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# ICIAP

*Better Space Better Living*

## Proceedings

**1<sup>st</sup> Biennale** International Conference on  
Indonesian Architecture and Planning  
YOGYAKARTA, 9-11 July 2012

Department of Architecture and Planning  
Faculty of Engineering  
Universitas Gadjah Mada



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KANSAI  
UNIVERSITY



**PROCEEDINGS**

**ICIAP 1<sup>st</sup> Biennale**

**International Conference on Indonesian Architecture and Planning  
Yogyakarta, 9-11 July 2012**

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Department of Architecture and Planning  
Faculty of Engineering, Universitas Gadjah Mada

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**Reviewer** : Achmad Djunaedi  
Laretna T. Adhisakti  
Ikaputra  
M. Sani Roychansyah

**Design and Layout** : Mario Lionar  
Alyas Abibawa Widita

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### Speech from the Head of the Department

I am preparing this short speech with very optimistic feeling and big hope that the 1<sup>st</sup> Biennale International Conference on Indonesian Architecture and Planning (ICIAP), which initiated in conjunction with the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Department of Architecture and Planning, Gadjah Mada University, would mark the 'new' development phase of the department. For already 50 years, the department has been established and served the community, many progressed and achievements have already been achieved. With so many progress and achievements, however, we may trapped into 'business as usual' and lost the direction. In order not to be trapped into such condition, last year, colleagues at the Department of Architecture and Planning, Gadjah Mada University, have agreed to renew their direction with a new tagline which is "better space, better living." Such tagline was consciously selected to remind everyone that the ultimate goal of architecture and planning is achieve better space for better living. Architecture and planning work, play, and create space. Such creation, of course, is aimed not to too pleased the architects and planner, but to facilitate better living. Many planning and architectural products may aesthetically grand and excellent, but if they are not facilitating better living, architects and planners then, could be considered unproductive. I have a great hope and belief that ICIAP would help architects and planners to reconsider again the directions of their practices and to remember that practices should be based on better knowledge. By sharing research findings on Indonesian architecture and planning, we would gain not only better knowledge on the subject, but better space and living as well.

Many thanks for dedicated persons preparing for the conference and for very enthusiastic colleagues participate in this conference.

Yogyakarta, 10 July 2012  
Head – Department of Architecture and Planning  
Faculty of Engineering, Universitas Gadjah Mada

Prof. Ir. Bakti Setiawan, MA, Ph.D

## Preface

This year is a salient year for the Department of Architecture and Planning (DAP), Faculty of Engineering, Universitas Gadjah Mada since in 2012 this institution celebrates the golden age (1962-2012). In marking this notable jubilee this Department cordially organizes many programs along the year that among them is the First Biennale International Conference on Architecture and Planning (ICIAP) which is conducted on July 10-11, 2012. This conference has own its important purpose not only in terms of to enhance the knowledge of Architecture and Planning but also to strengthen the exchange information regarding the related recent research among the experts.

Along 50 years, Department of Architecture and Planning, Faculty of Engineering, Universitas Gadjah Mada has played its important role in improving the quality of education and community service based on research programs mainly in the major field of Architecture and Planning. So, it is not excessive if the Committee of 50<sup>th</sup> years of DAP declares that the task of this Conference, then is to locate this conference for professors, researchers, students and all participants not only in academic purpose but also should be positioned in the real world which refers to create a better living for mankind within the change of global world without omit its identity. In the words of Rossi (1994) all great manifestations of social life and great works of art are born in unconscious life. But in this conference, it is expected that all papers materials should be discussed in conscious even though it may face antipodal ideas during the conference that may manifest itself in different point of views. It may be happened since there is a different point of view in discussing the context of topics such as the public and private sphere, the building and district or city, the rational urban design and the locus values. Some beneficial results wished for output from this conference and hopefully it can be taken advantage by public interest.

