

Housing Improvement Based On Gender Role In Urban Kampung Of Surabaya

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-----ABSTRACT-----

One of the relations between gender and architecture is located on how space is used. It is often shows the portion of each gender's role in an environment, even though it is not a fixed one. In context of kampung with various kinds of backgrounds, women tend to be a rather permanent resident with longer hours of stay inside kampung. In order to support themselves and their family, most of them started to work at home, created a home based enterprises (HBE). Located near to one of major traditional market in Surabaya, Kampung Genteng Candirejo strived to keep clean in order to live up its name as Herbal Centre of Surabaya. Through a descriptive qualitative approach based on interview, this paper discusses on how home based enterprises, women, and architecture, related to each other in Kampung Unggulan (prominent kampung) of Surabaya, which later shows that these three elements entangled together, results in how women empower themselves and kampung through domestic contributions that generates the kampung as a whole.

KEYWORDS – *Finance, gender, HBE, housing, Kampung Unggulan, woman empowerment.*

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I. INTRODUCTION

Architectural world designed to contain human's activity with all aspects involved within—and vice versa. Human being, divided in two gender, seen in both biological and socio-cultural contexts, tied to the space of built environment [1]. Gender stands for the difference of role instead of the biological differences between women and men. It is often causes issues related to proxemics that limits development proposed. This is where participatory design plays a big role. About over fifty percent users of environments are women but rather lower consideration on the architectural forms regarding the statistics [1]. In other words, integrating gender into all aspects of development work is taken seriously as it supports the achievement of development goals.

Women empowerment plays a big part in order to achieve development goals. According to data of Statistics of Indonesia in 2012, Genteng District of Surabaya has the highest score in Gender Empowerment Index of 84,66 compared to all districts in Surabaya [2]. Kampung Genteng Candirejo as one of prominent kampung in Surabaya has done remarkable improvements. It is proven by many achievements of this kampung, especially in the environmental field. There are many physical embodiment of improvements, such as gardens, hydroponics, fish ponds, green house, even a waste water treatment. These improvements generate economic activity in kampung as it is claimed as Herbal Centre Kampung of Surabaya. Many women of Kampung Genteng Candirejo joined the *usaha kecil menengah*/UKM (small to medium enterprises/SME) and created their own herbal products. Therefore, this paper aims to find how far woman's contribution to housing improvements is, while simultaneously cope up with financial issues. Sample in this paper interviewed and the results are explained descriptively through sets of narrations and photographs.

II. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

A. Gender

Gender defined as a neutral concept behavioural of differences between male and female mostly constructed through socio-cultural process in community rather than simply defined biologically [3] while sex is defined as the biological differences between men and women. Indonesian Statistics defines gender as the distinction of roles, positions, responsibilities and divisions of labour between men and women. This distinction is determined and agreed upon by the society on the basis of the character of women and men believed appropriate by the norms, customs, beliefs or customs of society [4]. Different gender roles are not always

valued equally. Gender roles include; reproductive role, productive role, community managing role, and community politics role. In almost all societies and cultures, women's roles are subordinate to men's.

Indonesian Statistics released *Indeks Pemberdayaan Gender* (Gender Empowerment Index) that shows how far gender empowerment is, especially on how women's role involved in socio-economic activity. A research shows that greater impact shown in agricultural productivity if women involved within [5].

B. Sustainable Economy

Economic sustainability in broader context is defined as an economic activity of production for both goods and services that continuously maintained the sustainability of environmental condition and social welfare of locals to evade imbalances on agricultural and industrial production [6]. It is certainly based on economic rights for everyone. Based on International Covenant on Economic Social and Culture Rights (ICESCR) [7] the economic rights consist of the following aspects:

1. Right to work
2. Right to social assistance
3. Right to property
4. Pre-conditions for enjoyment of social and other rights

Economic dimension in sustainability made of following aspects [8]:

1. Affordability of housing supply
2. Ensuring balanced housing markets through affordable tenure choices
3. Recognising affordable housing building as a source of employment
4. Assisting home-based enterprises
5. Mobilising savings and domestic finance

Sub variables stated in Economy aspect in sustainability theory contains:

1. Better communication skill
2. Adapting to tech development
3. Interdisciplinary understanding to create an integrated system.

