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Development of Patane and Its Impact on the Environment in Toraja

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Abstract

The cemetery as a place to store the body is a very important place for the Toraja community. In the past, the most widely used places as graves were in specially made stone burrows, in natural stone caves that were considered safe, in certain woods usually for the corpses of babies and partly buried in the ground. In modern times, many Toraja people choose to build a special place for burials called Patane with various considerations. Usually this place was built by one family and became a family cemetery. The size varies according to the wishes of the family concerned but on average is 4 x 6 m with a height of about 3 m. The location of the patane construction depends on the family's agreement and usually uses a place that is considered strategic or good. From the results of the research carried out, the growth of patane buildings is an average of two patane buildings built every year with an average building area of 33.63 m2 and using an average land area of 100.9 m2. The environmental impacts caused are: 1. Positive impacts, namely the location of a neat and well-organized patane building can become a tourist attraction and Because each patane building can accommodate many bodies, it can save land use for the cemetery (if all the bodies stored in the patane are buried in the ground). 2. Negative impact, namely the arrangement of the environment is not neat because the location of the patane development is not well organized because there are no rules about its construction and the reduction of productive strategic space of around 100.9 m2 every year. (compared to using stone burrows, erongs, and caves that use unproductive land).

Keywords: Development, Patane, Impact, Environment

Introduction

Studies from various perspectives on the Toraja cultural tradition show characteristics that are evidence of the

sustainability of early Austronesian culture (Duli, 2015). The Toraja people are known for their death procession ritual called 'rambu solo', a series of activities to pay their last respects to someone who has passed away (Rizal et al., 2022). In Toraja culture, death has an important orientation in life, so many aspects of their lives are associated with death, including funeral traditions. Burial places for Torajans can be in the form of stone burrows, caves, trees, patane, or in the ground. In the past, stone graves, both in the form of custom-made burrows and natural stone caves, were the most widely used burial grounds.

There are nine grave leksem known by the Toraja people, such as liangsilli, liangerong, liangtoke, liangpak, tangdan, patane, daydream, and pasillirankayu (Patarai, Ibrahim, & Tasbih, 2021). These nine lexemes can be classified based on the level of social stratification, age category, and shape or position of the grave (Hasmawati, Yusri, Dewi, & Gesrianto, 2020). In general, each lexema has different functions and characteristics.

Lately, the funeral place that has been chosen by many is Patane, which is a specially made place made of walls/concrete. Patane is usually made by a family and becomes a burial place for that family member if someone dies. Some of them are buried in the land, mainly carried out by the Toraja people who are Muslims.

A cemetery in the form of a patane is a place that is considered the most appropriate today considering several things: it can be made anywhere that is considered safe, the cost is cheaper than making a stone grave/grave, raw materials are available, safer, the capacity can be more, durable and safe. With this consideration, the growth of Patane in Tana Toraja seems to be increasing day by day without an in-depth study of what the impact will be in the future. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to find out the growth of Patane development in Toraja and the impact arising from the development of Patane.

Method

This study uses a qualitative approach with the type of ethnographic research. Ethnographic research is a research that combines field and observation, which seeks to understand cultural phenomena that reflect knowledge and the system of meaning that guides cultural groups (Helaluddin, Tulak, & Rante, 2020; Sugiyono, 2017). Through this approach, the researcher will record the number, location and year of Patane construction in several sub-districts and lembangs/sub-districts in North Toraja to find out how the growth of Patane buildings and how the impact is caused.

North Toraja Regency consists of 21 sub-districts which are divided into 40 sub-districts and 111 sub-districts. In this study, 5 sub-districts with 5 sub-districts and 3 lembangs were selected as shown in table 1.

Table 1. Data Collection Location Name.

No.	Kecamatan	Kelurahan	Lembang	Information
1.	Kesu’	-	1. Tadongkon 2. Sangbua	
2.	Tikala	Sereale	Tikala	
3.	Sesean	1. Bori’ 2. Pangli	-	
4.	Sa’dan	Sangkaropi’	-	

5.	Tondon	Tondon	-	

The data collected includes the area of the patane building, the year of patane construction, the distance of the patane to the highway, the distance of the patane to the nearest house, the feasibility of the location for residential buildings.

