BATHING HABIT AND LIFESTYLE
CHANGING BATHROOM DESIGN AND FACILITIES

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ABSTRACT

Indonesian people to have a habit of cleaning themselves by bathing with cold water. Hot climate and pollution make our activity in a bath twice a day, morning and afternoon or evening. The bathing habits depending on environmental circumstances in which they are located, whether in the village or in the city. Changes affecting the bathing habits of the interior design of a bathroom and shower. The interior design of the house, especially the bathroom and the toilet is required by the city people have different lifestyles with villagers. Social status to be a difference urban life, lifestyle became a standard acknowledgment to upper-income level. Lifestyle change the habits of a shower and bathroom design, as well as supporting facilities. The bathroom becomes a space of relaxation after a full day of activity outside the home. The interior design and product design into healthcare solutions which have the power sanitary technology based on human needs and activities in the bathroom. By using the approach of beauty through the interior design and lifestyle. This study, using qualitative descriptive analysis using literature data, photos, and direct observations in the field.

KEYWORDS: bathing, habit, lifestyle, bathroom

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is a country that has a tropical or hot climate, also has a rainy and dry season which is distinguished from the amount of rainfall. This condition causes Indonesian people to have a habit of cleaning themselves by bathing with water. Bathing habits have been done by the people of Indonesia from various tribes in the open, starting bathing in rivers, waterfalls, and bathing while drawing water from wells, even in certain celebrations bathing becomes part of a traditional and religious ritual. This custom can be done because the number of people is still small and natural conditions that are still beautiful have not been exposed to pollution. The passage of time and changes in traditional community life into modern society, changing bathing habits into a new culture that is more hygienic and closed.

In the year 3000 BC, water has religious values, is considered as an element of purification of the human body and soul, especially when they want to enter the holy place it is not uncommon for people to be asked first to clean themselves. At that time bathing was a part of rural life, where there was a separation between steam generation in Europe and America, as well as cold shower in Asia. (Dick, 2002)
Western bathing habits are different from Asian bathing habits, especially in Indonesia. They've noticed the cleanliness of the drainage system by creating a system of clean and dirty water is drained through the drain holes in the floor, then flowed through a pipe made of ceramic to flow into landfills. Looking at the history of western baths there are two types of baths, first the Common baths, which are used for social activities which become a public space to discuss life issues and enjoy entertainment.

Usually common baths are set apart from rural dwellings. The bathing place uses white and blue tiles on the floor and walls to have an atmosphere like a stretch of blue sea. From the results of the archaeologist excavations then made virtual as shown below.

![Figure 1](image)

Virtual reconstruction of Roman Baths in WeiBenburg, German,  
(Source: Barbara Penner, Laser scan technology)

Second, baths that are inside or outside a private house, usually this type of bath becomes part of the building or located separately outside the house. Archaeologists found that the results of the excavation of almost all houses have their own bathrooms, which are generally located on the ground floor. The bathroom is made of bricks that have a raise around it to sit (Dick, 2002:351). From this explanation since ancient times Western society is far more advanced in thinking about bathing habits in the shower or commonly referred to as the bathroom. Their bathing culture is also different because they possessed a different climate, in which the western nations have four seasons (spring, summer, autumn, winter), so that in the design of their bathroom is different.

Indonesian traditional society has a different bathing culture, they are accustomed to Bathing, Washing, Toilet (MCK) in the open nature near the river flow and only limited by simple materials from woven rattan or wood. MCK used by several families in certain settlement locations for bathing, washing and toilet. This habit as time goes by the times and the population increases, impacting on the emergence of various diseases related to environmental hygiene and health problems. Anticipating all this problem the government eventually requires a one-bathroom house to educate people to live clean and healthy and maintain the surrounding environment. The MCK culture did not change incidental, but was preceded by the presence of European invaders who came to Indonesia, especially the Dutch colonials who had been in Indonesia for more than 350 years. They brought cultural changes in the MCK room, especially in residential buildings.

