

ANALYSIS OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF BAMBOO CRAWINGS INDURIN SERUGUN VILLAGE, SIBOLANGIT DISTRICT

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Submitted: 10-03-2021	Accepted: 10-03-2021	Published: 19-04-2022
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Abstract

The problem in this research is the low level of income of the population so that it affects the socio-economic conditions of bamboo craftsmen in Durin Serugun Village, Sibolangit District. This study aims to determine the Socio-Economic Conditions of the bamboo craftsmen in terms of indicators (income, education and living conditions). This research was conducted in Durin Serugun Village, Sibolangit District. The population in this study are all people who work as bamboo craftsmen. The sample in this study used a purposive sampling technique. Data collection techniques in this study are direct communication techniques to the field, study documentation, observation and questionnaires. The data analysis technique used in this research is descriptive qualitative analysis. Results of this study indicate that the socio-economic conditions of the bamboo craftsman community are seen from the main income level of bamboo craftsmen as a whole, the average ranges between Rp. 1,000,000 Rp. 2,000,000 with a percentage of 71.7% with a total of 61 respondents. Apart from the main job, the side job of bamboo craftsmen is dominated by the type of work as a farmer with an average income of IDR 1,000,000 - IDR 1,500,000 with a percentage of 85% with a total of 58 respondents. Judging from the education level of bamboo craftsmen, most of the craftsmen graduated from elementary school with a percentage of 28.2%. And the condition where bamboo craftsmen live has their own home ownership status with a percentage of 80% with improved facilities.

Keywords: Socio-economic conditions, bamboo craftsmen, income, education, living condition

INTRODUCTION

Besides being rich in natural resources, Indonesia can be used as a center for various artistic handicrafts that have high use value and good quality. Various types of handicraft innovations derived from various types of bamboo variations are abundant and have good potential. The type of raw material that is abundant in rural areas is bamboo. This is in accordance with Prihatyanto's (2004) statement, which states that handicrafts have long lived and developed in Indonesian culture, especially in rural areas. The results of innovations and bamboo products are getting better day by day in terms of shape and design. New innovations have been created by business actors, including small and medium enterprises (SMEs) in an area. As is the case with bamboo craftsmen in Deli Serdang Regency, precisely in Durin Serugun Village, Sibolangit District.

In general, the village community uses bamboo for building materials because it is seen from the relatively cheap price and the

raw materials are easy to obtain. In addition to being used as a basic building material, the village community uses bamboo as a processing bamboo craft that can be formed according to the community's ability to manage raw materials for bamboo plants into goods that have high economic value, for example, people can process bamboo into home interior accessories, tools food, worship utensils, kitchen utensils and others.

In addition to the condition of bamboo which is classified as quite good, there are several factors that motivate people to work as bamboo craftsmen, one of which is because the supply of bamboo raw materials is abundant in their village area which will later become the main source of economic income in the family. The existence of the bamboo craft industry is supported by geographical conditions in Sibolangit District which has a maximum altitude of 700 - 1500 meters above sea level and is in accordance with the requirements of bamboo growth and is also influenced by soil and climatic

conditions. The wetter the climate type where bamboo grows, the better the growth of bamboo plants produced. This happens because bamboo plants are classified as types of plants that require a lot of water. The minimum rainfall intensity required for bamboo plants is 1030 mm per year with air humidity reaching 80%. Residents use bamboo plants as the main source of making bamboo handicrafts which is the main product in several villages.

The remote location of the village and poor road access with adequate suspension bridges did not reduce the enthusiasm of bamboo craftsmen to continue their small business in the village of Durin Serugun which has become a legacy for generations and has become the main target of the community's economic activities there. The bamboo craft workers are not only made up of women and men, but also children who are still in school. The people of Durin Serugun village have joined the bamboo craft industry since their ancestors from generation to generation.