Result

The following are the results of searching for Patane data in North Toraja:

Table 2. Patane data in Kesu' Lembang Tadongkon District, North Toraja Regency

No.	Address	Broad (m2)	Year Built	Patane's Position			
				Can or not be built Resi-dential Houses	Dis-tance from Home	Distance from the highway	Desc.
1	Baliu'	24	2017	no	13	14	
2	Malillin	12	2004	yes	20	35	
3	Kendenan	16	2011	no	10	25	
4	Katambi	12	2017	yes	5	13	
5	Lolok Batu	16	2001	yes	5	8	
6	To'Ambayang	12	2012	yes	10	14	
7	To' Bulo	24	2002	yes	5	7	
8	To' Rano	24	2015	yes	3	7	
9	Pasang	20	1997	no	8	9	
10	Pa To'	16	2019	yes	1	2	
Total		176					

From Table 2. It is known that the construction of patane in Lembang Tadongkon began in 1997 and almost every year there are new buildings and until 2023 there are already 10 patane buildings. The total area of patane buildings in Lembang Tadongkon is 176 m2 (Table 2 column 3 or Graph 1). This area is the size of the patane building only, and if calculated with the area of the terrace and yard it is estimated that the whole reaches 3 times the area of the building so that the area of the location used is approximately 528 m2. In terms of position, the location used for patane buildings in Lembang Tadongkon is mostly a quite strategic area, especially if it is used for other buildings such as houses and others.

Table 3. Patane data in Kesu' Lembang Sangbua District, North Toraja Regency

No.	Address	Broad (m2)	Year Built	Patane's Position			
				Can or not be built in a residential house	Distance from Home	Distance from the highway	Desc.
1	Bambalu	12	2014	yes	3	5	

2	Pangra'pa'	12	2004	yes	6	10	
3	To' Gella	12	2000	No	7	13	
4	Parinding	20	2007	No	2	7	
5	Katampuran	16	2017	No	3	6	
6	Pongbelo	24	2011	No	1	1	
7	Buntu Buaya	12	2018	No	3	8	
8	Tampak Ao'	24	2010	Yes	1	1.5	
9	Langsa'	16	2020	No	5	17	
10	Tangdengan	16	2008	No	3	12	

Table 3. Showing that the construction of patane in Lembang Sangbua began in 2000 and almost every year there are new buildings and until 2023 there have been 10 patane buildings with a total area of 164 m2 (Graph 3.) This area is the size of the patane building only, and if calculated with the area of the terrace and yard it is estimated that the total area reaches 3 times the area of the building so that the location used for the patane is approximately 492 m2. If observed from the condition of the location, it can be seen that most of these locations are indeed not good for houses or other buildings.

Table 4. Patane Data in Tikala District, Tikala Village, North Toraja Regency

No.	Address	Broad (m2)	Year Built	Patane's Position			
				Can or not be built Residential Houses	Dis-tance from Home	Distance from the highway	Desc..
1	Simpang Tiga	20	2000	No	25	35	
2	Jl. Poros Tikala, SMP	25	2010	yes	15	25	
3	Jl. Poros Tikala, SMP	16	2020	yes	12	5	
4	Jl. Poros Tikala, SMP	15	2017	yes	5	4	
5	Dekat SD Tikala	16	1971	yes	10	8	
6	Dekat SD Tikala	20	1960	yes	8	8	
7	Dekat warung M.Azka	12	2018	yes	20	15	
8	Dekat Panaran	12	2022	yes	100	10	
9	Dekat Panaran	16	2015	yes	102	12	
10	Dekat Panaran	16	2018	yes	104	12	
11	Dekat Panaran	16	1998	yes	107	14	
12	Sebelum T. Tangrante	20	2001	yes	300	20	
13	Jl. Poros Tikala, SMP	20	2005	yes	305	21	
14	Samping T. Tangrante	16	1990	yes	208	30	
15	Jl. Poros Tikala, SMP	25	1985	yes	206	32	
16	Jl. Poros Tikala, SMP	20	2004	yes	204	30	
17	Jl. Poros Tikala, SMP	20	1993	Bisa	180	30	
18	Jl. Ke Marimbunna	6	1997	Bisa	100	1	
19	Jl. Ke Marimbunna	12	1978	Bisa	100	1	
20	Jl. Ke T. Baku	16	2023	Bisa	140	4	