Sustainable economy is also generated through knowledge. Knowledge-based economy started with realisation that natural sources of one nation would not suffice. Thus, human resources improved with better knowledge. An example of knowledge-based economy; the case of 15.000 blind people in Mongolia are illiterate empowered with providing braille books in local library with help from organization.

C. Housing Finance

Housing finance in a big picture is funding that made production and consumption of housing possible, whether to build or maintain the stock or condition of housing. The level ranges from developer finance, rental finance, to microfinance applied in each household. The form of funding itself varies from rents, mortgage loans and repayments [9] which mainly issued by bank [10]. Local issues of culture, economy, regulation, or politics in one area will determine how this housing finance will turn out

There are several housing finance aid provided in Indonesia [11], such as:

1. *Bantuan Pembiayaan Perumahan Berbasis Tabungan* (BP2BT) – Saving-based housing finance aid.
An aid programs for informal workers to purchase a home. Down payment given to informal workers is 20 - 30% of the house price and is free. The remaining approximately 70% should be paid by informal workers with commercial interest. Informal workers are required to save in advance for six to twelve months in visits to repay and save.
2. *Bantuan Stimulan Perumahan Swadaya* (BSPS) – Self-help housing stimulant aid.
A stimulant fund provided in order to improve the quality of housing to meet the standards of the habitable home. Improvement could either be repaired or fully reconstructed.
3. *Kredit Pemilikan Rumah* (KPR) – Home ownership loan.
Home Ownership Loan is a credit used to purchase a home or other property. It is often a credit facility from a bank. KPR in Indonesia is divided into Subsidized, Non-subsidized (commercial), and one based on Sharia law.
4. *Kredit Mikro Pembangunan/Perbaikan Rumah Swadaya Bersubsidi* (KPRS) – Micro credit for development/improvement of subsidized self-help housing.
Loans issued by Credit Issuer Institutions to low-income communities with ownership of self-help housing either to build or repair it. The loan value is relatively small and the loan term is relatively short up to 4 (four) years.

D. Home Based Enterprise

Home based enterprises mostly small enterprise in a household that is rather easier to engage because it operates outside the official rules, with lower skills required and acquired through informal educations. Due to

limited access to formal credit, funding are mostly met informally [12]. Furthermore, it is often a small to medium scale industry with informal workers which often came from close circle of the business owner. Consumption and production are not separated [13]. In this paper, HBE will later be called as UKM (*usaha kecil dan menengah* = small and medium enterprise/SME).

E. Kampung Unggulan

Kampung Unggulan—translated into “prominent kampung” is a program established in 2010 by City Government of Surabaya to transform kampung into a micro to medium scale industry centre [14]. With support from local government, each kampung is facilitated with facilitators responsible for facilitating residents in kampung. It includes socialisation and education for people in kampung. It also includes facilitating legalisation of micro industries in kampung, by obtaining trading license and halal certification.

List of *Kampung Unggulan* [14] in Surabaya:

1. *Kampung tas/Bag* Kampung, Gadukan – Morokrembangan, Krembangan District
2. *Kampung bordir/Embroidery* Kampung, Kedung Baruk, Rungkut District
3. *Kampung kue basah/Traditional cookies* Kampung, Penjaringan Sari, Rungkut District
4. *Kampung jahit/Sewing/Tailor* Kampung, Pucangan – Kertajaya, Gubeng District
5. *Kampung kerupuk/Crackers* Kampung, Gunung Anyar Tambak, Gunung Anyar
6. *Kampung sepatu/Shoes* Kampung, Tambak Osowilangon, Benowo District
7. *Kampung tempe/Tempe* Kampung, Tenggilis, Tenggilis Mejoyo District
8. *Kampung handicraft/Handcraft* Kampung, Wonorejo, Tegal Sari District
9. *Kampung keripik tempe/Tempe chips* Kampung, Sukomanunggal, Sukomanunggal District
10. *Kampung paving/Pavement stone* Kampung, Pakal, Pakal District

This list doesn't cover all the *Kampung Unggulan* because some of them are transforming and changing the branding due to certain condition.