Eventually, I hope that through this conference the improving of knowledge in relation to architecture and planning is truly realized. Last but not least, I should state here that this conference could not have been conducted without cooperation of great many people, beginning of course, with those who directly involve in preparing the conference, the committee members as Dr. Ikaputra, Dr. Laretna Adhisakti, Dr. Sani Roychansyah, Mr. Mario Lionar, Mr. Alyas Abibawa Widita and all committee members. I also would like to give a great gratitude to Professor Bakti Setiawan, Head of Department of Architecture and Planning, Faculty of Engineering, Universitas Gadjah Mada, IAI, APTARI, Japan Foundation and other sponsors which have supported this conference.

Yogyakarta, 10 July 2012  
Chairman – Committee of 50 Years JUTAP  
Department of Architecture and Planning  
Faculty of Engineering, Universitas Gadjah Mada

DR. T. Yoyok Wahyu Subroto

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## Women Works and Tourism in Kasongan Village

Mila Karmilah<sup>1</sup>, Wiendu Nuryanti<sup>2</sup>, Nindyo Soewarno<sup>3</sup>, Bakti Setiawan<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Faculty member of Department of Urban and City Planning Unissula Semarang, Indonesia

Post Graduate Student in Architecture and Planning UGM Yogyakarta, Indonesia

<sup>2</sup>Lecturer in Post Graduate Architecture and Planning UGM Yogyakarta, Indonesia

<sup>3</sup>Lecturer in Post Graduate Architecture and Planning UGM Yogyakarta, Indonesia

<sup>4</sup>Lecturer in Post Graduate Architecture and Planning UGM Yogyakarta, Indonesia

karmilahmila@gmail.com

### ABSTRACT

Tourism development since the influx began Kasongan some expert and artists who -developed pottery industry which is the main job for most of Kasongan people. Tourism development in Kasongan not only provide economic benefits for local communities but also gives a growth of showroom. Besides the economic impact, the tourism also give an impact for women. The impact for women are segregation of work in particular in manufacture of pottery. of pottery.

Based on this phenomenon this study tried to examine the relationship among tourism, women and the division of labor. Division of labor will be associated also with home and workplace. The Studies are using GAP approach (Gender Analysis Pathway) to see the division of labor and the impact of these activities for women in tourism development and intersectional analysis and cultural constructivist framework to see the women perception about work

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Keywords: Women, Works, Tourism

## 1. Introduction

Tourism has a fairly high impact on social and cultural life of the local community activity so it is certain that local communities will be affected by the presence of tourism (Davidson, 1993 in Wiwien, 2005). Tourism in some places women are more involved in the economic changes brought about tourism and benefit from this change than men (Brown & Switzer, 1991, in Wiwik,1997).

The involvement of women in economic activities in rural areas is a common phenomenon that has lasted a long time. In Kasongan pottery making has been a common profession for many generation even up to the present day. It has long provided a livelihood for many region's inhabitants. Growing of tourism in Kasongan which began since some artist and scholars such as Sapto Hudoyo, Soeliantara Solaeman, and other artists simply provide a new color in the development of pottery in Kasongan.

At the beginning Kasongan initially only made pottery and functioned as home appliances such as *cowek*, *kren*, *pengaron kuali* and others. The globalization and the development of plastic and aluminum industries had shifted the role of pottery as a household appliance and replaced by plastic and aluminum. This change would also impact on the manufacture of pottery like Kasongan.

The growing of pottery industry has led to a shift of work. At the first and generally pottery making is done by women, with the exception of certain pottery wares, and the man only help by gathering the clay and the material for burning. They also help to bake the pottery and afterwards sell the finished products. Today pottey making is no longer dominated by women. Men that comes form outside Kasongan (Kuningan and Brebes) also became a pottery maker. Changing of the role in pottery making, give the consequences of any change in working space between male and female.

