

DESIGN OF WUDHU AREA FOR WOMEN AT MUSHALLA NURUL FATA AT KEL. KAMAL, KALIDERES SUBDISTRICT, WEST JAKARTA.

Harfa ISKANDARIA^{1*}, Anggraeni DYAH S² and Karya SUBAGYA³

¹⁻³ Universitas Budi Luhur

*harfa.iskandaria@budiluhur.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Design Area Wudhu For Women In Mushalla Nurul Fata In Kelurahan Kamal, Kecamatan Kalideres, Jakarta Barat. Mushalla is a place of worship of Muslims and performs various kinds of other Islamic religious celebrations such as the celebration of "Isra' Mi'raj", "Maulid of the Prophet Muhammad SAW", performing the Tarawih prayer during the month of Ramadan. Mushalla refers to a special place for the five daily prayers, where the difference between the mosque and the mushalla is that no Friday prayers are performed as obligatory prayers for adult men every Friday afternoon. Mushalla Nurul Fata is located in Kamal Village, Kalideres District, West Jakarta. This mushalla began the renovation phase in 2019 and has been renovated so that it is now a two-story building, currently almost 90% of the building has been completed, but for the place of ablution women have not finished. Based on these conditions, the Architecture Study Program at the University of Budi Luhur organized Community Service activities to create a design for the place of women ablution Mushalla Nurul Fata. The method of implementing activities uses the Architectural Design Process. Based on these conditions, the Architecture Study Program at the University of Budi Luhur organized Community Service activities to create a design for the place of women ablution Mushalla Nurul Fata. The method of implementing activities uses the Architectural Design Process. Every consideration of the design of the place for women ablution Mushalla Nurul Fata was adjusted with input from the mosque manager, while the work drawings for the design of the place for ablution mushalla were adjusted to architectural standards.

Keywords: design; mushalla; women; wudhu

1. INTRODUCTION

The place of worship for Muslims in Indonesia besides the mosque there is also a place of worship that is smaller in size which is called a mushalla / langgar. As a place for prayer, the prayer room also functions as a place to study religious knowledge in the form of a gathering to read the Koran or TPQ (Al-Quran Education Center) for children to improve their Islamic faith.

Based on the Jakarta Open Data, Kamal Urban Village in 2018 the population of Kamal Village consists of 56,560 Muslims, 3,762 Christians, 1,044 Catholics, 29 Hindus, 3,086 Buddhists, 8 Confucians and 4 people from religious beliefs. Based on the data on the population of Kamal Village, it can be seen that the Muslim population is the largest population in this village, therefore the existence of a prayer room in Kamal Village aims to facilitate various Muslim religious activities and social activities.

The existence of a prayer room is needed because it facilitates the obligation of Muslims to carry out the Five Times Prayer which is an obligatory worship that must be done in any situation. Therefore, it is necessary to have a special place to carry out comfortably and better. Based on classical Islamic literacy, the word mushalla has never been known, this is because in general the place of worship for Muslims is a mosque, both for praying five times a day and for praying every Friday afternoon. The mushalla was originally only a place of worship for Muslims in the form of an open area in the field or an additional room located in a building with a Qibla direction sign (Petersen, 1996).

The presence of a mushalla in Kamal Village is the Nurul Fata Mushalla which is located on Jalan Pergudangan Kapuk Kamal Indah II RT 08 RW 01, Kamal Village, Kalideres District, West Jakarta 11810. Nurul Fata Mushalla is located on an area of 167.56 m², currently the Nurul Fata Mushalla has been built on the basis of community self-help. Initially, this mushalla only consisted of one floor and now it has been built into two floors with the reason that it can accommodate more worshipers and can facilitate various Muslim activities.

In 2019, the Nurul Fata Mushalla was developed from one floor to two floors which was carried out by self-help community. The addition of this number of floors also has an impact on changing the facade of the building and increasing the facilities in the Mushalla. The facade of the building was also developed with many openings for natural air circulation thereby reducing the use of artificial air conditioning and changing the color of the building using pastel colors.