III. METHODS

F. Method

This is a descriptive qualitative research with case study approach. Sources for information include both primary and secondary data. Primary data includes information from the in-depth interview to the selected respondent on purposive sampling strategy. While secondary data includes documents from Statistics of Surabaya city government and Kampung Genteng Candirejo.

G. Field of Study

Kampung Genteng Candirejo is located in RW 8 Genteng District of Central Surabaya with population of 160 people in which 15 of them working as entrepreneur, a member of UKM [15].



Figure 1 Location of Kampung Genteng Candirejo (source: Google Maps)

This kampung is selected as the case study through a purposive sampling, based on the how successful the kampung is, and data of statistics of gender empowerment in Surabaya. Based on Statistics of Indonesia in 2012, Genteng District of Surabaya has the highest score in Gender Empowerment Index of 84,66 compared to all districts in Surabaya [2]. Moreover, according to previous works of Wibawa et al. [16] and Rahmadaniyati et al. [17] the current state of Kampung Genteng Candirejo is as follows:

- Known as Best of The Best Kampung due to its achievements.

- Moving on from Surabaya Green and Clean program to an independent kampung.
- Have own pillars as development principles.
- Pillar of economy considered as the most important aspect as it is the generator of other aspects.

There are exactly seven pillars held in Kampung Genteng Candirejo [18]:

1. Environment / ecology
2. Economy
3. Nutrition
4. Sanitation
5. Information technology
6. Education
7. Safety and comfort

These pillars developed through many stages and results in following awards [19]:

1. *Kampung Wisata Sampah Mandiri* (2008) (Independent Waste Tourism Kampung)
2. *Kampung Sentra Olahan Herbal* (2010) (Herbal Centre Kampung)
3. *Kampung UKM Digital* (2016) (Digital SME Kampung)
4. *Kampung Literasi* (2016) (Literation Kampung)
5. *Kampung Dolanan Anak* (2017) (Children Playground Kampung)

H. Housing Improvement in Kampung Genteng Candirejo

Numerous improvements added to Kampung Genteng Candirejo results in awards mentioned before. These improvements connected local government, state company, and the community especially the residents of Kampung Genteng Candirejo.

Community spaces in kampung are improved. One of them is *Balai* or community hall. This place claimed as the centre of this kampung.



Figure 2 Front gate of Kampung Genteng Candirejo (source: Author's documentation)

Balai is located at the entrance of Kampung Genteng Candirejo as shown in Figure 2. *Balai* also functioned as Posyandu (*Pos Pelayanan Terpadu* = Maternal & Child Health Centre) and TBM (*Taman Bacaan Masyarakat* = community reading space). Both operated by officials from local government. This TBM has current number of collection reaching up to 1000 books. It has vision to raise locals' interest in reading [18]. It is also where children learn crafting with recycled materials used as decorations (Figure 2).



Figure 3 Parked motorcycle at the entrance area (source: Author's documentation)

Supported by title of Safe Kampung, claiming that this kampung is free from crime and violence, entrance area of Kampung Genteng Candirejo used as motorcycle parking area for public during the day (Figure 3). This place became a source of income for the keeper.



Figure 4 Green house located inside the kampung integrated with old tombs (source: Author's documentation)

The most distinctive environmental improvement is seen on lush vegetation throughout kampung. There are several mini gardens and ponds located inside the kampung. A green house (Figure 4) also established does not only to cultivate several kinds of plants but also become a place for children to learn about gardening. Each household is responsible for environmental hygiene.



