Comparison of productive house spatial planning in Kampung Batik - Central Java object of observation: Pekalongan and Lasem

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Abstract. Home is a basic human need other than clothing and food. As one of the basic needs of man, it has variety of functions, for example, as a place to protect and develop themselves occupants, also as an asset that have economic and non-economic value. Houses that have economic value can be utilized as capital to earn a living by using part of room as a working space, named as productive house. Batik products become the focus of observation with the consideration that batik is a unique Indonesian cultural richness that has been recognized internationally. Pekalongan and Lasem is a coastal city located on the north coast of Java Island, where both cities become the benchmark of batik products located in the coastal area. Kampung Batik in Pekalongan and Lasem is the location used as an object of observation for comparative pattern of productive house layout with qualitative method. The data obtained in primary and secondary, in the form of visual recordings, maps and sketches of productive layout pattern of batik houses. The comparative result shows many similarities in the pattern of productive layout of batik houses in Pekalongan and Lasem; Differences exist in existing occupants. The existing equations are due to the activities undertaken and the differences that exist are due to the growing culture in both locations of observation.

Keywords: kampung batik, lasem, productive house, Pekalongan, spatial pattern

1. Introduction
Batik is an Indonesian cultural treasure that has been recognized internationally by UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) in 2009, so that the sustainability of batik products is the responsibility of the entire nation of Indonesia. Batik cloth is a culture that developed since the era of the Majapahit kingdom, the next use of limited batik keratin. Keraton, namely the palace of Yogyakarta and the palace of Solo. Further development, batik fabrics began to be produced on the coast/coast north of Java, currently the northern coast of Java island known as batik products are in the city of Cirebon, Pekalongan and Lasem (Figure 1). The comparison between Kampung Batik takes place in Pekalongan and Lasem, since both sites are located in Central Java; With a distance between the city of Pekalongan and Lasem about 230 km. The comparative pattern of productive house layout has the purpose to know the differences and similarities between two different locations, where each location has
similarity in the product of batik and the two locations are on the north coast of Java Island. The benefits of comparisons are to maintain the advantage of each location as a tourist attraction; as a guide for site development and development; As well as reference for similar studies in different locations. The method used is qualitative with the following steps: see the phenomenon of batik productive house and then compile theory based on literature relating to productive house, then empirically test object observation. The final step concludes the descriptive observation.

![Figure 1. Icon of Pekalongan and Lasem](Source: Jaringan Kota Pusaka Indonesia, downloaded 04072017)

2. Research Method

A. Comparison, in Big Indonesian Dictionary (online) has a comparative meaning; in this case that will be compared is a pattern of productive layout of batik house in Kampung Batik Kauman - Pekalongan and in Kampung Batagan Babagan, Lasem.

B. Home is a basic human need as a concrete manifestation of a basic need called board. Various functions can be accommodated by a house, because the house consists of arrangement of spaces that form a particular pattern. One of the principles in the pattern of spatial arrangement is 'hierarchy', which means as the degree of importance of a space. In residential or residential homes, the hierarchy of space can be grouped according to user territory, where public space, private space, service space and space between public space and private space are known.

C. A productive house is a house that functions as a place to live as well as a place to earn a living or work. In addition to the two functions already mentioned, another function of a house according to [1] is: as a refuge, as a place to develop self-occupant, as an asset that has economic value and non-economic value. Productive house models can be grouped into:

- Based on the type: mixed productive house (having equal access to occupancy and work, working space using part of the living space); A balanced productive home (having equal access between occupation and work, working space and separate living space); Separate productive houses (access to separate shelters and workplaces, so that places occupy and work separately).
- Based on production process: productive house with complete production process and production process incomplete, special product of batik production process from plain white cloth until fabric ready to be distributed to consumer.
- Based on management: productive houses have spatial management (shared space or unused shared space between work and occupation), time (regular or flexible working time), labor (labor from family members or others), capital (Finance mixed or separated from occupational and work activities) and wastes (wastes treated by environment or self-treated waste).
3. Results and Discussion

3.1 Batik Village in Pekalongan

The batik village of Kauman in Pekalongan (Figure 3 and Figure 4) is located in the center of the city adjacent to the square. This village consists of one main road, which is called Kauman alley 1, where on the left and right side of the main road there are several other alleys ranging from alley 2 to alley 14. The inhabitants of Kauman Batik Tourism Village consist of Javanese and a small part of the population of Arab descent and the majority are Muslim, so the employee holiday is set on Friday. Another marker from Kampung wisata batik in the form of pictures of batik motifs that exist on the wall at the entrance of the entrance (Kauman alley 1). Batik productive house located in the batik village of Kauman is as follows:

![Figure 2. Kauman Batik Village, Pekalongan](image1)

![Figure 3. Pattern of Kampung batik in Pekalongan](image2)

![Figure 4. Productive House Faza, Pekalongan](image3)

![Figure 5. Productive house of Bella, Pekalongan](image4)

The productive house of Faza batik (Figure 4 and Figure 8) is a mixed-type productive house in which work space and living space have equal access and in flexible spatial management, have shared space between work and habitation. The production process is complete ranging from white mori cloth to batik products that are ready to be distributed to consumers. Bella's batik productive house (Figure 5 and Figure 9) is a mixed-type productive house where work space and living space have equal access and in flexible spatial management, have shared space between work and habitation. The production process is complete ranging from white mori cloth to batik products that are ready to be distributed to consumers. Rizka batik productive house (Figure 6) is a mixed-type productive house where work space and living space have equal access and flexible spatial management, have shared space between work and habitation. The production process is complete ranging from white mori cloth to batik products that are ready to be distributed to consumers. The productive house of Mufti batik (Figure 7) is a mixed-type productive house where work space and living space have the same access and in the management of
The space has a shared / flexible space between work and habitation. The production process is complete ranging from white *mori* cloth to batik products that are ready to be distributed to consumers. In the four productive houses above, the involvement of the owners is very dominant and the relationship between workers and owners is very close.

![Figure 6. Productive House of Rizka, Pekalongan](image)

![Figure 7. Productive House Mufti, Pekalongan](image)

![Figure 8. Productive house of Faza, Pekalongan](image)

![Figure 9. Productive house of Bella, Pekalongan](image)

### 3.2 Kampung Batik in Lasem

The batik village of Lasem is located in Babagan Village, its location on the right side of Java's north coast road from Semarang direction to Surabaya (Figure 10 and Figure 11). Productive houses in Babagan batik kampongs are owned by indigenous people and the people of Chinese descent.

The productive house of Putri Jelita (Figure 12), productive house of Sumber Rejeki (Figure 13, Figure 15, Figure 16) and productive house of Kidang Mas (Figure 14) is a mixed productive house, which has equal access to workplace and workplace; The management of the space is flexible because it has a shared space between work and occupation activities. The production process is complete ranging from white *mori* cloth to batik cloth ready to be distributed to consumers. In the four productive houses above, the involvement of the owners is very dominant and the relationship between workers and owners is very close.
House Earning contained in Babagan, Lasem:

![Figure 10. Batik village gate in Lasem](image1)
![Figure 11. Pattern of Batik Village Babagan, Lasem](image2)

![Figure 12. Productive House Putri Jelita, Lasem](image3)
![Figure 13. Productive House Sumber Rejeki, Lasem](image4)
![Figure 14. Productive House Kidang Mas, Lasem](image5)

![Figure 15. Productive House Sumber Rejeki](image6)
![Figure 16. Productive House Sumber Rejeki](image7)

3.3 Comparison
Observations on Kampung Wisata Batik/Batik Tourism Villages in Pekalongan and Lasem have similarities and differences. The equation is that productive houses in Pekalongan and Lasem are both mixed productive houses, which have equal access to occupation and work. In addition, each productive house has a shared space between occupation and work. In general, shared space is a family room located in the house or terrace on the front, side or back of the house. Based on the process done, there is
a process equation that the complete process of a batik product ranging from white mori fabric to batik cloth that is ready to be distributed / sold to consumers. Distribution / sale to the consumer is done on the front porch, side or back of the house. The use of local labor is done in productive homes of Pekalongan and Lasem. The difference exists, lies in the inhabitants of a productive home environment where in Pekalongan there is a combination of indigenous Javanese with a minority of Arab descendants; While in Lasem the combination of indigenous Javanese ethnic minority with Chinese descent.

4. Conclusion

Observations made on the comparison of batik tourism villages in Pekalongan and Lasem in three respects are location, activity and occupant / resident shows that although both have locations on the north coast of Java Island, the population growing on the site has different characteristics; In Pekalongan of Arab descent and in Lasem Chinese descent. Indigenous people and migrants alike live well side by side and both have a business/activity, especially batik products. The same activity makes the pattern of productive house layout in Pekalongan and Lasem have similarities as well.

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