

Interior Design of Omah Herbal Educational Tourism with Islamic Garden Concept in Kudus

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Abstract

Omah Herbal is designed as a place for the community that provides education and recreation as well as conservation about medicinal plants. Indonesia boasts a very high biodiversity, resulting in a significant potential for the growth of medical plants. The utilization of medicinal plants as health maintenance needs to be developed because it does not cause harmful side effects compared to modern medicine, but people are less interested and do not know how to maintain medicinal plants. In addition, there is no facility that can support the delivery of information and education that is attractive to the community. By using the Islamic Garden concept, it is felt that it is in accordance with the characteristics of Kudus Regency, the facilities provided can optimize the five human senses so that it is more interactive with visitors or the community.

Keywords: *Herbs, Design, Edu-tourism, Islamic Garden*

*Corresponding author Received: 12 November 2024; Accepted 25 April 2025, Published April 2025
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INTRODUCTION

Indonesia has a very high biological wealth so that the country ranks second with the largest number of traditional medicinal plants after Brazil with approximately 28 thousand plant species, of which 1,845 have been identified as medicinal plants (Ali Ghufron, 2019). Because it is located in a tropical climate, as many as 80 percent of the world's medicinal plants can be found in Indonesia (Rudi Heryanto, 2020). However, herbal plants, which are one of Indonesia's wealth, have begun to be forgotten, this is due to the times that present many chemical medicines so that people lack information about Indonesian herbal plants.

People now prefer to use modern medicine over traditional medicine because it is more practical. Modern medicine has greater side effects compared to traditional medicine, but people rarely use plants directly for treatment. Based on the results of Riset Kesehatan Dasar (Riskesdas) in 2018, there were 31.4% of people who used traditional health services, less than the people who used modern medicine. Therefore, plants with medicinal properties around the community need to be explored and developed. One area that has great potential in preserving medicinal plants is the foothill area of Mount Muria.

Mount Muria is one of the mountains located in Central Java. The mountain is located in 3 regions, namely Jepara, Kudus, and Pati. The mountain is known for its plant diversity and is a famous tourist destination in Kudus. The plants in the mountain area are widely used by the surrounding community, both for medicine, food, and for traditional ceremonies. One of the natural resources in the Mount Muria area is the Parijoto plant, which is a relic of Sunan Muria used for medicine. The local community believes that Parijoto is efficacious for the health of babies in the womb. But lately Parijoto in the area has been limited due to lack of good protection. Rahtawu Village is located on the slopes of Mount Muria Kudus on the border with Jepara Regency. Plants with medicinal potential are abundant in the village. Based on research by Rizka Oktafiani (2018), there are 45 plant species belonging to 32 families. Therefore, there is a need for educational facilities for the community to utilize and preserve them properly. By creating an attractive interior, the enthusiasm of the community and tourists will increase. One of the edu-tourism destinations that is attractive to the community is Rumah Atsiri. The success of Rumah Atsiri in creating recreational and educational facilities is also the basis for the design of Omah Herbal,

The design of Omah Herbal is needed because the facility does not yet exist in Kudus Regency. In addition to increasing knowledge, the community can also develop tourist destinations so that medicinal plants can be developed and can improve people's health. Kudus Regency is famous for its religious tourism so it has the nickname Kota Santri. In addition, natural tourism is no less popular with tourists because it still has good natural vegetation. By combining the potential of natural and religious tourism in Kudus Regency, the concept of Islamic Garden is appropriate to use in this design.

(Ansari, 2011) states that the characteristics of Islamic gardens are not always related to Islamic law but have been assimilated with the developing culture. The characteristics of the Islamic Garden concept are associated with nature. Natural elements that are applied include animals, plants, and water. These natural elements that are brought can create facilities that can optimize the five senses of man. Optimizing the senses of seeing, touching, tasting and smelling can be optimized by the element of living things involved such as plants. Other than that, the sense of hearing can be optimized by the element of animal life and the sound of flowing water. In addition to using natural elements, optimizing the five senses can also be assisted by technology that has developed over time.

