

Towards Islamic Tourism Architecture: Descriptive And Cross Study Analysis of Kawah Ijen Tourism Supporting Area

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Abstract-

In Islam, tourism is an important part of the a muslim's learning process. In the early spread of Islam, tourism is one of the elements that led to Islam widespread. Man has the ability and freedom to work, think and create any tourism activities. While tourism activities seems has no boundaries in this development. It should be aware that tourism also have negative effects. In this case, Islam recognizes that architecture is the work of man, while tourism is a requirement for the man himself. Thus, Islam should act as the catalyst to "architecture". This article discusses tourism architecture with Islamic values as an innovation that could be used for architecture design in tourism area. Methods used is descriptive method that aims to collect data in detail, depth and actual with case study. The results of the research then applied in case study or architecture design which is the design of Ijen Crater Tourism Supporting Area.

Keywords—

Islamic Tourism Architecture, Descriptive and Cross Study Analysis, Design, Tourism Area, Kawah Ijen.

I. INTRODUCTION

Santoso (2007), argued that although religion more leads to things that are spiritual and the meaning in the realm of individual awareness but also religion could then become a collective consciousness, which then raises the motivation to learn and study in a religious meaning and also at the same time also the empirical basis of proof of the greatness of a religion. The motivation of learning through proof this is has brought awareness of traveling to the historic sites of Islam, make a pilgrimage to the tombs of Muslim leaders who may be on the distant regions, which may be located in a country outside the country . So, directly has led to occurrence of demand for tourism due to the availability of the offer "availability" of historic places Islam as a means of learning Islam it self.

In the Islamic view, tourism is realized in terms of a spiritual journey, about the definition and achievement of a religious

teaching demands of itself "Sharia", this fact has made the country Saudi Arabia plucked many advantages both in the material Mapun its status as a country that has a place considered holy by Muslims i.e. the Mecca and Medina (Dallen, 2007).

In Islam, tourism is an important part of the a muslim's learning process. Even the commandment to do so is expressly stated in the Qur'an. In the early spread of Islam, tourism is one of the elements that led to Islam is widespread. The tomb of Saad Ibn Abi Waqqas found in China is one example of a giatnya friends berpariwisata to spread Islam in the next period, the activities of tourism are also becoming key advances in the Sciences of Islam.

In Mohammed Q.S 10 have been described that travel or tourism is highly recommended in Islam. Because of the traveling can be taken many benefits including: musing on the nature of life, studying history, through nature, and tafakkur know relics of civilization on Earth.

In addition these verses also provide an explanation that tourism is also useful in people's lives. Not just for roads, but can also be used as a goal seek knowledge, worship, etc. Tourism or travel also commanded by God in many of his words. Purpose is to make human beings have always been grateful for the abundance of sustenance on Earth, and especially so that the man can take a lesson from the previous race.

God has given to man a the ability and freedom to work, think and create a tourism. In this case, Islam recognizes that architecture is the work of man, while tourism is a requirement for the man himself. God directs and guide humans to produce works that are beneficial, successful, have positive values and the dignity of human beings. Islam teaches its people to always charitable and religious work, always use God given minds to manage this natural world into something beneficial to the interests of human beings.

Thus, Islam has acted as the catalyst to "architecture". And in a time of Islam was the one who put the rules, norms, and guidelines. Approach to Tourism Architecture combines the

value of architecture and also tourism so that the creation of a benefits of tourism related to the teachings of Islam.

Ijen crater area is an area that is on a protected nature reserve area. Therefore, the sustainability of the region it is indispensable. Sustainable development does not only to concentrate on environmental issues. More than that, sustainable development includes three of the scope of the policy of economic development, social development and environmental protection. Unfortunately tourist attraction called The Sunrise of Java (the place of the publication of the first morning sun in Java) has not had a tour supporting facilities are adequate. Many tourists who complained about the facilities, means of road, and also connections to Ijen crater. In areas such as public toilets, parking, lodging, and some other space facilities inadequate, even though the Ijen crater has the intensity of a high visitor. Therefore, the existence of adequate supporting facilities tour expected to give comfort to the visitors who come and as a means of recreation or adventure of fun and safe (Artandi, 2016).

II. METHODS

Methods used is descriptive method. Descriptive method has the purpose to collect data in detail, depth and actual. In this study generally explain the symptoms that there has been such as to recognise the problem and check for a valid condition. The study also make comparisons about what is done in determining the solution in the face of a problem. Steps from the descriptive methods include:

a. Basic Writing

Writing this research was conducted on the basis of how in tourism as efforts against the development of solutif architecture refers to the Islamic concept. Then statement so, writers like to expose the Islamic Tourism Architecture as a merger between the value of architecture and also tourism so that the creation of a benefits of tourism related to the teachings of Islam.

b. The Focus Of The Writing

The writing is focused to the islamic tourism architecture which is a prototype of the new innovations that can be used for tourism activities as driving men to "architecture".