## 2.1 Literature Review

### 2.1.1 Gender and work

Conceptually. Grown and Sebstadt group of women working in three types, namely (1)- system of subsistence production or non-market. (2) work without pay in a family of production

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systems, (3) the putting-out system (Grown and Sebstadt. 1989). In another sense, the work of women in the rural economy can be categorized into several types, which include home-based workers (home workers), workers in home-based business (home-based workers), domestic worker).

Observations on the question of relations in the family of one business unit division of labor associated with the business and domestic work. The emergence of division of labor is not a thing that only happens because of cultural construction. but associated with the capitalization process in rural areas. (Moore, 1998). Ann Stoler in her research in Java found that women control the household finances and plays a dominant role in the decision making process within the household. Stoler research shows that capitalist penetration into the rural economy does not made the increases of dichotomy in the division of labor based on sex.

Mies, suggests two things about the invisibility of women not involved in major industries, the first is family employment status that determined by the work of men as heads of households, and the second is that women as workers are not visible due to the prevailing ideology, and so that they are just as housewives who fill their leisure time in a way favorable. Invisibility of women's work is increasing due to the ways the putting out system. (Mies, 1985)

### 2.1. 2. *Gender, Work in Tourism*

Tourism sector has grown and became an alternative sector, which was able to drive the growth of region development. The tourism sector was able to provided multiplier effect to growth of other sectors. The improvement is able to revive many informal small businesses associated with tourism activities. Besides tourism is one sector, which also absorb local labor in the fields of tourism, particularly women workers.

The gender dimension of cultural commoditization were examine by Swain (993) in Sinclair (2004) showed that most of the Kuna and Sani women who produced handycraft for tourist gained increased power within the household but not within the wider society, where traditional roles persisted.

Segmentation in the structure of men's and women's work in tourism also occurs, in many ways like part time and full time job, low paid and or unpaid work for women. A gendered division of labour also prevails in the accommodation and retailing sector where local men perceive women's participation in servicing activities in the context of their domestic caring and mothering role (Momsen, 1994)

Many women are responsible for managing small-scale enterprises and also work such in activities in informal sector (Wilkinson and Pratiwi, 1995). Their tourism induce work load has not been offset by greater help with childcare from their male partner. Employment in relatively large enterprises in the formal sector are dominated by non locals

### 2.1.3. *Gender and Space*

According to Rendell (2007), that gendered space is produced through intentional act of architectural design according to the sex of architect, or whether it is produced through the interpretative lens of architectural criticism, history and theory. Harvey and Soja (1989) said that space is socially produced, but that space also a condition of social production. Anthropologist have also argued that space is materially and culturally produced and architecture is here taken to be one of many culturally produced artefacts. Lefebvre is suggest that social production of space work through three different, yet interactive processes; spatial practice (material or functional space), representations of space (space as codified language) and representational space (the live everyday experience of space).

According to Spain (1985), there is segregation typology on workplace for women and men. Women tend to work in open space (open floor jobs) while men more likely work "closed door". In line with Spain, Lefebvre and Carreau (1984) said that the situation are influenced by control and power from the opposite sex (men)

## 2.2. Methodologi Research

Types of research used to be very important. In the context of this study, consideration is to be able to capture the pattern of employment of women and their work environment became a

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major aspect in this study. Therefore, aspects of the "depth" is an important consideration in selecting and implementing research strategies. Referring to this issue the right kind of research is the kind of qualitative research from a gender perspective.

However, the actors reveal the relationship of gender relations based on use case study is not enough. The consideration is the method of research (including case studies) in general is still gender bias. Subjects and the size of the subject is still gender bias that women's reality (existence, experience, and needs) in relation to the invisible man (Robert, 1981; Harding, 1987). Therefore, the need to integrate a gender perspective in this case study or case study method using a gender perspective.

Characteristics of the study according to the gender perspective Harding (1987), are as follows: 1) has a theoretical and methodological approaches that focus on women's lives, 2) has a purpose for the benefit of women (emancipation), 3) put the researcher and researched at the same place, and 4) put the construction of gender, gender imbalance as a major focus of research.

