



## Identifying Spatial Patterns of a Type 38 House with an Islamic Architecture Approach (Case Study: Masda 1 Housing Complex)

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**Abstract**—A home is where humans engage in family interactions; naturally, humans are social beings who require assistance from others. In Islamic teachings, we are instructed to apply Islamic values, one of which is "hablumminannas" (ties of kinship). Implementation of this relationship includes visiting friends, relatives, and family. However, homeowners may feel discomfort when guests visit their homes. The arrangement of the house significantly influences the homeowner's discomfort when guests visit. Most housing developments by developers have arrangements such as the living room merging with the family room, bedroom doors facing directly to the living room, or the front door allowing a view towards the family room when the inner door is open. This study aims to analyze type 38 houses with spatial patterns that adhere to Islamic principles, thus bringing comfort to homeowners. The research was conducted at the Masda 1 housing complex in Sragen Regency. The method used in this research is qualitative descriptive research. The results of the study show that zoning in the house indicates several shortcomings, such as the absence of boundaries between the living room and the family room, and attention needs to be paid to the direction of the closet in the bathroom.

**Keywords:** type 38 house; spatial patterns; Islamic architecture; Masda housing estate

### 1. Introduction

Currently, the rapid increase in the construction of subsidized housing is evident, not excluding in Sragen Regency. This arises due to the growing demand for housing, in line with the increasing purchasing power of the people over time, not to mention the relatively affordable land prices and the proximity of the location to Solo and Purwodadi cities.

Based on the information from [sikumbang.tapera.go.id](http://sikumbang.tapera.go.id), there are 61 housing locations with a total of 3,174 registered units in Sragen Regency, with 1,519 units being subsidized, of which 1,350 units have been sold. Homes are one of the crucial aspects in shaping a nation's character. The function of a home encompasses not only activities such as sleeping, eating, watching TV, and other daily routines but also serves as a place where

humans receive education and engage in social interactions within a family.

In addition to being a place for social interaction within a family, humans are social beings who require assistance from others, just as families need support from other families. Even in Islam, there are two types of relationships: the relationship with Allah (Hablu minallah) and the relationship with humans (Hablumminannas). The implementation of human relationships can be through visiting relatives, friends, siblings, or family members.

However, homeowners' families may feel discomfort when guests visit their homes, especially women who must always maintain their modesty by Islamic teachings. This discomfort can also occur in families living in modest homes like type 38 houses in housing complexes built by developers.

The arrangement of the house significantly

influences the discomfort felt by the homeowners when guests visit, whereas most housing developments by developers have arrangements such as merging the living room with the family room, bedroom doors directly facing the living room, or the front door providing a direct view into the family room. Such spatial arrangements are commonly used by many developers building housing estates.

This background serves as a reason to identify one of the subsidized housing estates in Sragen Regency to assess the suitability of the spatial arrangement of Masda 1 housing complex according to the principles and concepts of Islamic architecture.

## 2. Methods

This research focuses on the spatial layout patterns of type 38 houses in the Masda housing estate, Sragen Regency. The method used in this research is qualitative descriptive research. This method is conducted by collecting data comprehensively so that when data is needed in the analysis stage, it will be easier to obtain. Observations and surveys are also conducted to obtain physical data related to the houses under study. A literature review is carried out by gathering theories related to Islamic architecture, sourced from several books and journals, expected to strengthen the theories in the process of identifying this research.

The determination of variables used in this research is determined from the literature review that has been conducted, which focuses on the Islamic spatial layout patterns in a simple house. Then these variables are divided into several categories, namely Islamic houses, semi-Islamic houses, or non-Islamic houses. As shown in Table 1.

**Table 1.** Evaluation of Sharia Housing

Criteria for Sharia Residential Houses	Results
There are clear boundaries between public, semi-public, private, and service zones	
There is a private space for parents.	
There are facilities for guests who want to go to the bathroom	
This is a public space for guests to use	
There is a gathering space for the family	
There is a worship space	
Toilets do not face or turn away from the qibla.	

Source: Assholikhah and Samsudin, 2023

Presentation of data in the form of tables, which are then calculated for their percentages using the following formula.

$$X = \frac{a}{b} \times 100\% \quad (1)$$

Explanation: a = score

b = Number of Criteria

X = Percentage Result

After obtaining the result, it is divided into 3 parameters:

1.  $\geq 75\%$  = Islamic House

2. 30% - 74% = Semi-Islamic House

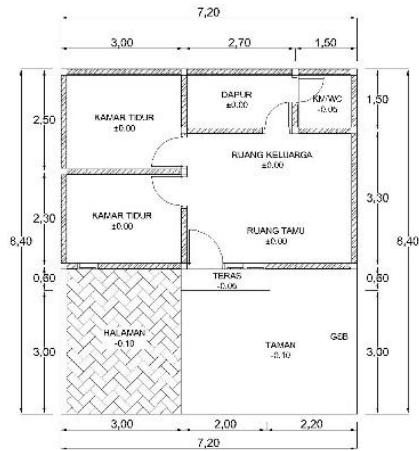
3.  $\leq 30\%$  = Non-Islamic House

## 3. Results and Discussion

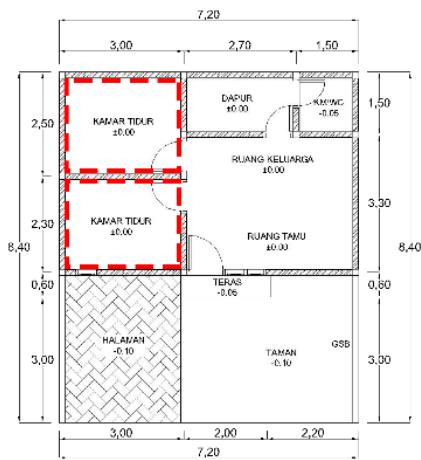
This research is located in Puro, Karangmalang, Sragen, Central Java. Based on its geographical location, it is bordered by rice fields to the north, a farming road to the east, a secondary local road to the west, and a yard to the south. This Masda 1 housing estate has an area of approximately 2,175 square meters with environmental facilities and infrastructure covering approximately 758 square meters, including roads 614 square meters, borders 60 square meters, gardens, playgrounds, and sports facilities 84 square meters.



**Figure 1.** The Location of Masda 1 Housing Estate  
Source: Google Earth, 2023



**Figure 2.** Site Plan of Masda 1 Housing Estate  
 Source: PT. Jasa Konsultan Sukowati Mandiri, 2023



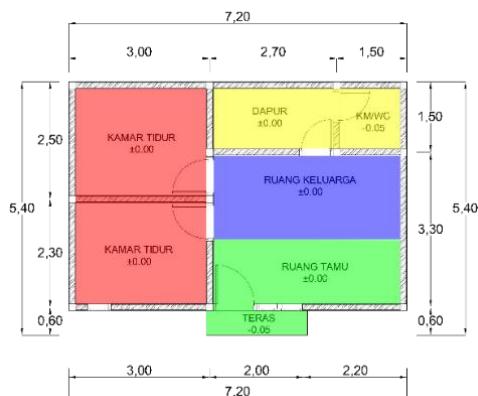
**Figure 4.** Analysis of Private Spaces  
 Source: Assholikhah and Samsudin, 2023

## Data Analysis

This research focuses on the spatial layout patterns of type 38 houses in the Masda 1 housing estate, Sragen Regency. The layout of type 38 houses in Masda 1 is analyzed according to the criteria of Islamic houses.

### (1) Space Zoning

Space zoning in type 38 houses in the Masda 1 housing estate consists of public zone (terrace, living room), semi-public zone (family room), private zone (bedrooms), and service zone (bathroom, kitchen). The zoning in this type 38 house is complete, but there are some unclear space zoning in the public and semi-public zones, where no clear boundaries are separating these zones.



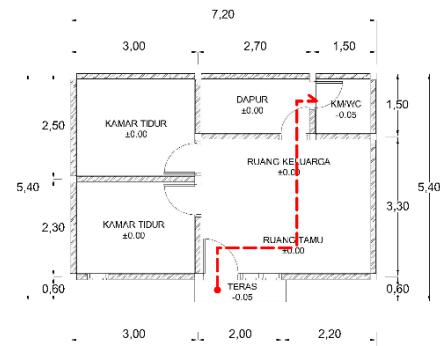
**Figure 3.** Zoning of Type 38 Houses  
 Source: Assholikhah and Samsudin, 2023

### (2) Private Space for Parents

The master bedroom has the highest privacy, which serves as a resting place for parents. In this house, there are 2 bedrooms, which can be used as the parents' bedroom and the children's bedroom.

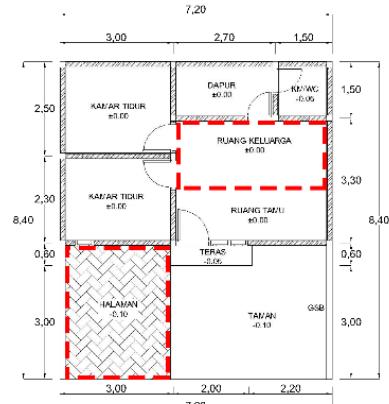
### (3) Convenience of Guest Access to the Service Zone

The location of the bathroom is far from the living room and also requires passing through the kitchen, so guests who want to go to the bathroom can directly see into other rooms, which is felt uncomfortable for the residents of the house.



