

POLA PERMUKIMAN TRADISIONAL DI KAMPUNG WAE REBO KABUPATEN MANGGARAI

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ABSTRAK

Penelitian dilaksanakan Kampung Wae Rebo Kabupaten Manggarai dengan tujuan (1) mengidentifikasi karakteristik permukiman tradisional, (2) menganalisis faktor yang mendorong masyarakat pada proses pembentukan pola permukiman tradisional, dan (3) mengetahui eksistensi pola permukiman tradisional ditinjau dari kondisi sosial ekonomi. Rancangan Penelitian deskriptif dengan teknik analisis kualitatif dalam pendekatan keruangan dan pendekatan lingkungan. Penentuan sampel menggunakan teknik *sampling kouta*. Subjek penelitian 40 Kepala Keluarga dengan sampel penelitian adalah 5 orang. Data penelitian menggunakan teknik observasi dan wawancara, dokumentasi dan studi pustaka. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pengetahuan masyarakat tentang karakteristik permukiman tradisional pada umumnya baik. Faktor pola permukiman tradisional mengelompok dengan tata ruang melingkar tidak punya ruang kamar terdiri dari 7 permukiman tradisional. Sehingga arsitekturbahan fisik pembangunan dan non fisik pembangunan permukiman masih sifat tradisional. Eksistensi sosial ekonomi masyarakat dalam mata pencaharian utama petani dan tenun kain songgeh Manggarai dengan pendapatan ekonomi masyarakat masih rendah tidak mempunyai jaringan internet dan tidak memiliki transportasi kendaraan. Tapi menggunakan jalan kaki antara 3 atau 4 jam baru sampai di Kampung Wae Rebo.

Kunci : *Karakteristik 7 permukiman tradisional, pola mengelompok, melingkar dalam satu ruangan, pendapatan ekonomi rendah.*

TRADITIONAL RESIDENTIAL PATTERNS IN WAE REBO VILLAGE, MANGGARAI DISTRICT

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ABSTRACT

The research was conducted in Kampung Wae Rebo, Manggarai Regency with the aim of (1) identifying the characteristics of traditional settlements, (2) analyzing the factors that drive the community to the process of forming traditional settlement patterns, and (3) knowing the existence of traditional settlement patterns in terms of socio-economic conditions. Descriptive research design with qualitative analysis techniques in a spatial approach and environmental approach. Determination of the sample using quouta sampling technique. The research subjects were 40 heads of families with a research sample of 5 people. The research data used observation and interview techniques, documentation and literature study. The results showed that people's knowledge of the characteristics of traditional settlements was generally good. The traditional settlement pattern factor is clustered with a circular layout without room space consisting of 7 traditional settlements. So that the physical architecture of construction and non-physical construction of the settlement is still of a traditional character. The socio-economic existence of the community, in the main livelihood of farmers and Manggarai songgeh cloth weaving, with low economic income, does not have an internet network and does not have vehicle transportation. But using a walk between 3 or 4 hours just arrived at Kampung Wae Rebo.

Key: Characteristics of 7 traditional settlements, clustering pattern, circular in one room, low economic income.