Figure 5 Free access bookshelves located throughout the kampung (source: Author's documentation)

Literacy movement stands as an indication of how knowledge-based economy is applied in this kampung. Books provided free for all to read, placed in boxes along the way as seen in Figure 5. Books provided mostly contain information related to UKM in kampung from herbal plants to recipes or even children books.

With better understanding of information and technological development, a wider range of market platforms open up. Started with simple communication platforms to online marketing, it grows exposure and effects on people of Kampung Genteng Candirejo. Children are taught English in their free time and showing hospitality became a common thing in kampung.

IV. DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

I. Establishment of UKM

Kampung Genteng Candirejo started the improvement through planting TOGA (*tanaman obat keluarga* = family medicinal herbs) movement on 2007. Then, during participation in Surabaya Green and Clean (SGC) Program, Kampung Genteng Candirejo encourages its residents to join UKM in order to create their own product. Various stakeholders supported the improvement of kampung such as Department of Industry and Trade of East Java Province (DISPERINDAG Jawa Timur) and City Government of Surabaya. Members of UKM works independently to supply their own herbal plants, make herbal drinks, package, and even do the marketing themselves. DISPERINDAG formed cooperation with Kampung Genteng Candirejo by providing tools for cooking the herbal drink. City Government of Surabaya helped the kampung through the *Kampung Unggulan* program by providing facilitators that helped the legalization of products.

J. The Member

Mrs. Wita (not a real name) is one of the pioneers of UKM in Kampung Genteng Candirejo who obtained traditional drink recipes from her parents. Since her husband demise, she made herbal drinks to meet her daily needs. She earned around Rp 700.000,- to Rp 3.000.000,- (= 50-215 USD) a month. The amount of income had such fluctuation due to demand of the product and Mrs. Wita's capability to complete the request per month.

Mrs. Wita's fixed monthly bill, such as electricity and water bill, which is not covered in her income. Fixed monthly bills are paid by her siblings who live separately and are in charge of supporting her due to belief. Her son who worked with design expertise helped her to design the product packaging.



Figure 6 Mrs. Wita's UKM Brand and product sample (source: Author's documentation)

Mrs. Wita, as well as other member of UKM did the whole process of production on their own—from obtaining the ingredients to marketing process, and, for some, even the distribution is done by themselves. The nearest traditional market is the main source for most members of UKM. It is caused by the small scale production which is highly dependent on orders received. Most of them do not have formal workers. Those who helped them often came from close circles; neighbours, relatives, or members of household. While this activity generates local economy and participation of the locals, it has downside that the payment and working time. With social assistance from facilitators during SGC, Mrs. Wita and other UKM members' product is certified with trading license.

K. The Contribution to Housing Improvement

Mrs. Wita's biggest contribution to community is through passing the recipes to other new member of UKM. By passing down the recipe, she created the core of UKM and economic development by sharing knowledge. One example of her concern on ecology manifested on how she thinks outside faucet is important to water plants outside. She was once became the head of kampung and created some activities for women that generate productivity, creativity, and strengthen the community.

V. CONCLUSION

Gender role in daily life had a huge impact in shaping the built environment. With support from various stakeholders, gender empowerment would give a different outcome to housing improvement in kampung. Housing improvement in Kampung Genteng Candirejo started by men through their political role in community. Then, women contributed through their productive role. It gave different details on improvement especially to environmental and economic aspect. A better environment maintained mostly by women as they tend to stay longer inside the kampung. It also generates a micro-economic activity—a home based enterprise—that empowers all, both men and women. Therefore, despite the various kinds of official loans from state as a form of housing financial aid are available but none acquired. It is due to availability of informal ones mostly from closer circles which is common case of home based enterprise. Hence, it is concluded that gender roles is an important aspect to look after in order to create a better community.

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