

Study of Women's Space in Bagas Godang In the Village of Wek II Batang Toru South Tapanuli

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ABSTRACT

The traditional house in South Tapanuli is an architecture with a distinctive shape with a type of house on stilts. One such building is bagas godang. This building functions as a residence or residence of the king, also functions as a place for holding traditional ceremonies, and as a place of protection for members of the community. The women's room in the godang bagas is a place for women's activities. Currently the space has changed its function. This study aims to re-describe women's space as a private space inside the godang bagas. The method used in this study is descriptive qualitative by way of observation, interviews and documentation. The results obtained are that several rooms inside the godang bagas are women's rooms. These spaces include a bedroom, kitchen and circulation room. This space is used by women in their daily activities. The women's room is very special in the house, a space that makes women feel at home and comfortable.

Keywords: space, women's space, bagas godang, privacy space.

1. INTRODUCTION

Bagas godang is a traditional Mandailing traditional house functioning as a gathering place for traditional work, a place for the king to rest and a shelter for members of the community [1] [2] [3]. The roof of the Bagas Godang building is rectangular in shape like a cart roof called tarup, has seven or nine steps and at the bottom of the house has a pit. At the front of the house there is a wide door and a sun ornament which is located above the door, the interior consists of the front room, living room, bedroom and kitchen. Bagas godang is a traditional residential building that has local wisdom values and must be preserved as a national cultural heritage. The existence of Bagas Godang as a traditional building has begun to fade, as well as the function of space. The space in the godang bagas has a division between men and women.

According to [4] in [5] assumes that women and men should have the same level and behavior towards the place of residence, so that the existence of a special room for women in the house shows that women are special creatures that must be protected. In residential areas, the role of women as housewives who carry out various activities to meet the needs of residents, use spaces as places of activity which are referred to as domestic spaces. Space for activity is created on the basis of the needs and interests of the women themselves [6], housing is the domain of women while residential workplaces are the domain of men. In a smaller scope, namely the space inside a dwelling such as a bedroom, living room, kitchen and bathroom is a women's room, while the living room, terrace and landscape are men's rooms [7].

Space is a container that is not real but its existence can be felt by humans. Meanwhile, according to Plato in Eko Budihardjo (2009) space is a container where certain objects and events are located [8]. According to [9] in his book "Architecture Form, Space, & Order" spatial organization consists of centralized, grid, linear, radial and cluster organizations. According to [10] in his book "Form, space and order", the organization of form and space includes space within space, interlocking spaces, adjacent spaces and spaces connected by common spaces.

The research objective was the women's room at Bagas Godang in the Wek II Batang Toru Village, South Tapanuli. Several previous literature studies that have discussed women's space in traditional homes are women's space in the dwellings of farming communities [7]. The division of women's space in the traditional Malay house [11], the function of the women's space in the traditional Rejang Bengkulu house [12]. The novelty of this study examines

the women's room in the godang bagas house. The problem in this study is to identify the women's space in the godang bagas as a special space for women. Research on the study of women's space in bagas godang uses descriptive qualitative methods, the aim of the research is to describe the women's space in bagas godang to see a special space for women.

2. METHODOLOGY

The methodology used in this study is a methodology with descriptive qualitative analysis. Sampling using purposive sampling technique. Purposive sampling is a sampling technique with certain considerations, meaning that each subject taken from the population is chosen deliberately based on certain goals and considerations. Data comes from primary data obtained by observation, interviews and documentation, while secondary data is obtained by seeking information through references, journals, books and trusted websites.

The research location of Bagas Godang is in Batang Toru District, South Tapanuli Regency, North Sumatra Province. The capital of this sub-district is Kelurahan Wek I. In Batang Toru sub-district, there are several sub-districts where Bagas Godang is located which will be studied.

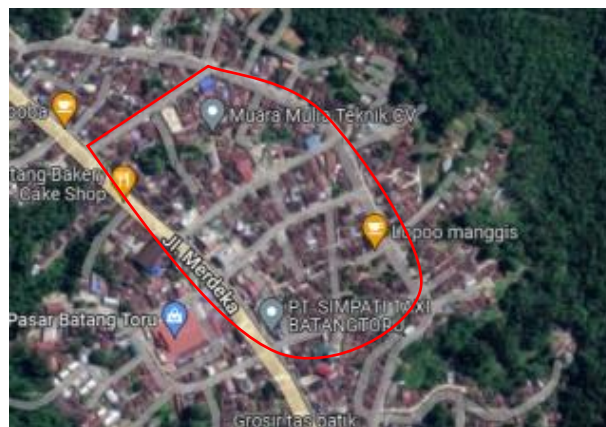


Figure 1. Map of the Village of Wek II Batang Toru South Tapanuli



Figure 2. Bagas Godang which is the object of research

3. RESULTS

Gender is a relationship boundary that shows that the position and role of men are more dominant than women [13]. In Bagas Godang there are several rooms which are positions to show the use of spatial patterns seen in the activities in the space of the house. The female gender has a space that functions as a support for women's activities. The spatial pattern forming factor [14] in [15] states that the basic needs, especially the human physique, are discussing women's space. The subject of this research is bagas godang which is the original building of the kingdom, ordinary people can also have a house concept like bagas godang. The research sample consisted of two

samples which were included in the criteria and characteristics of the sample selection. The completion of this research is by looking at the women's space in the godang bagas.