Figure 1 The condition of the Nurul Fata Mushalla building before the renovation

The current condition of the facade, the front wall is still in the process of finishing so that most of it still looks dirty which has not been covered with ceramics or paint, at the entrance there is an ornament that has been closed with dark brown ceramic while the column is still in the finishing stage. The doors and windows on the first floor use wooden frames that are finished with varnish while the window openings on the second floor also use wooden frames which are still in finishing. The openings on the second floor are dominated by windows, but currently the frames and windows have not been installed because they are still under construction.



Figure 2. Front façade mushalla nurul fata

In Islam, before performing worship, it is obligatory to perform ablution (wudhu) as one of the conditions for rightful worship. For the wudhu area in this mushalla, it is planned to have two wudhu places, for men and women. Currently, the progress of this project has completed the wudhu for men's area with light gray ceramic finishing with a light brown place.



Figure 3 Men's Wudhu that has been completed

For the women's wudhu place is still not finished and is in the planning stage, the completion of the wudhu area place considers the flow of natural ventilation for the prayer room, and this wudhu place is on the side of a public road so it must be planned a little closed because this wudhu place is specifically for women.



Figure 4 Women's Wudhu Place which is still under construction

2. PROBLEMS

The problem with the Nurul Fata Mushalla is that there are no wudhu area for women's facilities, in the absence of these facilities, the design must be in accordance with architectural design standards. The problems in designing this wudhu place are:

The place for women's wudhu area that will be planned is directly adjacent to Jalan KH. Abdul Hamid, so that the planned location is quite open and not closed so that it has the potential to violate the Shari'a. The location of the wudhu place that will be planned has a limited and narrow area, so that it must be designed so that it can still comply with architectural standards so that the women's wudhu space remains comfortable and safe.

Another problem for women's wudhu area is, that they do not have a roof covering at all, either temporarily or semi-permanently. and there is no floor elevation in the women's wudhu area, this floor elevation is needed for the circulation the wudhu water. Another problem is the wall of the mosque in the women's wudhu area which is located next to the mushalla has not been properly finished. on the wall of the women's wudhu area there is a window that is wide enough so that the wudhu area is not closed plus the women's wudhu area does not have a roof covering at all. Therefore, it is necessary to design a women's wudhu area facility which is located on the side of the Nurul Fata Mushalla, so that it is in accordance with the latest development of the Nurul Fata Mushalla and in accordance with architectural comfort standards.

The purpose of community service activities with the title "Design of Wudhu Area For Women at Mushalla Nurul Fata in Kel. Kamal, Kalideres Subdistrict, West Jakarta." will have output as a final report such as shop drawing, real estimate cost, 3D Modelling this wudhu area so the administrator of this mushalla can see the visualization of women's wudhu area even though it has not been realized in real terms.

The benefits obtained from community service activities with the title " Design of Wudhu Area For Women at Mushalla Nurul Fata in Kel. Kamal, Kalideres Subdistrict, West Jakarta." are: The construction of a women's wudhu area place must be in line with the façade of the mushalla. Facilities for women's wudhu area must comfort for women worshippers.

3. METHODS

The problem with the women's wudhu area at Mushalla Nurul Fata is to design for the women's wudhu area to match the facade and according to the existing architectural concept without neglecting comfort and safety in the wudhu area.

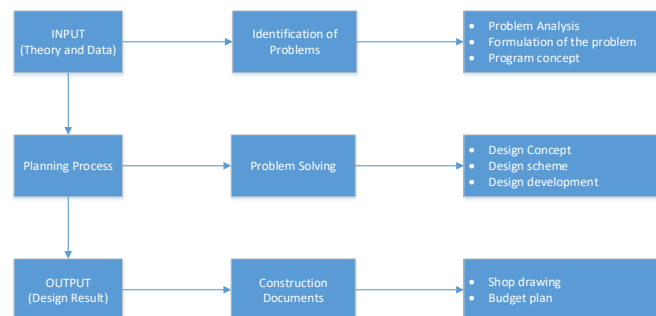


Figure 5 Process Of Architecture Planning

At the input stage, we will discuss the problems at the Mushalla Nurul Fataa; there are no wudhu area for women's facilities, The position for women's wudhu area that will be planned is directly adjacent to Jalan KH. Abdul Hamid, so that the planned location is quite open and not closed so that it has the potential to violate the Islamic law. at the design stage is to study the design of the wudhu area at the Nurul Fata mushalla to comply with Islamic law related to keeping women from being seen directly but not reducing the comfort standard of the Nurul Fata Mushalla

For the output stage, there is a detail engineering drawing for the women's wudhu area which consists of a floor plan, section drawing and architectural details. for completing the aesthetics of the image, there will be a 3D visualization of the exterior and interior of the wudhu area.