The analysis tools to look at the relationship / work patterns of men and women and setting the location of both home and work locations and activities related to the process of making pottery in this case study is taken as the houses that functioned not only as homes but also as a workplace. Whereas, as a comparison also seen the work of men at work (*brak*). The selected interviewees were women who worked as a home-based pottery maker. In terms of data mining done using a more in-depth interviews of women and men of pottery workers to gain a balanced perspective mengenai relationship issues, systems and work patterns and the impact of the system.

Gender analysis is the next thing to do to get an idea of work system and its impact on family life. This analysis is done by carrying around an ungainly Patways Gender Analysis (GAP), which is analyzed a the profile of activities of both women and men, access and control profile of women and men also.

### 3. Results and Discussions

#### 3.1. Women Worker Profile

Conceptually there are several kinds of groupings of female labor, such as subsisten production systems, work without pay in a family production system, the putting-out system, a home-based workers, workers in home-based business (home-based workers), wage labor, and business independent (self employed).

Micro enterprises are very close to the woman. On the one hand this provides opportunities for women to carry out productive activities, but on the other hand it's own micro business conditions continue to be in poor condition and almost no change from time to time. Most micro businesses involving women in it are mostly subsistence. Income derived from such efforts are largely depleted for everyday family consumption. In this case, micro-enterprise can not be viewed as part of the achievement of development, but as a potential tool to generate income and welfare (White, 1991: 20).

Model development has thus been changed lifestyle of the people and cause a shift in economic and social structure. Unfortunately, this process does not occur in harmony, but it creates an imbalance that ended in exclusion (marginalization) poor groups to sectors that are not profitable, such as micro rural enterprises. It also has led to the widespread feminization of poverty as most women are in it. The following will be presented the profile of women in the Kasongan village. The following profiles are 2 (two) forms of female employment to those who become home-based workers (taking raw materials and then worked at home) and female workers who work in the workshop with a more regular working hours.

##### 3.1.1. Home Worker (Home Based Work)

Women home based workers display a diversity of schedules and work routines. One advantage of working home is flexibility in scheduling time for various activities. Women may also feel liberated when they no longer have to follow a fixed job schedule (Salmi, 1993 in Estrada, S 2002).

Development of tourism brings both positive and negative result. One positive impact of tourism is its ability to absorb a lot of manpower and opening opportunities for local people to run a

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tourism business that can improve people's lives. Kajen village have 3 (three) hamlet and in every hamlet is largely (75%) their livelihood comes from industrial pottery. The entering modern influence and culture from outside through various media and the first introduction of Kasongan to public by Sapto Hudoyo around 1971-1972 with artistic and commercial touch. Now the functions of the pottery has grown to be one part of the interior of the house. The impact of tourism in pottery work are that making pottery not only dominated by women but also done by men (from outside Kasongan). From information Mrs Lita is known that women only making a pottery just for warehouse like jugs, vases and jars with height below 1 meter. Doing pottery that height more than 1 meter is men work.

*“.....if this to print, it is not too difficult, but if using a rotated method it very difficult, because it is to high to made, and no women in Kasongan can do that, only Brebes people (men) can do that methode*

Mrs Lita is a working mother does not stay in one big home-based businesses in Sentanan, (works only when the order is a lot) with a relatively lower intensity of the operation. although with low intensity, but she was also given a target to her that must be completed within a certain time limit. As presented by Ms. Lita this work is tailored to the ability and desire to be away from family, and still be able to perform other household activities. He did not want a job that would take up his time. Women instinctively feel the attachment to domestic work that seemed to have no end. Before and after making a living of women still feel obliged to take care of everyday needs, such as preparing food and clothes, cleaning houses, caring for children (especially if there is a baby or someone was sick). In addition, women are still dealing with tasks outside the home such as social relations with neighbors, relatives and school children.