		339					

Table 4. shows that the construction of patane in Tikala Village starting in 1960 and until 2023 there have been 20 buildings with a total area of 339 m2 (Table 4 Column 3, or Graph 5) This area is the size of the patane building only, and if calculated with the area of the terrace and the overall yard it is estimated to reach 3 times the area of the building so that the area of the location used for the patane is approximately 1017 m2. Judging from the position, this location is very strategic and good for buildings, houses, and others.

Table 5. Patane data in Tikala District, Sereale Village, North Toraja Regency

No.	Address	Broad (m2)	Tahun dibangun	Patane's Position			
				Can be built Residen-tial Houses	Distance from Home	Distance from the highway	Desc.
1	Jl. Pengairan	20	2004	Bisa	20	7	
2	Jl. Sereale	25	2010	Bisa	100	8	
3	RMQ Sereale	16	2016	Bisa	30	4	
4	Jl. Limbong	20	2008	Bisa	40	5	
5	Jl. Palli	42	2007	Bisa	200	7	
6	Jl. Palli	25	2015	Bisa	205	7	
7	Kuburan Kel. N. Sarrin	56	2020	Bisa	280	2	
8	Side No.7	30	2022	Bisa	275	2	
9	Side No.8	20	2021	Bisa	260	3	

Table 5. Showing the development of patane in Lembang Sereale starting in 2004 and until 2023 there have been 9 patane buildings with a total area of 254 m2 (Table 5 column 3 or Garik 7.). This area is the size of the patane building only, and if calculated with the area of the terrace and yard it is estimated that the overall area reaches 3 times the area of the building so that the area of the location used for the patane is approximately 762 m2. Based on the location of the patane building, it is known to be very strategic for house buildings and other buildings.

Table 6. Patane data in Sesean District, Bori' Village, North Toraja Regency.

No.	Address	Luas (m2)	Year Built	Patane's Position			
				Can or not be built Residen-tial Houses	Distance from Home	Distance from the highway	Desc.

1	Bori' Parinding	12	1976	No	30	2	
2	Bori' Parinding	20	2023	yes	40	6	strategic
3	Bori' Parinding	12	2002	yes	70	10	strategic
4	Bori' Parinding	12	1992	yes	50	8	Strategic
5	Bori' Parinding	12	2019	yes	35	7	Strategic
6	Bori' Parinding	12	2011	yes	30	6.5	Strategic
7	Bori' Parinding	12	2006	yes	25	60	Strategic
8	Bori' Parinding	30	2017	yes	5	2	Strategic
9	Bori' Parinding	20	2000	yes	5	2	Strategic
10	Bori' Parinding	12	2007	yes	25	5	Strategic
11	Bori' Parinding	12	2010	yes	25	5	Strategic
12	Bori' Parinding	12	2014	yes	25	5	Strategic
13	Bori' Parinding	12	2006	yes	30	5	Strategic
14	Bori' Parinding	9	1977	yes	20	10	Strategic
15	Bori' Parinding	20	1960	yes	50	10	Strategic
16	Bori' Parinding	20	2014	yes	30	5	Strategic
		239					

Table 6. shows that the construction of patane in Lembang Bori' began in 1960 and almost every year there are new buildings and until 2023 there have been 9 buildings with a total area of 239 m2. This area is the size of the patane building only, and if calculated with the area of the terrace and yard it is estimated that the overall area reaches 3 times the area of the building so that the area of the location used for the patane is approximately 717 m2. Based on the condition of the location of the building, patane is known to be very strategic for house buildings and other buildings.

