



Pakpak Architecture, A Study of Local/Traditional Architecture for Architect Licensing in North Sumatra

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Abstract. *Traditional architecture in North Sumatra is very diverse. There are eight types of traditional houses in North Sumatra, and each tribe also has a diversity of traditional architecture. This research summarises the diversity of local architecture, especially traditional Pakpak architecture in North Sumatra, to be used as a guide in the application of architect licensing in North Sumatra. The method used is literature study and sorting out aspects of architecture that are important to understand. These aspects are historical background, settlement patterns, building types, ornaments and examples of their application. From this research, it was found that there is a lack of scientific literature documenting traditional Pakpak architecture in North Sumatra. It is hoped that this research will encourage further research into traditional architecture which is still very under-researched.*

Keywords *Traditional architecture, North Sumatra architect, license*

1. INTRODUCTION

Licensing in the Implementation of Building in Indonesia aims as a controller so that the actors of planning, designing, supervision and or assessment for Building and its environment as well as those related to the area and city can be orderly in the implementation of Building in their area in this case the scope of the Province. Licence is regulated by the law of Republic of Indonesia number 6 year 2007 about Architect. This new regulation encourages local governments to establish a reference for the licensing process and architect guidelines in their area. One of them is to summarise the local/traditional architecture in the region.

Traditional architecture in North Sumatra is very diverse. There are eight tribe such as Melayu, Toba, Karo, Simalungun, Pakpak, Mandailing, Angkola. There are eight types of traditional houses in North Sumatra, and each tribe also has a diversity of traditional architecture. This wealth of traditional architecture requires scientific documentation, summarised in a simple way so that it can be easily understood and used as a guide in practising architects in North Sumatra.

This research summarises the diversity of traditional architecture in North Sumatra to guide the application of architect licensing in North Sumatra. The method used is a literature study and sorting out architectural aspects that are important to understand. These aspects are history, settlement patterns, types of building functions, and ornaments.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Licence is a written evidence that applies as a sign of the person in charge of architect practice in the implementation of building construction permits / BBG and other licensing. (Architect Law No. 6 of 2017). The mandate of the licence is to protect local spatial planning, local architectural wisdom along with the cultural values it contains and local architectural resources (equal employment opportunities). Architects to obtain a licence must understand the conditions and rules of local spatial and architecture where the design stands.

Spatial and architectural rules that must be mastered by licensed architects include: a. building and neighbourhood planning; b. local wisdom; c. regional spatial plan, detailed spatial plan, and zoning regulations; d. Local architecture e. local culture; and f. traditional buildings.

Traditional architecture is a representation of building techniques from the cultural traditions of a community in accordance with the values and beliefs of a particular cultural group. The diversity and richness of the building system is rooted in hereditary traditions and illustrates the embodiment of a dynamic life so that not a few changes occur in line with changes in the settlement. The diversity of traditional architecture is influenced by the logic, flavour and taste of the people.

The implementation of this Architect Licence pays attention to related regulations and standards, as follows, Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 6 Year 2017 on Architect, Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 28 Year 2002, concerning Building. Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 15 of 2021 concerning Implementation Regulation of Law Number 6 of 2017 concerning Architects.

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The heritage of knowledge about house building techniques and the arrangement of traditional house areas is very rich in philosophical and cultural values, resulting in building forms that are full of meaning. The heritage of traditional buildings also teaches its successors respect for natural resources through the wisdom to utilise natural potential by maintaining the environment to remain sustainable and utilising potential without destroying it. In response to the changes in form and meaning contained in traditional architecture, due to the limitations faced in the present, the application of the transformation method to examine the essential and

permanent architectural values is applied to the present building so that it still has form and meaning.

3. METHODS

This research approach is descriptive qualitative. The method used a literature study and sorting out architectural aspects that are important to understand. These aspects are historical background, settlement patterns, building types, ornamentation and examples of its application. There are eight traditional architectures in North Sumatra according to their tribes: Malay, Toba, Karo, Simalungun, Pakpak, Mandailing, Angkola, Nias.

4. RESULTS

North Sumatra is a province in Sumatra whose area is bordered by Aceh province in the north, in the south it is bordered by West Sumatra province and Riau Province, in the west it is bordered by the Indonesian Ocean, in the East it is bordered by the Strait of Malacca. Traditional architecture in North Sumatra is categorised by ethnicity/tribe/subtribe. The tribes found in North Sumatra are Malay, Karo, Simalungun, Pakpak, Toba, Angkola, Mandailing and Nias. The regional division of traditional architecture in North Sumatra can be seen in the following figure:



Figure 1. The regional division of traditional architecture in North Sumatra

The Pakpak tribe is one of the ethnic groups living in North Sumatra Province. The Pakpak people are spread across several districts/cities in North Sumatra and Aceh, namely in Dairi Regency, Pakpak Bharat Regency, Humbang Hasundutan Regency, Central Tapanuli, as well as parts of Aceh Singkil Regency and Subulussalam City.