*“ .....i can not work hard because I have appendictis, and this job is not main job for me, i just help my husband, my job is to care my family.....”*

In the tourist village Kasongan homeworkers and demand looks very much this is due to work hours that can be managed by a home-based workers are women, as it is known that the hours of work can take place from 08.00 am then to take care of the household such as cooking and other sweep-another, then resumed work on About a day at 13.00 until late afternoon. But if it is considered women's work has been completed then there is also an obligation to help resolve the husband's work (a sense of responsibility towards work Javanese woman's husband b), as told Mrs Lita and Mrs Tugilah

### 3.1.2. Wage Labor

Women work as wage labors in the manufacture of pottery, usually the work done by women are usually only working pottery with a more difficult level below the work done by both men and paint some pottery work has been completed and will be marketed burned. Usually women who worked as a labor before the work was completed ahead of domestic work or after work. Usually the distance to the location of the house is not too much work and the relationship between female workers with employers usually neighbors or relatives to allow women workers get the spare time of the burden and expense of domestic production.

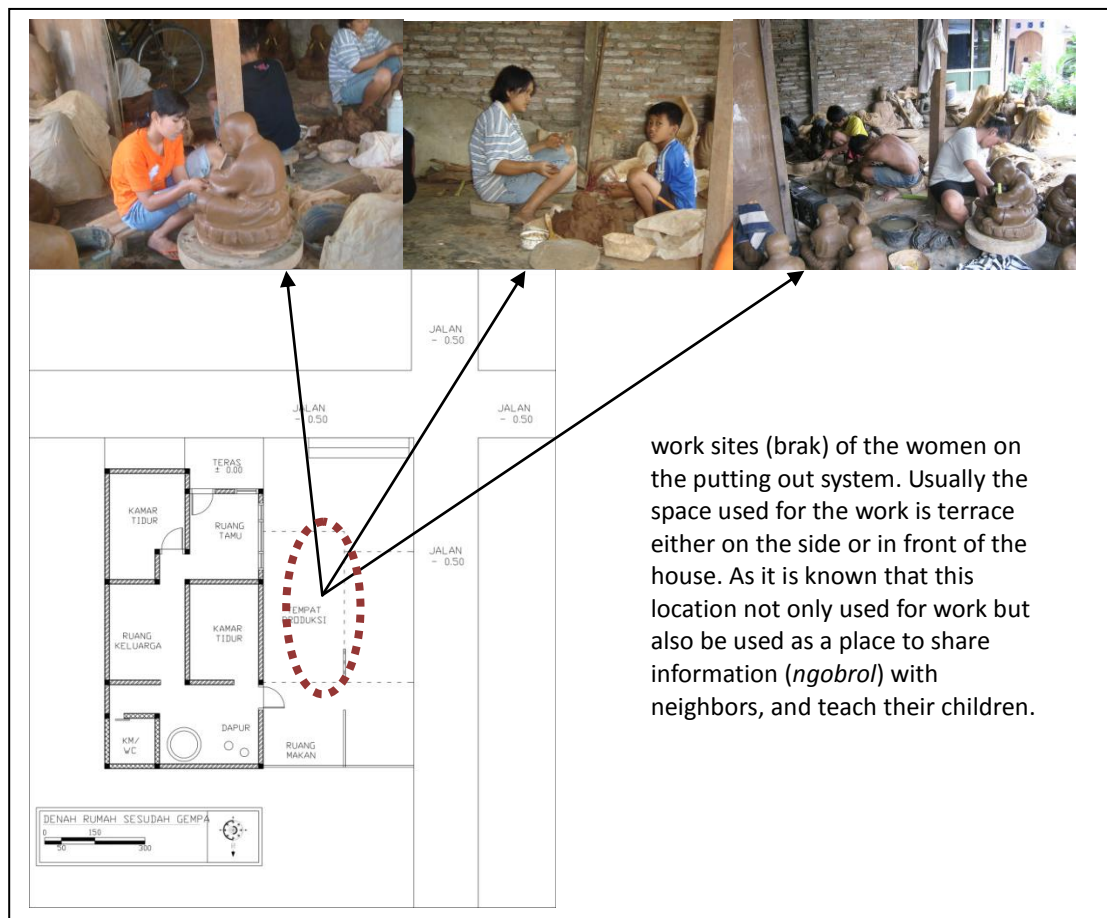
*.....in the morning my duty is to take care my family, and if I have time, I will work my pottery, but the important is my family, because I still have a baby . ....., and i can work at night until morning only if I have finish my duty,*