The first sample is the godang bagas which is estimated to have been established in the 1800s. The pattern of the interior space is the pattern of the king's room which has an area that dominates the front room, living room, and dining room which is used to entertain royal guests. The inner space consists of a living room which is in the section front and center as well as the dining room. There are three bedrooms on the third linear (linear) which are the resting places for the occupants of the house and one main bedroom at the front as the king's bedroom. At the back after the dining room there is a royal food storage room (granary), the terrace at the very back and the kitchen of the workers in the kingdom on the upper right.

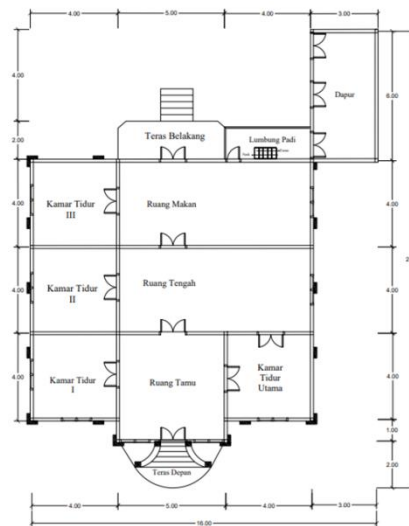


Figure 3. Plan of Godang bagas sample 1

The second sample, Bagas godang, is also a building that has a square shape extending backwards. This house has three bedrooms, living room, kitchen, bathroom and back room with a free area, usually the empty space is used as a dining room and storage of agricultural and garden crops. The living room is a public area, a free space that is usually used by residents for activities such as receiving guests, gathering of families and eating. The bedroom is a private area, which is used by residents to rest and change clothes. Bagas godang has an elevation where the height of the kitchen area is lower.

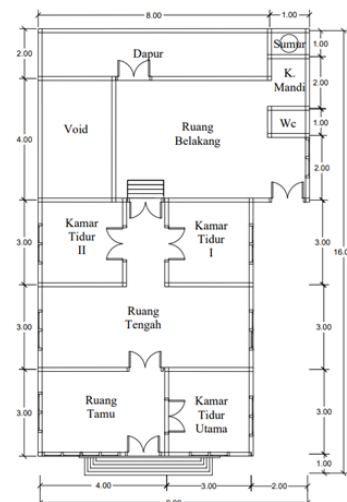


Figure 4. Plan of Godang bagas sample 2

Women's space is a space created to accommodate activities related to women's needs and activities. The women's space contained in the godang bagas is a space that has been determined as a space for women's activities. Spaces that are included in the women's room include the daughter's bedroom, the kitchen which is used as preparation for consumption in the family or cooking food for events such as weddings, and thanksgiving.

The women's room in the godang hall or residential house has a minimum size of 3 cm x 3 cm, while the kitchen has a minimum size of 4 cm x 8 cm. The kitchen is used to accommodate a maximum of 20 workers (if certain events are held). The other women's room is in the circulation hall which is used as a place for women to listen to hobar (advice) when there are weddings.

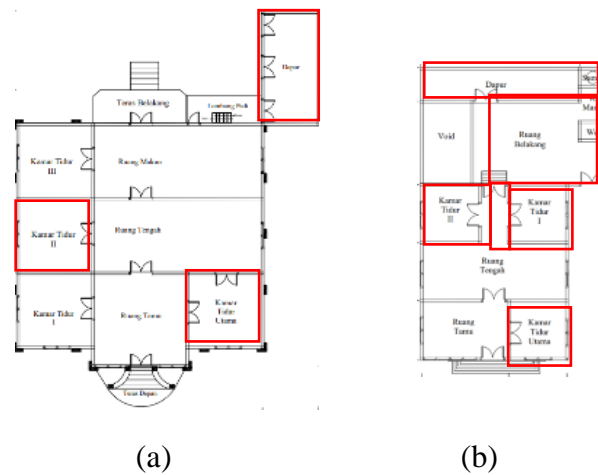


Figure 3 Women's room in Bagas Godang
 a. Picture A of the women's room is in the bedroom and kitchen
 b. Figure B of the women's room is in the bedroom, kitchen, hallway and back porch

4. CONCLUSION

This study identifies the women's space in the godang bagas which has now begun to disappear. The results of this study describe the women's space in the godang bagas which includes the bedroom, kitchen and circulation room. Room space for women is a private space, the kitchen is used for activities to prepare consumption for other residents while circulation is used to listen to advice from elders or a place to gather during traditional events. The women's space is very special in the home, a space that makes women feel at home and comfortable in carrying out their daily activities.

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