The focus of writing to be conveyed is not the problem of MCK facilities, but how changes in bathing culture towards bathroom interior design, which initially did not think of comfort and delightful, but over time it turned into a comfortable and prestigious bathroom. These changes
occur due to the development of people's lifestyles in a city that is fast paced, practical and increasingly advanced technology that demands changes in the design of the bathroom.

The development of science and education has also changed, people are starting to become aware of cleanliness and health in the bathroom. In the past, knowledge related to buildings would become a part of the architecture, and in the mid-20th century, a new branch of design emerged that related to the comfort and aesthetics of space, namely interior design. The interior design of a branch of science that considers the problems of function, comfort, and beauty of ambiance in space based on activity, user needs, and the division of space in buildings.

The interior design immediately touches our life. We all live in a room, and most of the time that we spend to work, study, shop and make the conversation all takes place inside a room in a building. Furthermore, interior design is a complex discipline as it discusses floor arrangement, wall, ceiling, furniture, aesthetic elements, and it keeps changing and maintaining a connection with the related profession, especially architecture. The discipline of design interior deal with a division of work: between focusing on the historicism through the reproduction of decorative of the history of the interior style development that was mostly shown on the residential home and architecture orientation that team up with the early 20th century movement is known as modernism (Pile, 2003:19). The interior architecture is capable of influencing lifestyle shifts, so what Chaney understands lifestyle as a reflection project and the creative use of consumer facilities (Chaney, 1996:13).

Through an interior science approach to the problems of bathing culture, lifestyle and bathing needs of the urban community will be discussed in this paper so that the bathroom design of a secondary space as a complement to the prestige space in residential buildings. The bathroom is not placed in the servicing part of the residence, although becomes a single unit and becomes a private room that shows the class of residents of the house.

ANALITICAL FRAMEWORK

The life of modern Indonesian society is inseparable from the presence of various colonizing nations and has economic and political interests from the commodity of our earth. They came with the aim of trading and building a trading business which later settled in Indonesia. Their presence is followed by the culture they carry and is applied in daily life and mixed with culture in Indonesia.

From history it can be learned that the process of "advancing" always continues, not only happening during the Renaissance. From stone axes to aqueducts is the result of progress. High culture in the world with the results of engineering and design of life equipment by itself also took a step forward. The difference is that in the pre-Renaissance era, progress was not yet a systematic phenomenon. Progress in one sector does not support acceleration in other sectors. Progress is not yet a "collective public awareness", an awareness that is planned towards a situation and way of life that is better than before. (Widagdo, 2011:56)

The problem of Indonesian people's bathing, washing, and toilet awareness is not based on collective awareness, but rather on planned awareness so that a cleaner way of life becomes better. Previously in a village area there were bathing, washing, toilet facilities that were used together,
then the times change and more and more people were educated, so they saw that the bathing, washing and toilet facilities were no longer suitable to be in an area.

The Dutch people in early 20th century started to socialize with the Indonesian everyday living. Their culture mixed with the local culture, so that a new culture was establish and it showed in the form of the bathroom they built and also in their lifestyle that influenced the local people’s living (the local was called priboemi ‘indigenous’). The adaptation of the bathroom design they brought revealed their intention just like in their own house and from this a modern city was created.