The economy of the craftsman community has decreased in terms of income and quality of life. The average production of bamboo craftsmen produced in a month will be very calculated. The more the number of innovations and productions made by bamboo craftsmen, the more income the bamboo craftsmen are used to fulfill their lives and vice versa if the amount of production produced is less than the amount of income of the bamboo craftsmen is getting less so that they cannot fulfill all their needs.

Durin Serugun Village is one of the villages in North Sumatra Province which can be classified as a center for producing bamboo resources which is quite good in terms of geographical and environmental aspects. Bamboo has a good use value that is important for the life of the people who live in the village of Durin Serugun. The community uses bamboo plants for versatile raw materials, including bamboo used as building material, various kitchen utensils, making musical instruments, basic materials for handicrafts, as food (bamboo shoots), bamboo is also used as an erosion support

plant and cycle regulating plant. water in the ground. The existence of the bamboo craft industry is supported by geographical conditions in Sibolangit District which has a maximum altitude of 700 - 1500 meters above sea level and is in accordance with the requirements of bamboo growth and is also influenced by soil and climatic conditions. The wetter, the climate type where bamboo grows, the better the growth of bamboo plants produced because bamboo plants are classified as types of plants that require a lot of water. The minimum rainfall intensity required for bamboo plants is 1030 mm per year with air humidity reaching 80%. This bamboo craft has been a livelihood since the 1970s until now. From the activities of making bamboo handicrafts, the people there can increase their income or even become a starting point for the main income to meet the daily needs of the family. However, in the past year, starting from 2020 to 2021, the production of this bamboo craft has decreased. This is caused by various factors, one of which is the inhibition of the production marketing section due to the impact of the Covid -19 pandemic. This is enough to make craftsmen unable to produce bamboo handicrafts in a stable manner when compared to the previous time conditions. As a result, the socio- economic life of the craftsman community has decreased in terms of income and quality of life. The average production of bamboo craftsmen produced in a month will be very calculated. The more the number of innovations and productions made by bamboo craftsmen, the more income the bamboo craftsmen are used to fulfill their lives and vice versa if the amount of production produced is less than the amount of income of the bamboo craftsmen is getting less so that they cannot fulfill all their needs.

Based on the description above, the authors are interested in conducting research with the title "Analysis of the Socio-Economic Condition of Bamboo Craftsmen in Durin Serugun Village, Sibolangit District", because it is interesting for researchers to study more deeply because the bamboo craftsman's business can meet the social and

economic needs of the community. In addition, the people there have good potential and are able to take advantage of natural products around the community's residence.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research Location

This research was conducted in Durin Serugun Village, Sibolangit District, Deliserdang Regency, North Sumatra. Sibolangit District is located at an altitude of 350-700 meters above sea level, with an area of about 173, 32 Km². The purpose of this study is to find out how the social and economic conditions of the bamboo craftsman community in Durin Serugun Village, Sibolangit District are seen from indicators (income, education level and living conditions. the number of female residents is 109 male residents. So the ratio between the male and female population is not much different. Sibolangit District has a rough topography with undulating hillside reliefs with slopes ranging from 60° - 90°. Geographically, Sibolangit District is located at coordinates 3° 24'78" - 3° 37'90"

North Latitude 98° 53'60" - 98° 60'79" East Longitude Geographically, Durin Serugun Village is located at 3° 28' North Latitude 9° 854' East Longitude Sibolangit District is administratively bordered by Tambunan/Tanjung Banyan to the north, south to the west. It is bordered by Tahura Forest, in the east by Suka Prosperous/Bantar Baru and in the west by Ujung Deleng. The total area of Sibolangit District is 173, 32 Km². and the area of Durin Serugun Village is 11.88Km².

Population and Sample

The population in this study are people who work as bamboo craftsmen in Durin Serugun Village, Sibolangit District, amounting to 424 people. Furthermore, the number of samples used in this study was 85 people.

Research Variables and Operational Definitions

The variables in this study are the socio-economic conditions of the people who work as bamboo craftsmen with indicators of income, education level, and living conditions of bamboo craftsmen in Durin Serugun Village, Sibolangit District.