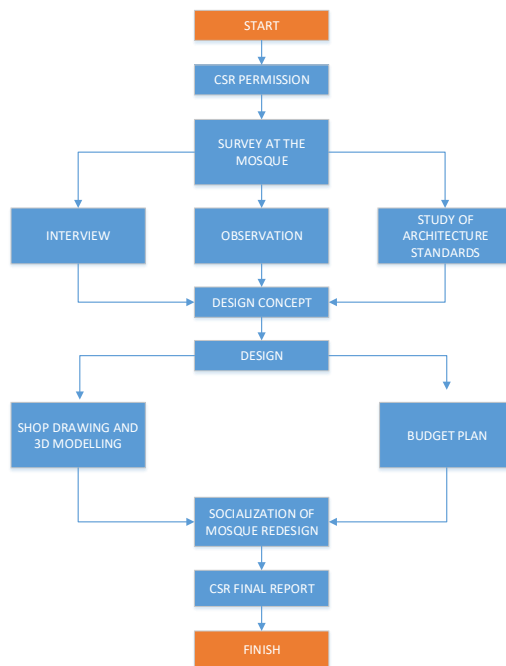


Figure 6 Flow chart design for woman’s wudhu area

The design of the women's wudhu area Mushalla Nurul Fata is located on the edge of the alley Jl. KH Abdul Hamid, this alley is an neighborhood road that is traversed by two-wheeled vehicles as a public alley. In designing a women's wudhu place that is on the side of the street it becomes obstacle, because this wudhu place close to a public street must still able to maintain chastity and protect women when carrying out the wudhu. The steps for designing a women's wudhu place will be explained in the following figure:

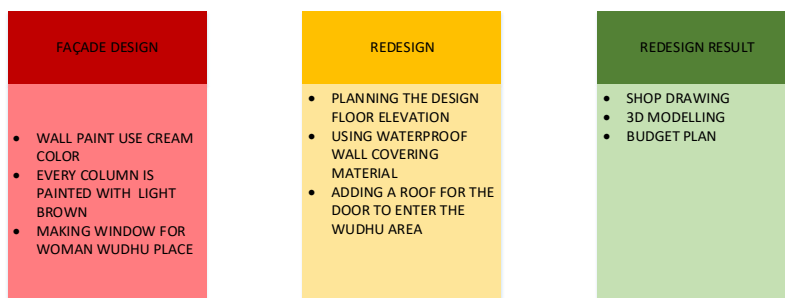


Figure 7 Identification of the Implementation of the Design of the Women's Wudhu Place at the Nurul Fata Mushalla

4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Based on the results of online interviews and existing photos obtained from the mosque management board, it can be seen the results of problem identification as the basis for determining the design concept of planning facilities for women's wudhu places.

- a. The facade concept for women's wudhu follows the elevation of the mushalla floor which has just been renovated with the following details:
 - 1) Raising the elevation of the woman wudhu place floor as high as 100cm, this is due to following the existing conditions of the renovated mushalla project.
 - 2) The elevation of the women's wudhu place uses 20 cm thick concrete floor.
 - 3) Make a foundation with a height of 50cm and the water resistant properties (trassram) wall is made high to 50cm.
 - 4) the wall is made using brick walls with a height of approximately 320cm.
 - 5) The facade will be equipped with a canopy made of concrete.
 - 6) The façade is equipped with a large opening for natural air circulation with a size approximately 250cm x 170cm.