In addition to the shape of the building, Dutch architects determine the division of residential buildings that show how they divide between the main building as a residence and rear building as a service area. As a case study of the colonial era we see the residence of the Staatsspoor en Tramwegen (S.S) railroad employee in Manggarai which still stands and is inhabited by descendants of former railroad employees who were built since 1912. Housing is one of Dutch heritage which has a character of its time and still survive in which consists of blocks A, B, C, D, E, F, G with a total area of 206 125 m2. Residential architectural design refers follow design standards issued by the department in charge B.O.W was official housing (dienstwoningen). The seventh block on housing has five types of buildings obvious how the division of the front of the building and the service building (rear building) connected with overloop (lobby). The front building consists of a bedroom, front gallery hall (voorgalerij), rear gallery (achtergalerij), dining room (Eetkamer). The rear of the building as a service area comprised of Goedang, keuken, bedinde kamer, bad kamer and W.C to host, and the rear to the maid. From the above building plans can be seen how the division is divided occupant activity. The discussion that will be raised is how the back of the building as a designated service area, especially the bathroom, washing, and toilet. How is the development of function space has changed from a place that is not important in terms of aesthetics, into a cozy and beautiful place as shower room, washing, and toilet. The case study above only as an illustration of how the layout puts bathroom colonial home. Then the bathroom needs began to grow and routed began to get into the main building due to several aspects such as lifestyle and technology that affect the design.
RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Health education and hygiene of the human body have been developed since the first, of a small man accustomed to these habits into adulthood bathed maintained. The bathing habits of Indonesia twice a day with soap and water. Morning showers the day is done is done before the various activities, while the afternoon or evening shower to cleans themselves after a day of work. Previously, Indonesian people familiar with cold water bath utilizing the presence of water streams, waterfalls, lakes, and seas. They do not recognize the problem of cleanliness and modern technology so as to washing and toilet they use traditional technology by harnessing the flow of water from the river and close these areas using tree trunks are processed into a plank of wood, wicker as closing the bathroom that is shared by locals.

Modern era, the world has changed along with the progress of science and technology. The use of the word "bathroom" is not used together in an open space, as well as a sealed chamber that contained a tub / bucket / basin and toilet. The bathrooms had to take into account what the user needs to feel comfortable, safe, and protected while cleaning the body. In addition to bathing and defecating, the designer must consider how users will not need to move the room when they want to defecate and urinate. Now bathing and defecating are part of a healthy lifestyle where necessary
equipment and facilities in the bathroom that can make the user feel comfortable and relaxing bathing.

Health bathe and defecate can be interpreted as a routine activity that is done every day, the designers sought to create sanitary products that facilitate human activity and wastewater bath while in the bathroom. The bathroom in the context of interior design science is a challenge, not just a matter of the activity in the bathroom, but in terms of choice of materials (floors, walls, ceiling) and sanitation should support the shower and the toilet and water resistant, easy to clean and robust.

Bathing culture of modern society Indonesia early 20th century using a different bathroom with room to urinate and large (washing and toilet), Residents should walk away gets back from the front house, which is lifestyle and technology has not advanced as today. Draw water from a well with a bucket carried by attendants to fill a bathtub in the bathroom and a bucket in the laundry room and toilet. Seeing it is inconceivable how life becomes impractical. Mid-20th century began to be found washing and toilet cleaner technologies that are practical and easy to use. Sanitary to the bathroom and toilet brought by the Dutch from Europe for use in Indonesia. European products are then advertised in the newspaper media to be purchased by the colonial Dutch and Indonesian society.

![Figure 3: Advertising of Dutch colonial era bathroom products (Source: unknown)](image)

An image above we can see how the lifestyle and interior design of the bathroom the Netherlands while in Indonesia. Habits bathe and defecate Europeans very different from Indonesians. Hygiene and health problems bathrooms are a priority. The bathroom looks clean with modern sanitary. They used a bathtub for bathing, closed sitting to urinate and washbasin to wash a face and hands, a teeth brush, all in one space called the shower. What they did solely for comfort and relaxation while in the bathroom.
Changing the design of the bathroom impact on lifestyle and home other users (guests). Lifestyle is a part of modern life that make up the grouping, behaviour patterns that distinguish one another. As Lifestyle, enables us to understand what, why and whether it is beneficial for himself and others. (Chaney, 1996). The 21st century culture of bathing and defecating Indonesian society has changed considerably, as was Chaney said let's look at the development, how the grouping of people's lives and patterns of conduct that distinguish from one another. As a case study will take a few pictures to show the interior design of a bathroom in the present, and a represent several classes of society while bathing.