Visitor experience is a very important factor in maintaining visitor interest in a tourist spot. With this Islamic Garden concept, visitors can feel a different impression from other tourist destinations in Kudus Regency with attractive, interactive and educational facilities. The design of education-tourism in Kudus Regency can increase public knowledge and increase tourist attraction with more diverse choices in Kudus Regency. The development of the potential of medicinal plants in the area is expected to motivate the community to compete in the industrial field

METHOD

The design methodology applied to this design is based on references by David K. Ballast (Ballast & Kent, 1992). with several stages of adjustment, namely programming, surveys, interviews, observations, documentation, data analysis and development of ideas.

The exploration of the problem in this design is due to the potential for herbal plant development in Rahtawu Village but has not been socialized to the community. This can increase the diversity of tourism and improve the standard of living of the surrounding community. After finding the root of the problem and determining the formulation of the problem, the next stage is to conduct field studies and literature studies carried out by collecting data with documentation and reading physical and digital literature. From these results, a bath design was developed through programming according to zoning, grouping and adjusted to the idea of ideas to produce a design that is suitable.

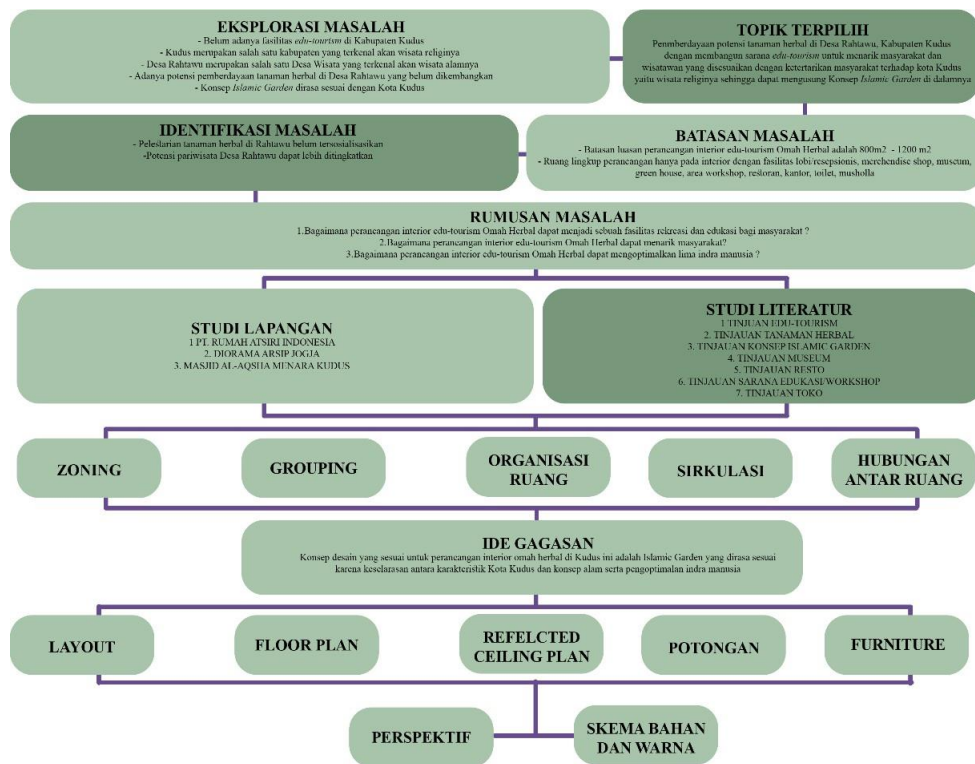


Figure 1. Design Method
 Source: Author's Analysis, 2024

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Based on tourists visiting tourist attractions in Central Java in 2020, there were 8,829,656 tourists with details of 53,399 foreign tourists and 8,776,256 domestic tourists. Kudus is an industrial and trading area, where this sector is able to accommodate a lot of labor and make a large contribution. Kudus is known as the largest producer of cigarettes (*kretek*) in Central Java. In addition, Kudus is also known as Kota Santri because it was the center of Islamic religious development in medieval times. This can be seen from the many religious tourist attractions in Kudus City. Judging from investment opportunities in tourism, several potentials such as natural tourism, cultural tourism and religious tourism can be developed. The diversity of potential owned by Kudus is expected to be able to attract outside communities to visit.