The Operational Definitions in this study are:

1. Income in this study is the amount of income earned by bamboo craftsmen (respondents) both basic income and side income which is used to support the socio-economic life of their daily lives.
2. Education is a conscious effort to insert students through guidance, teaching and training activities for their role in the future (UU SISDIKNAS No. 2 of 1989). The level of formal education studied in this study is the last level of education (formal) achieved by bamboo craftsmen, namely basic education in kindergarten, elementary, junior high and secondary education, namely SMA/SMK.
3. Housing area. In my opinion, Law No. 4 of 1992 states that housing and settlements are groups of houses whose function is as a residential environment or residential environment which is equipped with environmental infrastructure and facilities that have the physical characteristics of the building.

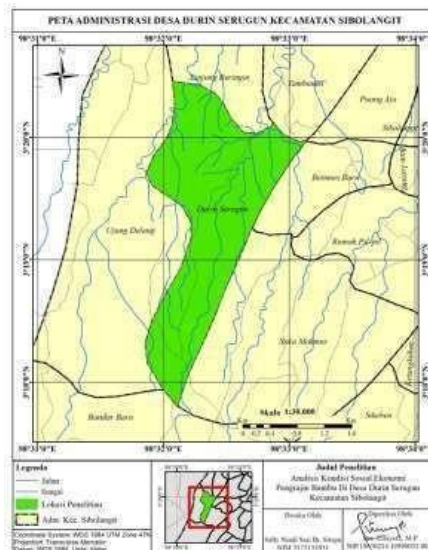


Figure 1. Map of Durin Serugun Village, Sibolangit District

RESEARCH METHODS USED

Data collection techniques used in this study are direct communication techniques by conducting interviews with the community to obtain information about the socio-economic conditions of the people who make a living as bamboo craftsmen, documentation study techniques in the form of taking pictures and videos at the research location at the time of conducting the research. interview sessions with the community and pictures of research locations, observation techniques by systematically observing and recording the symptoms of phenomena that exist in the object of research, questionnaire techniques where respondents will be given several written questions related to the research objectives, then respondents will fill in independently and accordingly with the realities on the ground.

The last technique is literature study by reviewing and reading books, references, magazines, and other written sources to obtain data or information that is in accordance with the topic as comparison material and input for researchers.

The tool used in this research is the ArcGIS application and the material used in this research is an administrative map.

Stages / Steps of Research

The steps in this research are:

1. Visiting research locations to get information directly from the community.
2. The preparation stage for collecting secondary data obtained from relevant agencies.
3. Conducting interviews with people who make a living as bamboo craftsmen.
4. Observe how to make the bamboo craft.
5. Take photos and videos in the process of making the bamboo.
6. Processing data obtained from the field directly.

Data Analysis Techniques The data

Analysis technique used in this research is qualitative data analysis techniques. The data analysis process is based on data

obtained in the field so that it is known how much influence the bamboo craftsmen have on the socio-economic conditions of the community. The stages of qualitative data analysis according to Sugiyono (2015), are:

1. Stage Description at this stage by identifying the problem
2. Reduction Stage
The components at this stage are: Limiting the problem and setting the research focus
3. Selection Phase
The components at this stage are: Data collection, data processing, theory/hypothesis emergence and research reporting.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This bamboo craft business has existed since the 1970s until now in Durin Serugun Village. This business is basically seen in Sibolangit District and then distributed to villages in Sibolangit District so that the people work as bamboo craftsmen. At first the residents of Durin Serugun village only had a few types of work due to the standard capabilities of the community. However, overtime, the community began to learn to make bamboo crafts, driven by the abundant raw materials in their village. Therefore, the business of making bamboo handicrafts in the form of baskets can be said to be definite business even though the income is classified as moderate. In this case, the effort in making this bamboo craft can help the economy of the people in Durin Serugun Village.