The interior design in the picture below two bathrooms can represent what as Chaney says. Fig.4 shows upper-class social groups (rich), while in the bathroom, we can see the comfort and glamor you want displayed by a homeowner. The size of a spacious bathroom, floor and wall materials used are made of natural stone granite glossy finish, sanitary artificial premium class. Bathtub and washbasin made with simple elegant design at large rooms, laying sanitary choice of materials and furniture can show social status owner. Bathroom with full size alone can imagine how the size of the house. Logically impossible to other rooms in the house is smaller than the bathroom. It is clear the owner's bathroom has a lifestyle and social status above.

Owners are willing to spend more money just to make the bathroom beautiful and very comfortable. The large size makes the interior designer has to cultivate the space as much as possible according to the lifestyle of the occupants, the roomy impression of being the interior style of the bathroom today. Maintenance is also not cheap, because the materials and fittings used are from the best quality production. Upscale bathroom design is always divided into two, dry and wet areas. Dry area consists of washbasin and closet, while the wet area is for shower and bathtub. Why is there a shower and bathtub in the bathroom?

The city community is fast paced, they went to work takes a long time, so in the morning the residents need a faster bath time, the solution given is to take a shower using a shower. Shower is a very simple way of bathing, the water stayed lit already watered the human body as being in pacuran and does not require a long time. Bathtubs in use require time to fill the water first, afterwards the users in the bathtub by using soap with aromatherapy that makes them relax while soaking, the time used is at least an hour's bias in the bathroom. They use a bathtub is usually when the user has more time and wants to relax after a day of work. Both ways of bathing show a fundamental difference in the activity, time, and impact obtained by users after bathing, with the aim of lifestyle solving problems.

The resulting design changes the massive barrier (brick wall) with transparent partition so that the space has a roomy attraction. A modern design that is timeless, using natural materials obtained into a design that enchants, calms and exudes the personal identity of its owner. When in the bathroom, the atmosphere of the room can evoke a feeling of security, comfort, relaxation and can restore the mind, body and soul. (fig.4,5,6)

The bathroom design can be taught to the public how the bathing habits and design beautifully arranged, organized, healthy and clean while bathing and defecating. The benefit of society will feel more relaxes and healthy after bathing and defecating.
Figure 4:
Modern Minimalis Bathroom Product by Cocoon (Source: Cocoon)

Figure 5:
Mesmerising Modern Bathroom Design Ideas (Source: Designcafe)
Figure 6
Modern Bathroom Design by Chris John (Source: Visualizer Chris John)

Large or small bathrooms can be sensational with the right aesthetics and bathroom fittings. Aesthetic elements in the bathroom today, greatly affect the ambience, for example the addition of handicraft items such as towels, soap, shampoo, to plants and even furniture are also used as part of the aesthetics of the bathroom.

Figure 7:
IKEA Bathroom Design (Source: IKEA Indonesia)
In contrast to the first image, the design in Figure 7 and 8, to show social status of upper-middle class community. The design looks clean and functional, the ceramic material used on floors and walls, maintenance is easier than granite because the ceramic material doped with the combustion process to be solid. Sanitary design used a smaller size for adjusting the room, with functional modern style. The size of the bathroom space is not too big, but it was even on space slightly smaller size of the image figure 9.
Bathroom design (figure 9) obvious differences in design, function as a bathroom and pee are met but the design that affect humans are not felt. The size of a small room makes the room uncomfortable human motion, sanitary selected from standard product design. When humans use the bathroom, we can see a lifestyle of a group that does not care about beauty, but prefer the function of a bathroom and pee, even when used will not be comfortable.

Three design of the bathroom above clearly shows the difference in social groups in society. Interior design work capable of displaying a work based on human behaviour while bathing and defecating, even human characters can be displayed in the interior design of the bathroom.