c. The Data Source

The data used in the research methods journal this is a secondary data source where the data used come from the relevant literature as well as a number of sources, including data from the World Bank, journals and books and in accordance with the issues raised, namely Islamic Tourism Architecture: as innovations that can be used for tourism activities as driving men to "architecture".

d. Data Collection Tools And Techniques

The process of collecting data should always refer to the problems and objectives that have been set. Data collection was done through various websites online and supporting journals issued by each of the relevant agencies. As well as

case studies done on a design of the Supporting Tour Ijen crater area of Banyuwangi.

e. Preparation Of Research

The research was compiled with reference to the established systematics and done some improvements (revisions) in writing and accompanied by a systematic data-data obtained from a variety of related resources so that research can be they are coherently and easy to understand.

f. Case study

Case studies in this research which is about the design of the supporting tour Ijen crater area of Banyuwangi. In this case the design implements the concept of Islamic tourism architecture so that it does not harm the natural systems that support all aspects of life especially in the mountainous and the creation of a benefit from the tourism-related items the teachings of Islam.

III. ANALYSIS

In the al-Quran obtained many cues to do the activity of tourism. Tourism as one of the sectors that can bring in the income of the individual, the society and the income for the country. There are even some areas or countries perekonomiannya wheel is very dependent on the tourism sector that can generate a lot of income. For example, areas that have a geographical location is beautiful, the diversity of art and culture and infrastructure of transportation and accommodation, a rich corpus of historical heritage, then the tourism industry as an object of very promising developed. The following are some of the types of tours, among others:

a. Cultural Tourism

Cultural tourism is a journey undertaken by a person or group by visiting a certain place for recreational purposes, personal development, or study the cultural attraction by making use of the potential of culture visited. The purpose of the cultural tours include:

- Conserving nature, environment, and resources
- Advance culture
- Lift the image of the nation
- Cultivate a sense of love for the homeland
- Consolidated so myself and kesatuang Nations
- Strengthening of friendship among Nations

Similarly, in surah Yusuf verse 109 expressly recommends that traces the various country. This is a cue that humans need to get to know the culture of the community from various parts of the world. The culture of a society cannot be understood holistically without engaging directly in it.

One example of a cultural tour of islam tourism is menara kodus mosque. Masjid Menara Kudus is one of the oldest mosque in Java and is one of the mosques which have an important role in the spread of islam in Java. The most interesting part of the Holy Mosque is a tower made of red bricks and fleeting resemblance to hindu Temple (Temple relic of majapahit in trowulan).



Figure 1. Menara Kudus Mosque
(Source: Masjid Menara Kudus Continuity Between the Java Architecture, Hinduism and Islam, 2010)

The existence of non-equivalent because of its architectural form is very typical for a minaret that is what makes it so fascinating. Thus could be called the Tower of the mosque is approaching the quality of genius locy.

b. Nature Tourism

Nature tourism is a journey undertaken by a person or group by visiting a certain place for recreational purposes, personal development, or the study of natural charm by utilizing the potential of the natural resources, whether natural or cultivation. The purpose of the natural tourism are:

- Increase economic growth
- Improve the people's welfare
- Conserving nature, environment, and resources
- Cultivate a sense of love for the homeland
- Consolidated so myself and kesatuang Nations
- Strengthening of friendship among Nations

According to Qur'an 3:190-191, the faithful after tafakkuri the universe directly Dhikr and believes that everything it contains benefits. Thus when they are travelling, will tafakkuri the creation of Almighty God, grateful, and exploit it.

One example of a nature tourism is a wooden house. A wooden house is a suitable resting place as a place of meditation or quiet down. The building was designed as simple as possible so that it can still be one with nature. Although in winter Paragliding once, building wooden houses are organized meetings so that the temperature inside the warm start to the evening news until towards morning.

c. Education Tourism

Education is a journey that has educational value, not just sightseeing, but also has a goal to increase the values of education or education for all participants. Educational tours an activity commonly carried out by educational institutions, such as schools or other educational institutions. Educational tours aiming to enhance the intelligence and creativity of the participants of the tourist activity.

According to Al-Maraghi in Q. S Al-137, paragraph Imron command running in the face of the Earth and reflect on the various events which have befallen the people before. Making it as a lesson, to get the science right and based on evidence. From there it will be invalidated, a hint, that the arrangement between the truth with falsehood is indeed has occurred in the previous race.

The architecture of the museum is shaped like a typical Bugis House, namely, home staging, with a ladder as high as more than two meters to go into space. The entire building is made of ulin wood or iron wood. The building is in a complex about one acres bounded by high fences.