The total area of Sibolangit District is 173, 32 Km². More specifically, the area of Durin Serugun Village is 11.88 km².

Table 1. Size of Dusun in Durin Serugun Village according to Village Information in 2021

No.	Hamlet Name	Area (km ²)	Percentage (%)
1.	Durin Serugun (Hamlet I)	2.23	18.7
2.	Derek (HamletII)	4.64	39.2
3.	Perteguhen (Hamlet III)	5.01	42.2
	Quantity	11,88	100

Source: 2021 Village Data

From table 1 above, it can be seen that the largest hamlet is in Durin Serugun Village is Hamlet III (Perteguhun) with an area of 5.01 Km² and the smallest Hamlet is Hamlet I (Durin Serugun) with an area of 2.23 Km².

The climate in Deli Serdang Regency is known only have two seasons, namely dry and rainy seasons. From June to September the wind current that blows does not contain much water vapor, resulting in a dry season. On the other hand, from December to March, wind currents containing a lot of water vapor blow, causing the rainy season. This situation changes every half year after passing the transition period in April - May and October - November. The location of an area will affect the climatic conditions in that area. The climatic conditions in Durin Serugun Village as in other parts of Indonesia have a wet tropical climate which has two seasons, namely the rainy season and the dry season with temperatures ranging from 17° C - 29° C and an average rainfall of 263mm/month (BMKG 2019). For the topography in the Sibolangit District, in Durin Serugun Village, it has a rough topography that dominates.

Durin Serugun Village is a highland area with an altitude of 400-700m above sea level. The highland area of Durin Serugun Village has a rough topography with undulating hillside reliefs with slopes ranging from 60° - 90°, so the potential for landslides is very large. From the results of the research conducted, obtained data with a description of the characteristics of bamboo craftsmen from interviews conducted in the field to 85 people who work as bamboo craftsmen. The characteristics of bamboo craftsmen seen from indicators of income, education level and housing conditions are as follows:

1. The Socio-Economic Level of Bamboo Craftsmen From the Income Indicators of bamboo craftsmen in Durin Serugun Village, it is shown to the people who work as craftsmen, both men and women who aim to help the family's economy. The woven bamboo that they do is obtained from raw materials that are abundant in their village. Bamboo plants have good quality and in large quantities so it allows people to work

as bamboo craftsmen. Based on the results of interviews conducted by workers as bamboo craftsmen, the income from making basket crafts varies greatly depending on the number of baskets produced. Where the results of making bamboo baskets per month vary, ranging from income of Rp. 1,500,000 to Rp. 4,000,000.

The following table 1 income bamboo craftsmen per month:

Table 2. Bamboo Craft Respondents

Income / Month	Frequency	Percentage(%)
Rp. 1,500,000	7	8.2
Rp. 1,500,000 - Rp. 2,500,000	61	71.7
Rp. 2,500,000	16	18.8
Rp. 3,500,000	1	1.7
Rp. 4,000,000		
Total	85	100

Source: Processed Primary Data, 2021

According to the results of interviews conducted in the field to bamboo craftsmen who get the most income, namely Rp. 1,500,000 - Rp. 2,500,000 totaling 61 respondents (71.7%) and the least income is Rp. 3,500,000 - Rp. 4,000,000 totaling 1 respondent (1.7). This is due to the limited manpower and the time that the work is not carried out relatively routinely. So that the income obtained from the results of making bamboo crafts is determined by the number of bamboo craft produced.

Work is usually used as a benchmark or basis for activities to collect results in the form of salaries or income to meet economic needs. There is usually a job that is the main job or even a side / additional job. What is meant by the main job here is the number one job to be prioritized and has a great responsibility to carry it out. If the main work is carried out as well as possible, the income earned will guarantee a more decent life.