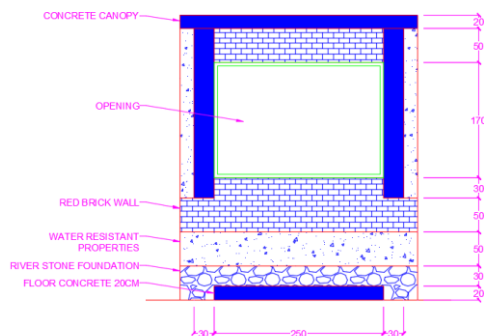


Figure 8 Section A-A Woman Wudhu Place

b. Floor plan concept woman wudhu place

The floor plan used for the wudhu area has an area of 9.9 m², with details of 450cm x 220cm. The details of the concept of a woman's wudhu place are as follows:

- 1) Using five faucets with a distance of every 50cm.
- 2) The overall distance of the wudhu area is 250cm, on the floor it is equipped with a grill with a size of 300m x 0.5cm.
- 3) On the floor using homogeneous tiles that are not easy to slip
- 4) To prevent water seepage on the wall, it is equipped with a 50cm high water resistant properties (trasraam).

To find out in detail the concept of a floor plan for a woman's wudhu place can be seen in Figure 9.

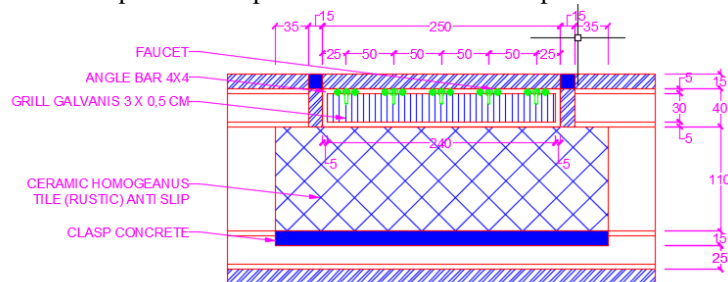


Figure 9 Floor Plan Woman Wudhu Place

c. Side view woman wudhu place

The location of the 'wudhu' place which is located on the side of the road and has a small area, so the concept of the side view of this woman wudhu place uses an open concept and uses a canopy in the shade. The following is a side view of the women's wudhu place:

- 1) The partition for the wudhu area is insulated by using a wall that is finished with homogenous tiles measuring 50 x 50cm.
- 2) The partition height is 150cm facing the main wall of the mushalla room.
- 3) The roof cover uses a canopy with polycarbonate material equipped with a 6x10cm hollow frame with a height of 190cm.

The following details of the concept of the side view of the women's wudhu place can be seen in Figure 10.

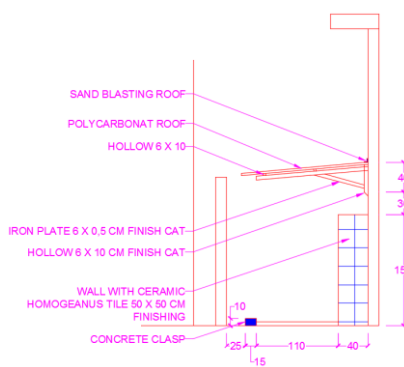


Figure 10 Architecture Detail Woman Wudhu Place

d. Structure and section woman wudhu place

The wall covering the wudhu place made from brick is located on the side of the road, it will require a foundation made of stone, for the inner wall of the wudhu place use the outer wall of the mushalla wall, then for the foundation of the inner side of the wudhu place, you can use the stone foundation of the outer wall of the mushalla.

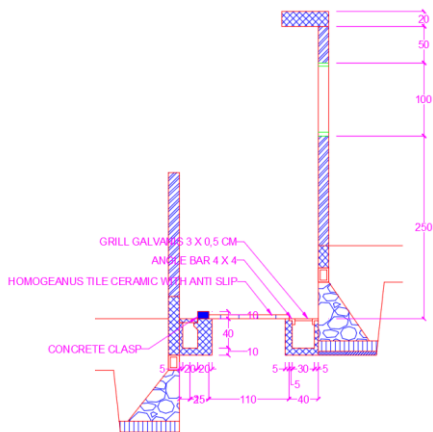


Figure 9 Section B-B Woman Wudhu Place

e. Budget Plan

Before the implementation of the construction of the women's wudhu place, it is necessary to make a budget plan that aims to determine the estimated costs that will be used in the construction of this women's wudhu place. In addition, with the cost budget plan, it is also possible to know the estimated volume of material needed so that construction can be carried out effectively and efficiently. To find out the budget plan for the construction of this women's wudhu place, it can be seen in table 1 below.