Through aesthetic approach, the object of design can be observed as something with a symbolic, social, cultural, aesthetic, economic and religious sense. This particular case of bathroom, the researcher tried to interpret the aesthetic and social aspect in which bathroom talks about the physical aspect of the bathroom whilst the interior design discusses about the atmosphere of a room in a building. (Sachari, 2000)

Interior design was a discipline with a close relation to the term “design” of which the emphasis is on the technique. In the early 20th century the term ‘design’ meant a creation of an artist in order to fulfil certain need in a particular fashion (Gropius, 1919).

**Bathroom Design and Facilities**

In the 21st century, life is very different communities in the city, all the fast-paced and requires an accurate time in the move. Within a day the time spent more journey than at home and the office. Pressure in the workplace makes people of the city want to find solutions in their life for at home. The house became their resting place and assembled with your family. One of the spaces currently most desirable to humans when they want to get a relaxed atmosphere is the bathroom.

Humans need a shower to cleanse the body of impurities derived from the sweat, the food and the air so clean and fresh body again. In additions hygiene is part of the health agency. Related to health, water becomes a medium that can make the human body becomes relaxed by bathing or flushing through a water fountain

SPA Health Services is a holistic health service that combines the sharing of traditional and modern types of health care that uses water and other treatment supporters in the form of massage use of herbs, aroma therapy, physical exercise, color therapy, music therapy, and food to provide a sweeping effect through the five senses in order to achieve a balance between body, mind, and soul, to realize optimal health conditions. At this point it is clearly said that water is a type of health care, why take the rules on SPA issued by the government, because this applies to everything related to health.
Health care activities using water can be done on your own at home, for that reason it has been mass produced like a bathtub, even product designers and manufacturers accept special designs if needed. Humans can take care by soaking in the bathtub by using aromatherapy or soap that makes the body relax and fresh, sometimes humans can be in the bathroom for more than an hour when they are doing health care. Interior design can support these activities by making the bathroom atmosphere very comfortable like the example image below.

![Modern Bathroom Design](https://via.placeholder.com/150)

*Figure 10:*
Modern Bathroom Design (Source: Dove Interior and ruangarsitek.com)

The next we will discuss what is the design of a bathroom and its facilities. To realize a bathroom that needs to be considered is what bath activities are needed by residents of the house, because this is very decisive in the selection of sanitary and materials that will form the atmosphere in the bathroom. The basic needs of a bathroom are: (1) Toilet, (2) Washbasin, (3) Shower, and (4) bathtub.

![Four Standard Sanitair](https://via.placeholder.com/150)

*Figure 11:*
Four Standard Sanitair (Source: Pinterest)

Placing these fixtures together in one room has certain logic since the privacy of all three function in ensure with one closable door to room. The disadvantage is that one user ties up the entire room as long the door remains closed. Moreover, modern bathroom use often calls for, in addition to the
basic three fixtures, a shower (or substitutes this for or combines it with the bathtub). (Pile, 2003)

The bathroom in the house or in a hotel is a place of personal health-related activities, generally contains a toilet, sink (basin), a bath, a shower, or both. In some countries, toilets are usually in the bathroom, but some are made separately in their own space depending on the availability of space in the house whether or not there is (Barbara, 2013).

Standard needs that must be available in the bathroom as Barbara said depending on which country is located, because each country has a different culture of bathing, if you pay attention actually in Indonesia do not know bathtub and shower. Our society is more familiar with bathing using a dipper, moreover people in rural areas still use the tools name 'gayung and ember’, as we saw in the previous discussion in Figure 8. Using toilets, many Indonesians still defecate while squatting, and this is a habit that is brought from their culture at province in Indonesia. Unlike the Western people who are accustomed to using toilet seats. According to health, throwing toilet while squatting is healthier than sitting (Clark 2011:18).

People use the toilet much influenced by the culture of their toilet. The toilet seat is generally used by Western societies, so-called 'western style toilet'. While squat toilets since ancient times are used by Asian communities, such as India, Japan, China, to Anatolia, so called 'Asian style toilet' (Genc,2009:27), including in Indonesia. However, the habit of squatting toilets has now been avoided by many urban people, especially in housing.