Wage labors earn wages through a contract system, and it largely depends on the speed of working women, however, the employer also provides flexibility in terms of wages, although work has not resolved all of them but if labor is needed money, then the employer will provide, so that the relationships built between workers and employers typically are family relationships.

*.....How the wage system ??... it is whosale system, and I am paid around Rp 3000-Rp 3.500/100 pieces, for souvenir  
I like work here because, i can ask my salary if i need, for example when my daughter entered to school, i could take my salary first so my daughter can attended school. ....*

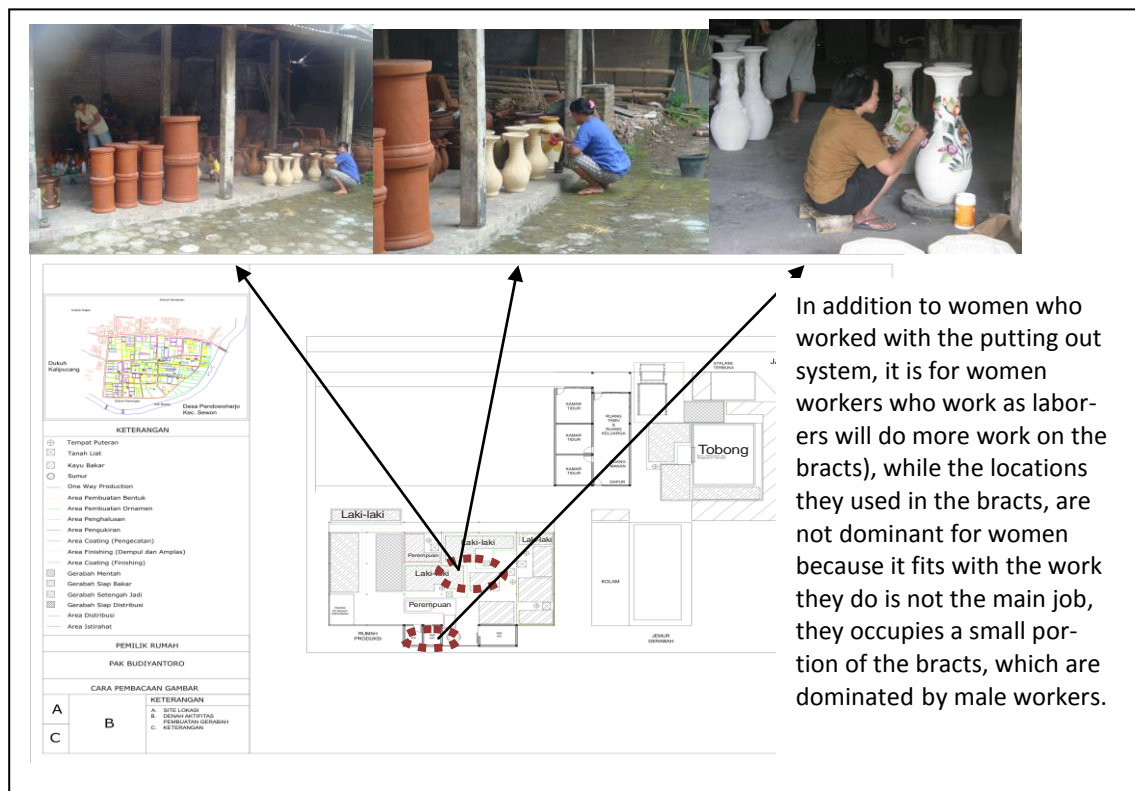
### 3.2. Women Spaces and Places

Women's space is the space used by women or space that manifests the condition of women. In this case the space which is used by women and women's space is symbolized as a domestic space. Domestic space is a space where women played their reproductive functions such as cooking, educating children. While public space is more open space and is usually symbolized by a man. Work space or as they call it work "**brak**" are used by men and women but in fact *brak* for women and men are differ. *Brak* women's work around the house, like terrace and other places at home that is comfort for them to their work, while the male *brak* are individual rooms that blend well with home or separate from the house. Workspace women usually use the front porch, this location is the most widely used by women when they perform the process of making pottery. In addition to the location of the terrace which is also frequently used by women were in the house itself. As seen in some of the following plan. Based on the profile of women above the workspace (*brak*) for women who do work at home (putting out system), is as follows



Soure: Author Reconstruction, 2010

Figure 1. Women location Work as Putting out System



Soure: Author Reconstruction, 2010  
 Figure 2. Women location Work as informal worker

Table 1 (Access, Control and Impact Tourism due Women Worker in Kasongan)

No	Criteria	Before Tourism Development	After Tourism Development
1	Access	Women access to jobs related tourism is still few. Women only making pottery for warehouses	After developing rural tourism as well as with increasingly conscious citizens to increase education so the more women who work but until now still the most popular home-based workers,
2	Control	The role of women in the craft of pottery is actually not new because these activities have been carried out for generations but a big role no impact on the ability of women to obtain equal opportunities with men, it is closely related to the division of labor time and the necessity for more prioritize family over work, all this is always given to women (reproductive responsibility)	Although rural tourism continues to grow and the more women become employee in tourism like shopkeeper but this situation did not make the control of women in the capital, land and any resource more better the biggest decisions are still on the their husband (male)