Table 1 Budget Plan for the Construction of a Women's Wudhu Place at the Nurul Fata Mushalla

No	Types of work	Amount (Rp)
1	Preparatory work	88.566
2	Structure Working	2.363.261
3	Wall mount work	444.375
4	2-sided wall plaster	890.766
5	Floor and wall ceramic work	945.082
6	Wall finishing ceramic 20x30	2.842.424
7	Finishing Paint exterior	558.587
8	Electrical installation	551.000
9	Plumbing	572.990
10	Sanitaire	900.000
11	Polycarbonate canopy roof	1.506.570
Total Aggregate		11.663.622,38

5. CONCLUSION

Wudhu is obligatory for every Muslim who will perform religious activities such as reciting the Koran, praying and entering holy places (mosques or mushalla). Wudhu is one of the pillars that determine the conditions for the validity of worship, because if it is canceled in performing wudhu, the worship performed will be canceled and have no reward value from Allah SWT. Therefore, the place of wudhu is something that must be in every mosque or mushalla.

In Islamic law, women and men who are not married not allowed together for any reason, therefore every mosque/mushalla is always divided into two which are separated by gender, both for the place of wudhu, as well as the barrier for the place of prayer. Every wudhu place must have clean and holy requirements, because wudhu is a condition for the validity of prayer, the design of a woman's wudhu place must meet the requirements of comfort in architecture that considers spatial planning, laying of openings, selection of building materials and structures.

In addition to considerations of user comfort, the design of this woman's ablution place must meet the aesthetic value of beauty. aesthetic considerations are needed to match the architectural concept of the mushalla so that it is in harmony with the main building of the mushalla.

REFERENCES

Books

- Basit, A., Agama, M., Komunikasi, J., Purwokerto, S., 2009. *Strategi Pengembangan Masjid Bagi Generasi Muda 3*.
- Khairuni, N., Widyanto, A., 2018. Mengatasi Krisis Spiritual Remaja di Banda Aceh Melalui Revitalisasi dan Optimalisasi Fungsi Masjid Sebagai Sarana Pendidikan Islam Resolving Teenage Spiritual Crisis in Banda Aceh by Revitalizing and Optimizing the Functions of Masjid as an Islamic Education Institution 1, 74–84.
- Kurniawan, S., 2014. *Masjid Dalam Lintasan Sejarah Umat Islam 4*, 169–184.
- Lantang, F.N., Sompie, B.F., Malingkas, G.Y., Teknik, F., Teknik, J., Universitas, S., Ratulangi, S., 2014. *Perencanaan Biaya Dengan Menggunakan Perhitungan Biaya Nyata Pada Proyek Perumahan (Studi Kasus Perumahan Green Hill Residence) 2*.
- Marinda, R., Firmansyah, R., Irma, U., Hanafiah, M., Kreatif, F.I., Telkom, U., Kreatif, F.I., Telkom, U., Kreatif, F.I., Telkom, U., Ciamis, B., Bandung, S., 2018. *Re-Desain Interior Masjid Agung Al Ukhuwwah Di Kota Bandung Re-Design Interior Of Al Ukhuwwah Grand Mosque 5*, 578–585.
- Rahmawati, N., Surakarta, U.M., 2016. *Kenyamanan Ruang Dalam Masjid Dan Pembentukan Generasi Islam Kenyamanan Ruang Dalam Masjid Dan Pembentukan Generasi Islam*.
- Waani, J.O., Rengkung, J., 2015. *Teori Dan Metoda Perancangan : Suatu Kajian Pola Pemikiran Josef Prijotomo Terhadap Arsitektur Nusantara 12*, 17–30.

Website News

- http://data.jakarta.go.id/dataset/jumlah-penduduk-dki-jakarta-berdasarkan-agama/resource/7d712ebb-891a-447e-85a1-e0b58e550267?inner_span=True accessed 16 April 2020 at 2.29 AM.