Figure 2. Pakpak Architecture Zoning Map

In the nomadic era, people initially lived on large, shady trees. They built houses with simple shapes on the tree. The *ni Ntuara* era In this year the community began to shift by living in groups in a cave located on the banks of the river. Age of Civilisation, Pakpak people built 'sabin' which means bamboo hut houses and lived together to form a village called 'perkutan'. Sending Age, the hut house was changed to 'Sapo' which means a house made of wood. Sapos were built mostly around rivers and the sapos that formed villages were called 'Lebbuh'. The village initially had no leader, so one of the oldest Pakpak people was appointed as the leader, whom they called 'Pertaki'. The house (Sapo) inhabited by Pertaki is called the Jojong Sipitu Traditional House (Sapo Jojong Sipitu).

Sapo Jojong Sipitu is the name for a Pakpak traditional house which is a traditional house whose owner is a customary landholder of a clan called 'PERTAKI' (community leader of a clan in Pakpak)

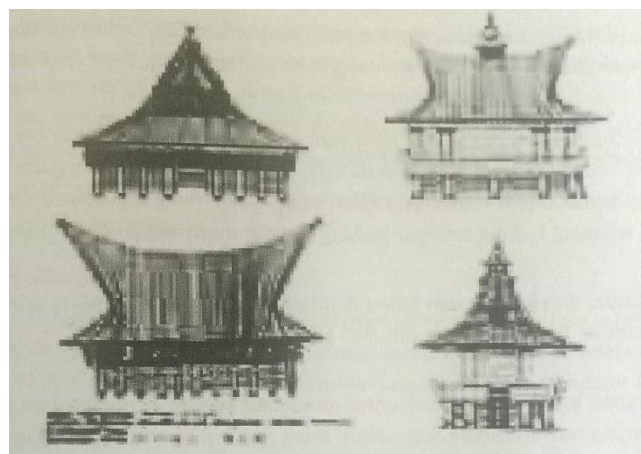


Figure 3. Pak-pak Traditional House

Sumber: *Arsitektur Sosial Budaya Sumatera Utara, Julaihi Wahid, Bakti Alamsyah*

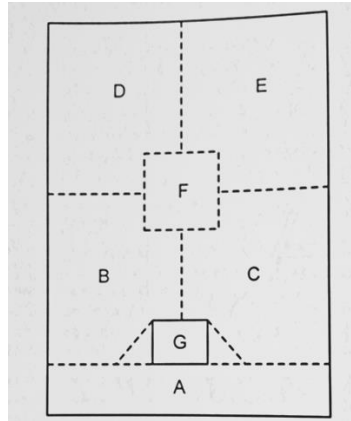


Figure 4. The Plan of Traditional Pakpak House

A. Ture/Signs is Empty space that is used to place goods, B.Kumambirang Mbengket (Kira entrance) The room where the King's brother is. C. Kumambirang Mbengket (Kira enters) The room where the King's brother is. D. Top of the Wood. The room where the puang or kulla-kulla reside. E. Panimbangi Berru's room. F. Kitchen , Serves as a place for cooking (fireplace), limited by 4 poles that support the jojong. G.Doors and Stairs. Serves as a circulation into the house and the entrance from under the underpass.

Pertaki led a deliberation with the family and community (ginenggem) to establish a meeting place for deliberation called 'Bale' (balai). The function of the 'bale' (balai) is as a place for young and old men to gather, discuss and deliberate. In addition, the bale also serves as a place to stay for men from outside the community who come to the village.

Lumbung is a place to store the rice harvest (it is a granary). Geritten is the name for the building used as a burial place for Pakpak people who have died.

5. DISCUSSION

Djauli Manik National Building is a building in the centre of Sidikalang, the capital of Dairi Regency. The name of this building is taken from one of the Pakpak / Dairi Ethnic figures during Indonesian independence. This building is patterned after the Pakpak traditional house, which is one of the indigenous tribes of North Sumatra, and is often grouped as one of the ethnic groups of the Batak Tribe. This building is also often used as a location for organising government and community events/activities in Dairi Regency.

6. CONCLUSION

From the results of the research conducted, the local architecture used for the Architect Licence in North Sumatra is the traditional architecture of 8 tribes in North Sumatra, namely: Malay, Toba, Karo, Simalungun, Pakpak, Angkola, Mandailing, Nias. The subject matter of

traditional architecture described in the Architect Licensing guide consists of historical background, settlement patterns, types of building functions, ornaments and examples of application in contemporary buildings.

Suggestions for more research on the diversity of traditional architecture in North Sumatra and the need to preserve the literacy of traditional architecture in North Sumatra which is almost heading towards extinction.

LIMITATION

Place and Location of Research is traditional architecture located in Pakpak at province of North Sumatra. The research implementation time is throughout November 2024. The scope of the study is History, Settlement Patterns, Traditional Building Types, Ornaments and examples of application in buildings.

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