Table 7. Patane data in Sesean District, Pangli Village, North Toraja Regency

No	Address	Broad (m2	Yeart Buil	Patane's Position			Desc.
				Can or not be built in a residential house	Distance from Home	Distance from the highway	
1	Buntu Lepong	12	1970	Bisa	40	50	
2	Buntu Lepong	12	1982	Bisa	35	40	
3	Buntu Lepong	30	1980	Bisa	100	200	
4	Buntu Lepong	30	1985	Bisa	100	200	
5	Buntu Lepong	20	1985	Bisa	110	220	
6	Buntu Lepong	30	1991	Bisa	100	200	
7	Buntu Lepong	30	1982	Bisa	108	215	
8	Buntu Lepong	30	1996	Bisa	110	220	
9	Buntu Lepong	30	2019	Bisa	100	200	

10	Buntu Lepong	12	1972	Bisa	120	230	
11	Buntu Lepong	12	1970	Bisa	100	210	
12	Buntu Lepong	12	1990	Bisa	30	250	

Table 7. It shows that the construction of patane in Pangli Village began in 1970 and almost every year there are new buildings and until 2023 there are already 12 patane buildings, with a total area of 260 m2 (Table 7 column 3 or Gafik 11). This area is the size of the patane building only, and if calculated with the area of the terrace and yard it is estimated that the total area reaches 3 times the area of the building so that the area of the location used for the patane is approximately 780 m2. Based on the condition of the location of the building, it is known to be very strategic to build houses and other buildings.

Table 8. Patane Data in Sa'dan District, Sangkaropi' Village, North Toraja Regency

				Patane's Position			
No.	**Address**	**Broad (m2)**	**Year Built**	**Can or not be built in a residential house**	**Distance from Home**	**Distance from the highway**	**Desc.**
1	Sangkaropi'	30	2016	yes	30	40	
2	Bamba	12.5	2013	yes	20	30	
3	Sura'	12	2020	yes	40	180	
4	Tinimbo	30	2021	yes	30	40	
5	Palato	24	2022	yes	40	10	
6	Tinimbo	20	2008	yes	50	80	
7	Tinimbo	20	2017	yes	30	70	
8	Bamba	12	1982	yes	80	100	
9	Bamba	12	1985	yes	50	60	
10	Tinimbo	20	1997	yes	30	50	
11	Tinimbo	12	1997	yes	30	50	
12	Tinimbo	12	2001	yes	50	80	
13	Tinimbo	12	1994	yes	50	80	
14	Tinimbo	12	1997	yes	40	50	
15	Tombang	12	1960	yes	80	70	
16	Tombang	12	1994	yes	40	50	
17	Palato	30	1975	yes	20	10	
18	Palato	12	2020	yes	60	70	
19	Tinimbo	12	1985	yes	50	90	
20	Bo'kan	30	1971	yes	20	10	
		348.5					

Table 8. It shows that the construction of patane in Pangli Village began in 1960 and almost every year there is an increase. Until 2023, there have been 20 patane buildings built with a total area of 348.5 m2 (Table 8 column 3 or Graph 13) This area is the size of the patane building only, and if calculated with the area of the terrace and yard it is estimated that the whole reaches 3 times the area of the building so that the area of the location used for the patane is approximately 1045.5 m2. Based on the condition of the location of the building, it is known to be very strategic to build houses and other buildings.

Table 9. Patane data in Tondon District, Tondon Village, North Toraja Regency.

