based on in-depth interviews with Azhar as one of the permanent residents in the area, socially the housing community has various ways to interact, including when performing routine religious worship, namely praying 5 times a day. Religious social activities at the mosque, The function of the mosque is very universal, other than in the religious field, the mosque also has other functions which include religious/worship functions, educational functions, unifying functions of the people, social functions, and economic functions (Suryorini, 2019). The role and function of the mosque also experienced extraordinary development. The mosque does not only play a role as the main supporter of ritual worship activities that function to improve mental and spiritual health but has also been used for various other social activities (Nata, 2021). In the Taman Ciboning Asri residence, visits to the mosque around the housing area are intended to worship, but socially there are social ties because every citizen gathers in the mosque. The mosque building connects humans with God but after that connects humans with other humans socially. The mosque acts as a place to talk about housing problems and the search for solutions is carried out in mosques related to public affairs. Once the worship is finished, it will be followed by greetings and small talk so that social relations occur between the many residents. At least once they have finished praying, they can greet each other. When there is interaction, it also strengthens family values and knows the problems that are being faced by every citizen so that if they are sick they can be helped immediately. Friendship is re-established to strengthen social ties and social relations. When there is a case of an economic crisis, financial difficulties can immediately be helped. When there are residents who do not come to pray, there will be questions about why they do not attend prayers because they are afraid that they are sick so they can visit. In addition, the mosque as a religious institution is a place where people meet and gather regularly with clearer hearts and minds than they meet in other places. When they are in the mosque, they will be more open and clearer in mind and heart, because in the mosque the people will be closer to Allah SWT (Suryanto & Saepulloh, 2016). Finally, the mosque is not only a center for worship activities for the congregation but the mosque is expected to be a center for social and economic activities for the congregation. The concept of empowerment is important because it can provide a positive perspective on the utilization of existing mosque resources (Alwi, 2015). Another thing that strengthens social values is kinship, namely the existence of *tahlilan* and *yasinan* every Friday. *Tahlilan* has become a habit in the community that if a neighbor or relative dies, the neighbors and relatives also pray. *Tahlilan* is an inseparable part of religious life. In addition, *tahlilan* is a mediation tool (intermediary) that meets the requirements as a medium of religious communication as well as a unifying brotherhood among religious people with ethnic differences (Andi Warisno, 2017). The *tahlilan* tradition is the application of religious cultural rituals that are very concerned about human and religious values (Supriad et al., 2021). The

tahlilan activity is a form of activity that has social value because we are helping to strengthen a grieving family where a family member or relative has died. The implementation of *tahlilan* is part of strengthening the family through prayer and also social support due to the arrival of neighbors. From an environmental perspective, some activities have not disappeared even though modern life has hit life, including the tradition of cleaning together. Every citizen together to clean the area where they are or together to clean every citizen's house. Activities to help each other or work together as a form that social life has been connected to the environment. Humans as a social environment have entered into a friendly nature so that there is a socio-ecological relationship, namely human social life through cleaning activities that are directly connected to the environment. In the residential area, there are also various children's play facilities ranging from swing games and gardens. Social facilities will bridge socially and culturally because children will meet other children and play together. This condition allows children to adapt to the environment from an early age. At the same time honing the social skills of children so that they can get along with other children and understand the behavior of other children so that they can adapt one day to the diversity of behavior of children in the future. The difference is undeniable because every child comes from different ethnicity, religion, and education. Social facilities such as playgrounds in residential areas can bridge multi-cultural education between them so that they become good human beings in the future. It will directly hone the ability of social cooperation among children. When playing is not possible alone so there must be cooperation even though it is not planned. Plus, it provides space for parents, especially mothers. In general, when their children play in the playground or play in the alleys of the house, their parents also supervise or the household assistant takes control. Directly, playgrounds for children contribute to creating a social life for parents. Parents participate in supervising children in the playground because they are prone to unwanted problems. For example, when a child fights or a child falls, parental supervision is necessary. The presence of parents on the playground will establish social relations with other mothers so that family relations between neighbors can be connected because the children are playing. When you meet it is impossible not to say hello and it is impossible not to ask how you are. While the tools in the children's playground have many benefits for the development of children in the future because playing can hone knowledge and skills as well as children's development. There is some simple play equipment on the playground including a seesaw and a slide. Even though the condition of these tools is starting to break down at this time in the Taman Ciboning Asri residence, they can still be used. Slide games are useful for training courage and seesaw to practice social life, such as training awareness so that children understand that life cannot be individualistic. In addition, children need outdoor games so that children can freely do and express themselves compared to indoors. Children are free to run without any obstacles and breathe fresh air so that children are more cheerful. When children are in the room, they will be limited in space. This restriction causes children to be not creative and do not do much creation and do not even know each other. Children's developmental needs can be met with outdoor play activities. Children's needs outside the room do not only require play equipment provided in the yard but can take advantage of existing facilities in the surrounding environment (Ririn & Hijriyani, 2020). Outdoor games have two main functions for children. First, children get opportunities and develop various types of abilities. Second, children can develop their social and emotional intelligence, both intentionally and unintentionally (Dahlan, 2019). It must be supported by another discovery, The outdoor game tools can be the learning media to enable child development and learning simultaneously and comprehensively, especially physical motoric development and learning (Nizrina et al., 2019). The slide is a favorite of children when it comes to practicing their gross motor skills. They also learn to queue to use these facilities so that they are trained in their social and emotional emotions. Swing is no less interesting for children. they train their courage and estimate time and space as well as cognitively (Pancaningrum, 2018). Housing also has a positive impact on the surrounding community outside of the housing. Although the residential area is separated from the village area, people in the village