The income or income referred to here is the result of making bamboo crafts carried out by craftsmen to meet the necessities of life. The income of bamboo craftsmen will increase if the production of bamboo handicrafts also increases. And vice versa if the production of bamboo decreases, then the income generated will be less as well. In addition, the income of bamboo craftsmen is also influenced by how these craftsmen are able to make new innovations from these bamboo crafts other than only to

produce woven bamboo baskets. These innovations can be in the form of processed bamboo products that have more artistic value and good uses such as household appliances, handicraft displays, etc.

a. Table 3. Side Income of Bamboo Craft Respondents

No.	Income / Monh(avera ge)	Freque ncy of	Types of SideJobs	Percent age (%)
1.	Rp. 1.000.000 < Rp. 1,500,000	58	Farmers, Driver	85
2.	Rp. 1,500,000 < Rp. 2.000.000	1	Tailor	1.4
3.	Rp. 2.000.000 < Rp. 2,500,000	7	Traders	10,2
4.	Rp. 2,500,000 < Rp. 3,000,000	1	Village Apparatus	1,4
5.	Rp. 3,000,000 < Rp. 3,500,000	1	Teacher	1,4
Quantity		68		100

Source: Processed Primary Data, 2021

Work is usually a very important thing in people's lives. This type of work can be classified as formal work and informal work. Work is one of the characteristics used in the socio-economic development of the community in an area. With jobs, the economy and the daily needs of the community can certainly be slowly met. In addition to the main job, side jobs can be an additional income for the community in an area.

Side jobs are additional work that is done solely to help the family's economy.

It's the same with bamboo craftsmen in Durin Segungun Village, Sibolangit District, they have various side jobs including farmers, traders, village officials, drivers, tailors, etc. However, not all bamboo craftsmen have side jobs. Based on field data, out of 85 respondents of bamboo craftsmen in Durin Serugun Village, only 65 respondents have side jobs. This is influenced by respondents who do not have land/agricultural areas that they

can manage. In addition, they do not have special skills in opening a side business such as sewing, or opening other types of service businesses. And lastly they do not have the capital to open a small business such as trading. From the results of their respective jobs, the income they get is classified as varied and the main goal is to meet the economic needs of their families. The dominant types of side jobs from bamboo craftsmen are farmers and drivers with a total of 58 people with an average monthly income of Rp.

1.000.000 - < Rp. 1,500,000. Followed by a tailor with a total of 1 person with an income of Rp. 1,500,000 - < Rp. 2,000,000 per month.

Then traders with a total of 7 people with an income of Rp. 2.000.000 - < Rp. 2,500,000. Followed by Village Apparatus with a total of 1 person with an income of Rp. 2,500,000 - < Rp.

3,000,000. Then the last teacher with 1 person with an average income of Rp. 3,000,000 - < Rp. 3,500,000. When viewed based on the conditions in the field, bamboo craftsmen who do not have side jobs, their standard of living can be classified as simple according to the income they get which is only expected through the manufacture of bamboo crafts. Judging from the benefits of someone having a side job, apart from increasing income, a side job also provides benefits as a hobby distribution and as an allowance to open savings for the future. This will certainly make it easier for someone to invest for the future of his family. When viewed based on the conditions in the field, bamboo craftsmen who do not have side jobs, their standard of living can be classified as simple according to the income they get which is only expected through the manufacture of bamboo crafts. Judging from the benefits of someone having a side job, apart from increasing income, a side job also provides benefits as a hobby distribution and as an allowance to open savings for the future. This will certainly make it easier for someone to invest for the

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future of his family.

Number of Dependents of Bamboo Crafts

Based on the results of research and interviews in the field the number of dependents of 85 respondents can be seen that the average number of dependents of bamboo craftsmen is around 4-6 people (husband, wife and children), but there are also some who do not have a number of dependents as a result the child is already working and so are widows or widowers have 2-3 children.