No.	Address	Broad (m2)	Year Built	Patane's Position			Ket.
				Can or not be built in a residen-tial house	Distance from Home	Distance from the highway	
1	Jl. R.pao-Palopo, Km 5	7.5	2011	No	90	120	
2	Jl. R.pao-Palopo, Km 5	7.5	2010	No	90	120	
3	Jl. R.pao-Palopo, Km 5	6	2001	No	95	125	
4	Jl. R.pao-Palopo, Km 5	12	2000	No	10	25	
5	Jl. R.pao-Palopo, Km 5	7.5	2005	No	12	2	
6	Jl. R.pao-Palopo, Km 5	6	1999	No	15	2	
7	Jl. R.pao-Palopo, Km 5	5	1997	No	16	2	
8	Jl. R.pao-Palopo, Km 5	6	1999	No	17	2	
9	Jl. R.pao-Palopo, Km 5	10.5	2013	No	19	3	
10	Jl. R.pao-Palopo, Km 5	10.5	1987	No	22	3	
11	Jl. R.pao-Palopo, Km 5	5	2015	No	8	2	
12	Jl. R.pao-Palopo, Km 5	7	2001	No	6	2	
13	Jl. R.pao-Palopo, Km 5	7	2000	No	5	2	
14	Jl. R.pao-Palopo, Km 5	12	2015	No	6	2	
15	Jl. R.pao-Palopo, Km 5	7.5	2003	No	40	3	
16	Jl. R.pao-Palopo, Km 5	5	2000	No	10	3	
17	Jl. R.pao-Palopo, Km 5	7.5	1998	No	25	15	
18	Jl. R.pao-Palopo, Km 5	12	2012	No	25	16	
19	Jl. R.pao-Palopo, Km 5	10.5	1987	No	25	17	
20	Jl. R.pao-Palopo, Km 5	11.25	2000	No	8	4	
21	Jl. R.pao-Palopo, Km 5	7.5	2003	No	60	50	
22	Jl. R.pao-Palopo, Km 5	6	2001	No	60	50	
23	Jl. R.pao-Palopo, Km 5	6	2000	No	65	55	
24	Jl. R.pao-Palopo, Km 5	7.5	1999	yes	40	25	
25	Jl. R.pao-Palopo, Km 5	7.5	2000	yes	43	28	
26	Jl. R.pao-Palopo, Km 5	10	2018	yes	15	7	
27	Jl. R.pao-Palopo, Km 5	11.25	2011	yes	18	7	

28	Jl. R.pao-Palopo, Km 5	10	2020	yes	21	7	
29	Jl. R.pao-Palopo, Km 5	7.5	1994	No	10	25	
30	Jl. Poros R.pao-Palopo, lembang Tondon	10.5	2004	yes	2	6	
31	Jl. Poros R.pao-Palopo, lembang Tondon	10.5	2004	yes	2	6	
32	Jl. Poros R.pao-Palopo, lembang Tondon	10.5	2005	yes	6	6	
33	Jl. Poros R.pao-Palopo, lembang Tondon	10.5	2005	yes	6	6	
34	Jl. Poros R.pao-Palopo, lembang Tondon	9	1995	yes	10	6	
35	Jl. Poros R.pao-Palopo, lembang Tondon	9	1995	yes	10	6	
36	Jl. R.pao-Palopo, Km 6	10	2015	yes	8	5	
37	Jl. R.pao-Palopo, Km 6	5	2006	yes	8	6	
38	Jl. R.pao-Palopo, Km 6	5	2001	yes	9	6	
39	Jl. R.pao-Palopo, Km 6	9	2003	yes	10	5	
40	Jl. R.pao-Palopo, Km 6	7.5	2017	yes	2	6	
41	Jl. R.pao-Palopo, Km 6	7.5	2017	yes	2	6	

Table 9. It shows the construction of patane in Pangli Village starting in 1987 and almost every year there are new buildings added. Until 2023, there have been 41 patane buildings with a total area of 340.5 m2 (Table 9, column 3, or Graph 15). This area is the size of the patane building only, and if calculated with the area of the terrace and yard it is estimated that the total area reaches 3 times the area of the building so that the area of the location used for the patane is approximately 1021.5 m2. Based on the condition of the location of the patane building, it is known that some are not strategic to build houses and other buildings.