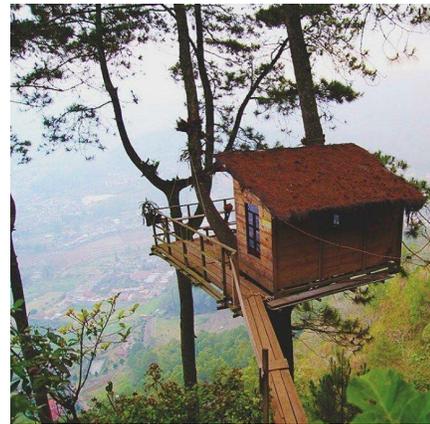


Figure 2. Wood House Paralayang
(Source: Wooden House, 2017)



Figure 3. Museum Of Mulawarman
(Source: Research Islamic Tourism Architecture, 2018)

IV. RESULT AND CASE STUDY

The design of the supporting Tour Ijen crater area of Banyuwangi Tourism Architecture approach applying some of the principles of the approach itself including education, entertainment, and the environment. Of these three principles are then formulated into basic concepts of designing Fun Tansit to Ijen priority at Islamic Tourism Architecture. So, Islamic Tourism Architecture does not harm the natural

systems that support all aspects of life especially in the mountainous and the creation of a benefits of tourism related to the teachings of Islam.



Figure 4. The Exterior Area
(Source: Dewi Nurhayati, 2018)

Application approaches Islamic Tourism Architecture applied on various aspects including tata period buildings, the exterior area, building forms, the look of the building as well as the application of the material in the interior of the building. Building forms on the tread is dominated by a square, each building has a different box but remains in one box. This is due to a build every building refers to the shape of the roof and the pattern layout Using Tribal mass.

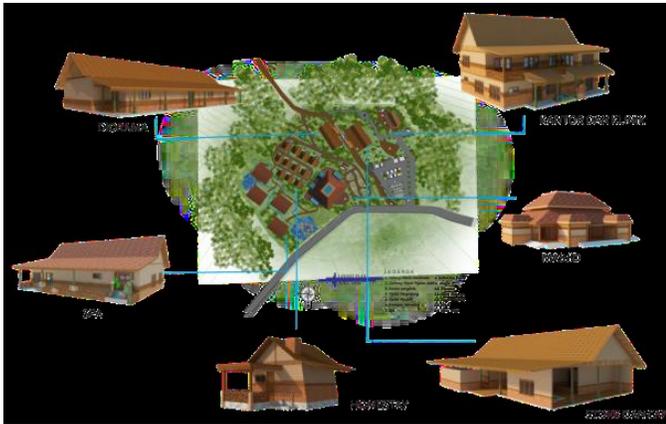


Figure 5. Building forms on the tread
(Source: Dewi Nurhayati, 2018)

The building of the mosque is located on the front of the tread area, it aims to create the feel of a religious in the region as well as supporting the halal tourism. On the building of the mosque roof creations into two layers of this aim as a form of gratitude to the creator. The use of wood and shingles as roof coverings can be member of coolness in an area of the mosque in particular, so that the potential kekhusukan of activities therein can be fulfilled. In the foyer area is deliberately expanded to accommodate the many visitors and as a point of

gathering area. In addition to the factor that's also adoption of the theme and concept of the design of the teraplikasi in a time of building this mosque that is the shape of the box color and symmetrical building more natural and blend with nature.



Figure 6. the building of the mosque
(Source: Dewi Nurhayati, 2018)

Interior building Area Supporting Tourism Ijen crater Banyuwangi refers to the Islamic Tourism Architecture approach that is based on the pattern of Tribal House Using order by implementing the principle of uniting with nature that is applied with the use of the dominant materials of timber and brick red.



Figure 7. The Interior of Diorama
(Source: Dewi Nurhayati, 2018)

Islamic Tourism Architectur generated in spring pool that produces the concept of halal tourism becomes one of the attempts of application of Islamic integration in the design. It is applied in the serving of food and drinks are in the cafe.



Figure 8. Semi Outdoor Areas
(Source: Dewi Nurhayati, 2018)

Application of Islamic Tourism Architecture in the landscape applied to building a spa area surrounded by small rivers so as to make the atmosphere that is created becomes quiet. Blends with the natural impression is also increasingly Apparent with the perpaduan between buildings, rivers and trees around. The separation between the Spa building male and female Spa is also an effort from the concept of Islamic Tourism Architecture.



Figure 9. The Spa Area
(Source: Dewi Nurhayati, 2018)

CONCLUSION

Tourism becomes a recommendation by Islam is tourism-related spritualitas, pilgrimage, and traveling to the places of historical Islam, traveling about the greatness of God's creation, such as landscapes, volcanoes, the Lake and the like.

In the case studies that were taken on the design of the supporting Tour Ijen crater area of Banyuwangi is taking the approach in the form of Tourism Architecture that had a huge number of principles including education, entertainment and enviorment, as well as combined with the concept of designing Fun Transit to Ijen that emphasizes the value of Islamic Tourism Architecture. The application of approaches and concepts that prefer halal tourism, education and alignment of the outer and inner buildings are expected to provide more natural design as well as the creation of a benefits of tourism related to the teaching of Islam.

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