3	Benefit/Impact	The benefits directly felt by women at that time there has not been entirely due to the manufacture of ceramics was only done in order to meet the demand for household appliances	With the development of tourist villages provide great benefits for society that is an increase in revenue was also offset by an increase in education and the role of women in the organization, although not completely helpless

Source: (Researcher, 2009)

This table shown that before tourism development in Kasongan women only a pottery making, but after the tourist developing many women not only work in pottery maker but also work in tourist activity Even many women work in tourist activity even in pottery making but there are no evidence that women have more control in development tourist and pottery industry, The male-female divide between productive and reproductive labour is doubtedly in part responsible for greater share of men household decision making

#### 4. Conclusion

Based on the above analysis shows that some conditions of women in Kasongan still have discrimination and marginalization in the name of globalization. The patriarchal system is still a part in the lives of women, not least in the house but also occurs in the workplace. As was the case in the Kasongan village *Brak* is a place used by women and men in Kasongan to make pottery.

Female employment pattern shown that women are commonly work as home based work and wage labor. *Brak* used by women is either a terrace house located in the front or side of the house. *Brak* used by men are separate locations around the home or outside the home. *Brak* functions for women other than where the work is also a place to socialize with neighbors, or a place to play and learning for their children (as a social space), while the *brak* are used by men only functioned as a mere job site.

On the other hand the division of labor of women and men in the manufacture of pottery are also divided by gender segregation, this can showed that *brak* are used by women and men together. In these conditions shows that women are only doing jobs that do not require high skill levels (unskilled work (such as a finished painting the pottery burned, or just a bit cracked pottery smoothing) while men do the main job of making pottery, Even if women can make their pottery can only be made pottery with a high of not more than 1 meter.

Women who worked as a worker on the putting out system, do not feel that it is part of globalization and capitalist play to attract women to stay at home (the domestication of women) it is submitted by various slogans that make the women stay at home.

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