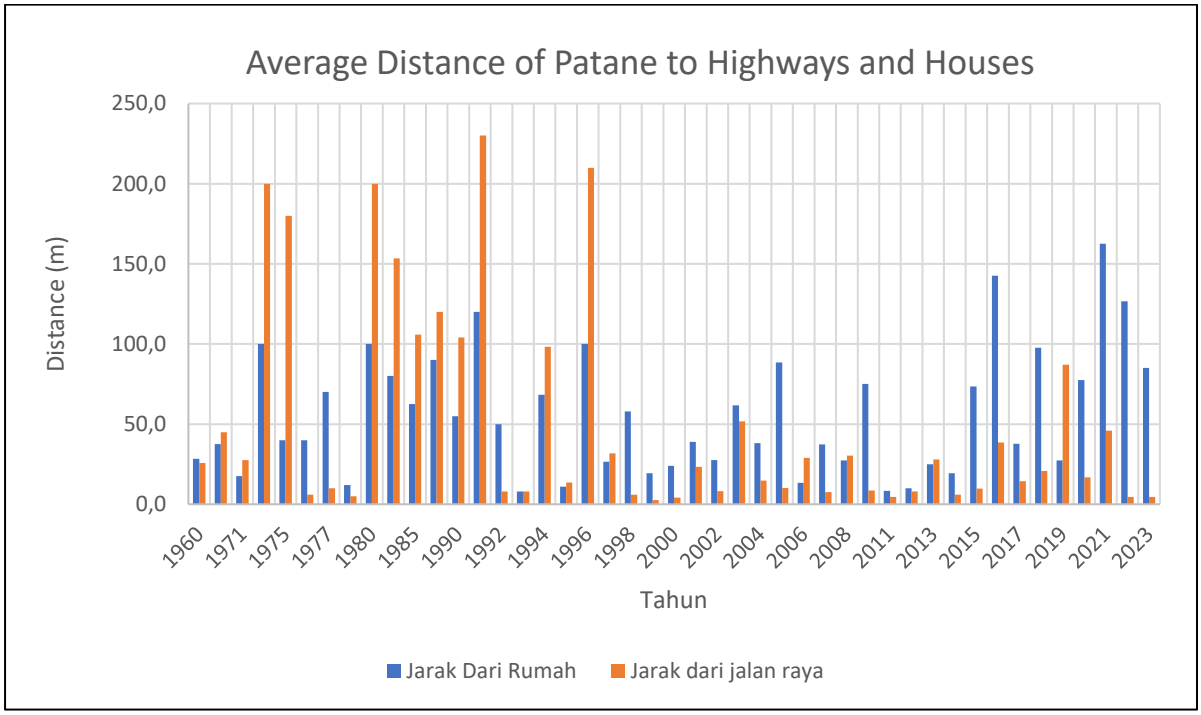
Table 10. Patane data in 5 Urban Villages and 3 Lembang in 5 Districts in North Toraja Regency.

No.	Tahun	Jlh	Luas Bangunan Patane	Luas Lahan yang digunakan
1	1960	3	52	156
2	1970	2	24	72
3	1971	2	46	138
4	1972	1	12	36
5	1975	1	30	90
6	1976	1	12	36
7	1977	1	9	27
8	1978	1	12	36
9	1980	1	30	90
10	1982	3	54	162
11	1985	5	99	297
12	1987	2	21	63

13	1990	2	28	84
14	1991	1	30	90
15	1992	1	12	36
16	1993	1	20	60
17	1994	3	29.5	88.5
18	1995	2	18	54
19	1996	1	30	90
20	1997	6	75	225
21	1998	2	23.5	70.5
22	1999	3	19.5	58.5
23	2000	9	100.75	302.25
24	2001	7	72	216
25	2002	2	36	108
26	2003	3	24	72
27	2004	6	85	255
28	2005	4	48.5	145.5
29	2006	3	29	87
30	2007	3	74	222
31	2008	3	56	168
32	2010	5	93.5	280.5
33	2011	5	70.75	212.25
34	2012	2	24	72
35	2013	2	23	69
36	2014	3	44	132
37	2015	6	92	276
38	2016	2	46	138
39	2017	8	132	396
40	2018	4	50	150
41	2019	3	58	174
42	2020	6	122	366
43	2021	2	50	150
44	2022	3	66	198
45	2023	2	36	108
Jumlah		138	2.119	6.357

From table 10, it is shown that the construction of a cemetery in the form of Patane began in 1960. After that, the development of patane continued to increase and was used as one of the good options to bury their families. This is shown in Table 10 column 3 where from year to year there are almost always patane built and until 2023 in the research area there are 138 patane buildings with a building area of ± 2,119 m2 and land used for patane buildings ± 6,357 m2

Patane construction reviewed based on distance from home



Graph 1. Graph of the distance of Patane to buildings, houses and roads

The construction of the patane was reviewed based on the distance from the house obtained an average distance of 56 m. Thus it can be said that the distance is quite far. However, if you look at them one by one, there are some that are quite close (Graph 17) and some are even built next to the house. This can be found in Sangbua Village and Tadongkon Village, Kesu' District and several Patane in Tondon District. If reviewed based on the distance of the patene to the highway, an average distance of 50.4 m is obtained.