area can also come to the residential area. Facilities in the form of roads can also be used by people who live in the village area to facilitate access to the village area because it is connected to the road. The Taman Ciboning Asri residence does not prohibit village communities and traders from using motorbikes to enter residential areas. Many chicken traders, meatball traders, vegetables, and traders of other types of products come to the residential area to sell. The local traders have made a living economically from the existence of a housing area where before there was a housing area they could not get the opportunity. At that time there was a mutual assistance activity where the housing community did not need to leave the area to look for basic needs because basic needs such as fish, chicken, and vegetables came to the residential area. In principle, traders may enter housing locations without restrictions because it provides opportunities for sustenance and hope for traders. On the other hand, between traders who come to the residential area, there will be knowledge sharing due to differences in education and experience levels. Exchange of knowledge and experience will allow a change between them. Another opportunity for the community is that they can work as household assistants in residential areas. Job opportunities will provide additional income to the community. At the same time, they have the opportunity to become security officers in residential areas because residential areas require security from various social environmental disturbances. The opportunity to become a security officer will generate income for the surrounding community. In terms of time can save them to go outside the house. Even during the Covid-19 outbreak, the arrival of traders directly into residential areas was very helpful because they could reduce crowds. This finding is in line with other findings that explain that housing development has an impact on the community starting from land conversion, fenced communities, segregation, individual relationships with groups, stratification, new business opportunities, and changes in livelihoods (Rakhmawati, 2016). It must be boosted after the housing development has an impact on 3 aspects including social, cultural, and environmental. The social impact is a decrease in participation in social activities, an increase in community activities, a more consumptive lifestyle, and a decrease in crime rates. The impact on the economy is in the form of increasing people's income, opening up community business fields, and increasing land prices. While the impact on the environment starts from land conversion, there is a decrease in the quality of well water, an increase in the drainage network, and the road network (Indarto & Rahayu, 2015). This opportunity will not exist when there is no residential area. Bogor Asri garden housing is a residential area that provides green space, namely a children's playground. The provision of green space in an environment has various functions including the function of water catchment areas when it rains, emission absorption areas, and disaster response areas. This provision is classified as housing towards sustainable development. This means that residential areas provide homes for humans but also provide nature as human needs. The concept of housing that combines natural elements belongs to developers who pay attention that the natural environment needs to be created to support human life. At the same time to avoid humans from environmental disasters. However, during the Covid-19 period, all activities were limited and even no longer abolished to suppress the spread of the Covid-19 outbreak.

CONCLUSION

Residential areas have social facilities such as playgrounds, places of worship, and economic and cultural functions. The mosque building is not only a place of worship but also has a function of life such as a social function because when worship is finished, residents usually greet each other so that social relations can still be realized. Likewise with tahlilan activities where this religious activity connects families who are grieving with other neighbors. At the same time, it provides a collective-based spirit that comes from neighbors and relatives. Besides, the existence of a playground has an impact on the social life of children and parents. Children playing on the playground will hone their social skills to be able to understand other friends who are different in terms of religion and culture. This adaptation will produce children who can understand

cultural and religious diversity from an early age so that they become good human resources in the future. In addition, the existence of play equipment such as seesaw and slides help support and improve children's development and at the same time foster collaborative work because playing is not possible alone. Residential areas also have an economic function because traders of various products ranging from vegetable sellers, fish traders, meat traders, and other traders can enter to offer their products. At the same time, there are opportunities to become security, cleaning, and household assistants. However, these activities are strictly limited during the current COVID-19 outbreak.

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