**Figure 5.** Analysis of Guest Access  
 Source: Assholikhah and Samsudin, 2023

### (4) Public Space for Guests to Use

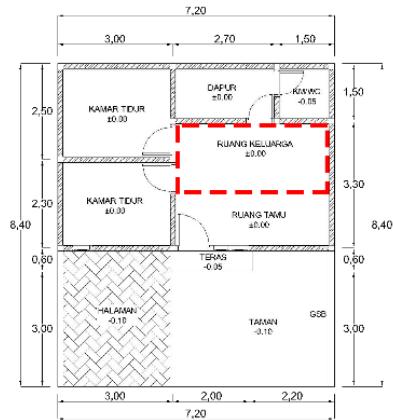


**Figure 6.** Analysis of Public Space  
 Source: Assholikhah and Samsudin, 2023

Finding public space within a narrow house can be implemented by utilizing part of the family room and the yard at certain times for activities that are public in nature.

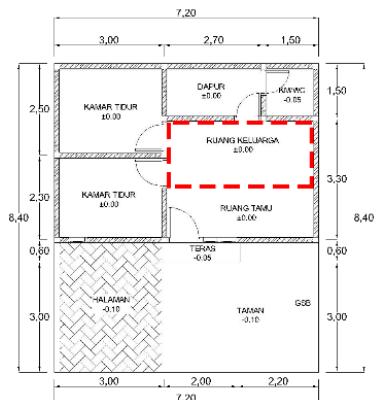
(5) The Presence of a Space for Gathering with Family

In this type 38 house, there is a family room for gathering with family members. The family room is mandatory for every family member. The existence of a family room is utilized as a place for gathering with family to enhance closeness among family members. Additionally, gathering with family can strengthen family bonds and create a harmonious family. This can serve as a foundation in family life, ensuring the continuous blessings of Allah SWT.



**Figure 7.** Analysis of Family Spaces  
 Source: Assholikhah and Samsudin, 2023

(6) Prayer Room



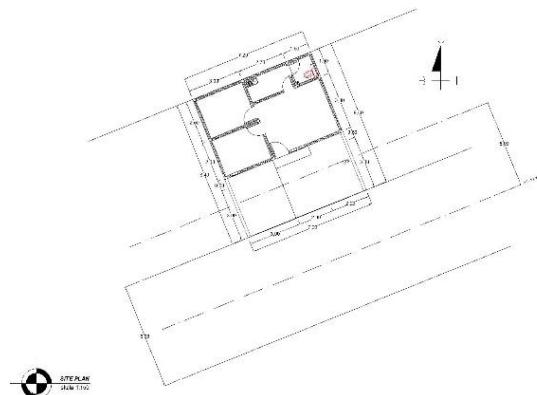
**Figure 8.** Analysis of Prayer Spaces  
 Source: Assholikhah and Samsudin, 2023

The family room can serve as a multi-functional space due to the limited available space. The function of worship, as well as a place for nurturing all family members, can be accommodated in the family room by placing movable partitions or by rearranging minimalist

furniture such as cabinets or shelves, which are used to separate the prayer area and the family room.

(7) The Toilet Does Not Face or Turn Away from the Qibla

In the concept of Islamic architecture, the position of the toilet should ideally not face or turn away from the qibla. According to the Fatwa of the Indonesian Ulema Council (MUI) No. 3 of the year 2010 regarding the qibla, it can be concluded that the geographical location of Indonesia is in the eastern part of the Kaaba, so the qibla for Muslims in Indonesia is towards the west.



**Figure 9.** Analysis of Qibla Direction  
 Source: Assholikhah and Samsudin, 2023

Based on the MUI fatwa mentioned above, it can be concluded that the toilet in the type 38 house bathroom in the Masda housing estate is not precisely facing west, but slightly southwest. This is something that needs to be carefully considered because ideally, the toilet should face north or south.

From several analyses above, the percentage results are as follows:

Criteria for Sharia Residential Houses	Results
There are clear boundaries between public, semi-public, private, and service zones	X
There is a private space for parents.	✓
There are facilities for guests who want to go to the bathroom	X
This is a public space for guests to use	✓
There is a gathering space for the family	✓
There is a worship space	✓
Toilets do not face or turn away from the qibla	✓

Source: Assholikhah and Samsudin, 2023

$$X = \frac{5}{7} \times 100\% \quad (2)$$
$$X = 71\%$$

Therefore, it is found that the type 38 house in the Masda housing estate, Sragen, based on its spatial layout pattern, falls into the category of semi-Islamic houses with a percentage of 71%.

#### 4. Conclusion

The research findings on the type 38 house in the Masda housing estate, Sragen, based on its spatial layout pattern, The type 38 house in the Masda housing estate falls short of meeting the criteria for an Islamic house based on its spatial layout pattern. The percentage from the analysis reaches 71%. The zoning in this type 38 house is complete, but there are areas that are still unclear, particularly in the public and semi-private zones due to the lack of clear boundaries. The distance between the bathroom located at the back allows guests to see the entire interior of the house, which compromises the privacy of the residents. Although this type 38 house meets some criteria, there are still aspects that need to be considered further, such as the position of the bathroom closet, which is close to the west (qibla) direction.

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