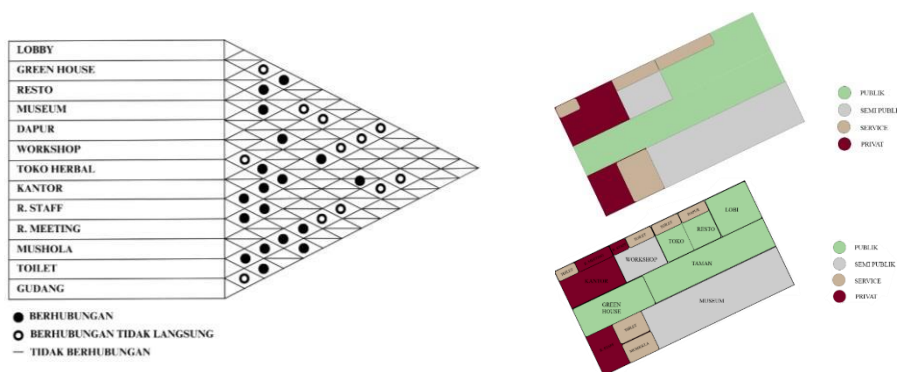


Figure 2. Relationship between spaces, zoning and grouping
 Source: Author's Analysis, 2024

Omah Herbal will be an education tourism tourist spot to introduce and increase public awareness of the potential of herbal plants as traditional medicine that needs to be preserved. Omah Herbal uses a radial circulation system where it has a center and then develops and spreads according to the activities and functions of the space. such as spreading from one point or centering to one point.

Kudus Regency has its own icon with its religious tourism and natural beauty in the Mount Muria area. The Islamic Garden concept is one of the concept criteria that can be applied to this design which is oriented towards nature by making the design of education tourism Omah Herbal which focuses on natural cultivation. In addition to the garden, the Islamic Garden concept is poured into the space by adding elements of natural elements and with a combination of technology. The use of light that follows the flow of circulation as a parable of flowing water, geometric furniture arrangement, dividing four parts or more is also one of the applications of the Islamic Garden concept in space. The use of speakers and LCD projector technology supports the atmosphere of the Islamic Garden concept and optimizes the five human senses.



Figure 3. Design of Workshop and Museum Area
Source: Author's Analysis, 2024

The shape applied to the design of Omah Herbal is a derivative form of nature, the shape is also associated with the concept of Islamic Garden which has arabesque geometric characteristics. These shapes are repetitions of natural forms such as leaves.



Figure 4. Design of Restaurant and Herbal Store
Source: Author's Analysis, 2024

The form used was inspired by the Parijoto plant, an herbal plant that grows in the Mount Muria area left behind by Sunan Muria when spreading Islam in the area. Parijoto fruit has beautiful flowers and red fruits that spread. This is in accordance with the concept of Islamic Garden which has a center and branches.



Figure 5. Design of Lobby
Source: Author's Analysis, 2024

The use of color in Omah Herbal are green, brown and blue. Green represents nature, brown represents soil and blue represents water. These colors are characteristic of each building representation of nature is associated with the topic of design, namely an education tourism of herbal plants.



Figure 6. Color palette of Omah Herbal design
Source: Author's Analysis, 2024

The atmosphere to be conveyed in this design is the tranquility of the human mind with the surrounding nature. By optimizing the five human senses, the interaction between nature and humans can be felt. A strong natural atmosphere can be obtained from the many open areas with abundant vegetation and the use of natural materials such as wood and the application of material colors, shapes or colors that represent nature.

CONCLUSION

This is motivated by the great potential on the slopes of Mount Muria. In addition, the cultivation of herbal plants can improve the welfare of the community by bringing in new jobs so as to increase economic value.

The concept of Islamic Garden in the interior design of Omah Herbal is applied with a combination of characteristics of a famous tourist spot in Kudus Regency, namely the Menara Kudus. The use of materials anonymized by bricks and paths that are not too wide combined with repetitive geometric shapes. In addition, the Islamic Garden concept that is poured into the space adds elements of natural elements and the use of technology. The use of light that follows the flow of circulation as a parable of flowing water, geometric furniture arrangement, dividing four parts or more is also one of the applications of the Islamic Garden concept in space. The sense of smell has been easily optimized naturally by herbal plants planted in the middle area dividing one building and another as the core. The use of speaker technology and LCD projectors support the atmosphere of the Islamic Garden concept and the optimization of the five human senses.

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