Table 4. Grouping Number of Dependents

No.	Number of Dependents	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1.	4	4	4.7
2.	3	16	18.8
3.	2	28	32.9
4.	1	32	37.6
5.	0	5	5.88
Total		85	100

Source: Processed Primary Data, 2021

Based on the table above, the highest number of dependents is 4 people consisting of 4 respondents (4.7%), then the number of bamboo craftsmen do not have deeper knowledge in processing bamboo so that the results are more varied. It also prevents bamboo craftsmen from getting jobs that have high incomes due to low levels of education so they prefer to be bamboo craftsmen in their villages. Indeed, basically the main job of the community is as a bamboo craftsman. Education and work are two interrelated characteristics. Education determines the type of work a person does. Especially in today's era that the higher the level of education, the more varied job offers, according to PP. No. 2 of 1989, higher education is a continuation of secondary education which is held to prepare students to become members of the community who have academic or professional abilities who can apply, develop, or create science, technology, and the arts.

As a result of low education, the resulting production is only limited to

dependents 3 is 16 respondents (18.8%), the number of dependents is 2 there are 28 respondents (32.9%), the number of dependents 1 there are 32 respondents (37.6%) and the last one has no dependents there are 5 respondents (5.88%). So it can be concluded that the highest number of respondents has 1 person dependent with a percentage of 37.6%.

1. Socio-Economic Level of Educational Indicators

Based on the results of research in the field, the educational level of bamboo craftsmen can be seen from table 10, which is as follows:

Table 4. Level of Education of Respondents of Bamboo Craftsmen

No.	Education Level	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1.	No School	20	23.5
2.	Elementary School	24	28.2
3.	Junior High School	18	21.1
4.	Senior High School	23	27
Total		85	100

Source: Processed Primary Data, 2021

woven bamboo baskets which basically will have more value if the innovations produced vary in form if the level of education of bamboo craftsmen is high. In addition to development in the education sector, craftsmen can also get skills training through training. Based on the table above, it can be concluded that the average bamboo craftsman has a level of education, namely from those who do not attend school, there are 20 (23.5%), elementary school education (SD) is 24 people. (28.2%), junior high school (SMP) amounted to 18 people (21.1%), and high school (SMA) totaled 23 people (27%). With education that is still relatively low,

institutions programmed by the government to hone the skills of craftsmen to be more stable in producing bamboo crafts.

Based on the results of research in the field, it is stated that out of 85 bamboo craftsmen have home ownership status, including:

Table 6. Frequency of Ownership Status of Bamboo Craftsmen's House

No.	Home Ownership Status	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1.	Owned	68	80
2.	Accompanied	12	14.1
3.	Contract/Rent	5	5.8
	Total	85	100

Source: Processed Primary Data, 2021 The

Efforts to increase the amount of income can also be done by looking for a side job, the results of which they can save to change their living conditions. Thus, this will certainly create a better comfort in the house is a place for humans to take shelter from various threats and dangers. The characteristics of a good or uninhabitable place to live can be seen from aspects of the family's economic life, for example in terms of income.

From the table above, it is explained that bamboo craftsmen have home ownership status which on average (80%) is owned by their own house. Followed by the status of riding with a percentage (14.1%) and contracting / renting with a percentage (5.8%). From the results of water in nature is very dependent on the surrounding natural environment and the area in which it passes. Water can be used for various purposes ranging from irrigation, agriculture, forestry, industry, tourism, drinking water sources and other purposes in daily life. To maintain the sustainability of water sources, it is necessary to have supervision by the bodies that regulate water management.