Discussion

Tana Toraja is very rich in various types of culture, both in the form of cultural heritage and continuing traditions, all of which reflect the megalithic culture inherited by the Austronesians. All of them are original and unique cultures that are not the same as other regions (Rosmawati, 2021). Funerals in Toraja are a very important tradition in the culture of Toraja, South Sulawesi. Funeral ceremonies in Toraja are called Rambu Solo, which serves as the last tribute for the deceased (Rima, 2019). A complex process, Rambu Solo takes place in several stages, ranging from family preparations to funerals.

The Toraja burial system consists of many types, including hanging graves, cave graves, earthen graves, and patane. Traditional Toraja funerals are a unique and religious cultural heritage, which has been carried out from generation to generation from the ancestors of the Toraja tribe. Cemeteries in Toraja also aim to honor the passing of a person through a funeral procession in accordance with Toraja traditions and beliefs. This ceremony has a profound cultural and religious value for the Toraja people, which is one of the cultural heritage that remains an integral part of Toraja's precious life and culture.

The Toraja burial system consists of many types, including hanging graves, cave graves, ground graves, and patane. Patane as a form of cemetery used by the Toraja people began to be built in 1960, also known as banua tang merambu (smokeless house = does not have a kitchen) (Arianto, 2023). Since then, the development of patane has continued to increase almost every year. From 1960 to 2023, the number of patane at the research site is 138 with a

building area of ± 2,119 m2 and a total of land used ± 6,357 m2. Development Locations are not concentrated in a location like in other cities but are scattered and many are built in strategic places, some are even built very close to homes. This happens because the location used is family land and to build a patane is a family decision. One patane building can accommodate tens or even up to a hundred bodies.

In addition, many patane buildings are built on the side of the road so that if there is a road widening, it will be difficult and there are also those that are very close to residential houses. Observing the data on the location of patane buildings in the research area, it can be seen that many patane buildings are built in very strategic locations that can actually be used as locations to build more productive buildings, especially in areas such as: Tikala Village: Very strategic position, near highways and public facilities. Sesean Bori' District and Pangli Village: The location is generally strategic and can be used for other buildings. This is a negative impact of patane development because land conversion for patane reduces the availability of potential land for other purposes such as settlements (Tumbo & Muttaqin, 2021).

When compared to other cemeteries such as burrows, pak liang toke', burang erong where the location used is a rock mountain or cliffs/caves whose location is not strategic/unproductive while most patane graves are built in strategic / productive locations.

Conclusion

One of the forms of cemeteries in North Toraja is the patane, which is a rectangular building with varying sizes and an average area of 15.36 m2 with a height of around 3 m. The first Patane cemetery at the research site was built in 1960 and continues to grow every year and has totaled 138 in 2023. From the results of research conducted in North Toraja Regency, especially in five sub-districts consisting of five sub-districts and three Lembang, it is concluded that:

1. The growth of patane development in Toraja is an average of 2 buildings per tahu with an average building area of 33.63 m2 and an average land area of 100.9 m2.
2. With the ongoing development of patane, the impacts on the environment are:
   a. Positive impact
      - The location of a neat and well-arranged patane building can be a tourist attraction.
      - Because each patane building can accommodate many bodies, it can save land use for the cemetery (if all the bodies stored in the patane are buried in the ground).
   b. Negative impact
      - The environmental arrangement is not neat because the location of the patane construction is not well organized because there are no rules about its construction.
      - The reduction of productive strategic space is about 100.9 m2 every year because patane-shaped graves are considered more practical and safe (compared to using stone burrows, erongs, and caves.

Suggestion

The results of this study are still very limited because it is only carried out in five sub-districts with eight sub-districts / Lembang and many shortcomings, the researcher hopes that there will be a broader and more comprehensive follow-up research to get more complete data in North Toraja Regency and take complete location

data so that a map of the location of existing patane buildings can be made.

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