2. Socio-Economic Level of Living Condition Indicators

Interviews conducted in the field, the status of home ownership can be seen from several indicators, for example the results of the inheritance of the parents' own house or the results of the hard work of the homeowner who works as a bamboo craftsman in Table 5.

lives of bamboo craftsmen and their families if the conditions in which they live become better. In terms of water sources, water is the most important source of needs in human life, especially clean and healthy fresh water. Water supply is a major concern for everyone because it functions as a basic need and human life. One source of water that never runs out is the ocean. Because as it is known that the oceans on earth reach of the existing land. The existence of

A. Table 7. Types of Bamboo Crafts House Buildings

No.	Type of Building	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1.	Permanent	4	4.8
2.	Semi Permanent	68	80
3.	Wood	12	14.11
4.	Bamboo	1	1.17
	Total	85	100

Source: Processed Primary Data, 2021

From the table above, it can be seen that the types of bamboo craftsmen's houses can be seen in terms of buildings, which dominate semi-permanent buildings with a percentage (80%). Then followed by wooden buildings with a percentage (14,11). And followed by permanent buildings which are still very rare due to the economy which is not yet classified as good with presentation (4,8). The last one with bamboo buildings with a percentage (1.17%). This is of course influenced by the family's economic factors from difficult, moderate to well-off.

Table 8. Floor Types of Bamboo Craftsmen's House

No.	FloorType	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1.	Ceramic	11	13
2.	Cement	74	87
Total		100	100

Source: Processed Primary Data, 2021

From the description of the table above, it can be illustrated that bamboo craftsmen with home ownership status can be seen from one of the types of floors they occupy. Based on direct interviews in the field, the type of floor is dominated by the type of cement floor with a percentage (87%) and the least dominated by the type of ceramic floor with a presentation (13%). This is due to the influence of the family's economy which is still far from the standard of adequacy.

Table 9. Clean Water for Bamboo Crafts

No.	Water Source	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1.	PrivateWells	82	96.4
2.	Public Wells	3	3.52
Total		85	100

Source: Processed Primary Data, 2021

From the table above, it can be concluded that bamboo craftsmen have good health standards when viewed from the availability of water sources that support daily life. This will certainly bring people who work as bamboo craftsmen prosper if there is a water source for consumption and daily use. From the results in the field, it is stated that the percentage of people who have their own water sources can be (96.4%) and those who use public water source facilities are represented by (3.52%). This is certainly influenced by the income factor in the bamboo craftsman's

family. Based on the information obtained from respondents in the field that they get mountain springs and channel it to each house that has a private well or a public axle/public facilities. Based on the results in the field, 96% of the people have private wells which they use according to their daily needs. This of course supports the quality of life of the community

CONCLUSION

Based on the results and discussions obtained directly from the field, it can be concluded that:

1. The main income of bamboo craftsmen as a whole averages between Rp. >Rp. 1,500,000 Rp. 2.500.000 with a presentation of 71.7% totaling 61 respondents from all respondents in the field. Apart from the main job, the side jobs of bamboo craftsmen are dominated by the type of work as farmers and drivers with an average income of Rp. 1.000.000 - <Rp. 1,500,000 with a percentage of 85% totaling 58 respondents.

2. The level of education of bamboo craftsmen respondents is 23.5%, 20 respondents are not in school, 28.2% is 24 respondents only have elementary school graduates, 21.1% is 18 junior high school graduates and 27% is 23 high school graduates. With the level of education that is still classified as low, the craftsmen do not have more knowledge in managing bamboo products in their village to be further developed into production that has more use values and more varied innovations.

The condition where the bamboo craftsmen live has their own ownership status of 80% totaling 68 respondents, riding with a percentage of 14.1% totaling 12 respondents and renting with a percentage of 5.8 totaling 5 respondents. In terms of type of building, permanent residence is owned by 4 respondents with a percentage of 4.8%, semi-permanent is owned by 68 respondents with a percentage of 80%, wood is owned by 12 respondents with a percentage of 14.11 and bamboo is owned by 1 respondent with a percentage of 1.17%. From the type of floor, respondents with the type of ceramic floor owned by 11 respondents with a percentage of 13% and cement owned by 74 respondents with a percentage of 87%. In terms of water sources, respondents who have private wells are 82 respondents and public wells are 3 respondents with a percentage of 3.52%.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This research was made possible thanks to the support of many parties. The author would like to thank the financial support from the State University of Medan. We also thank the entire academic community of the UNIMED Department of Geography Education.

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