In the bathroom, only available sanitary and fittings, the bathroom will be a functional bathroom, people enter the bathroom only for bathing and toilet. Meanwhile, if the bathroom is made with a design concept and theme, the function of the bathroom will change, not only functional but will produce an atmosphere that makes people want to move longer in the bathroom, such as bathing to relax the body. shower can also make the body more relaxed by watering the body with warm water.

**Figure 12:**
Minimalistic Masculine Theme Bathroom (Source: Corral Design)

The interior design in the case of figure 12, can be seen a masculine theme with a
minimalist style very clearly seen in the selection of black colors that represent the masculine nature of men. The selection of ceramics with wooden motifs to soften the atmosphere and give a warm impression on the bathroom. Simple and firm male characters are represented by a minimalist style selection, namely cleanliness and geometric forms. This design can be applied when interior designers conduct research directly to users. If the user is a vintage feminine woman, the design and selection of the sanitary will not be like this, it will be like the picture below.

Figure 13:
Vintage Feminine Theme Bathroom (Source: The Crafty Fox UK)

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Figure 14:
Four Standard Sanitair (Source: Pinterest)
Placing these fixtures together in one room has certain logic since the privacy of all three function in ensure with one closable door to room. The disadvantage is that one user ties up the entire room as long the door remains closed. Moreover, modern bathroom use often calls for, in addition to the basic three fixtures, a shower (or substitutes this for or combines it with the bathtub). (Pile, 2003)

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**Figure 15:**
Minimalistic Masculine Theme Bathroom (Source: Corral Design)

Feminine Vintages or often called Shabby chic was a style in the early 20th century. This style is widely applied to clothing and interior design with various elements of the style entered into a unified style called Vintage, where people want to recall the childhood days when they were at their grandparents' homes with objects and furniture when it had very high quality well. (Chalmer, 2011). Organic and geometric shapes are widely used, and colours used from feminine are bright and pastel. In Figure 12 we can feel how the ambience of a classic bathroom, both the selection of sanitary, material selection, finishing of floors and walls, and feminine colours become dominant.

Interior design is familiar with what is called design principles that include how to work with the dimension, scale, proportion, unity and variation, balance, rhythm, and the emphasis on the arrangement of interior elements, selection of furniture, and aesthetic elements to create a beautiful and harmonious composition of interior atmosphere (Pile, 2003). Implementation of color, material, texture smooth and rough, the selection of a combination of pastel colors and light
into a rhythm with good proportions and dimensions, resulting in a composition are fused to produce a beautiful design and harmony.

The influence of natural and artificial lighting shapes the atmosphere. The use of artificial light to avoid direct lamp such as general illumination. Use indirect lighting to illuminate specific areas in need. In Figure 17 utilizes indirect sink area behind glass lamp, the goal that while in front of us did not hit the glass face direct light can make the eyes uncomfortable. In the area of shower and bathtub wall treatment also use indirect lighting to illuminate the placement of toiletries. Using indirect general illumination lamp in a straight line along the ceiling. Technological development light bulbs either produced or armature design greatly affect the atmosphere of any room.

Figure 17:
Thematic Bathroom Interior Design (Source: Pinterest)

Supporting facilities such as the placement of furniture and lamp selection in the bathroom can support the activity and produce a different atmosphere. The use of furniture in the bathroom is now common, for example chairs or benches, small closets, small shelves, side tables and boxes. The existence of such objects besides functional also become an aesthetic element in the bathroom. Chair in the bathroom is usually working when doing shower while sitting, hair treatments, hand and foot like a cream bath and manicure pedicure could even be a place to put towels and bathrobe, plants and other aesthetic elements. The support facilities in bathroom design, can make the atmosphere in the room more comfortable even very helpful when performing the activity and toilet. Not all humans can accept this design concept because they thought it will only cost more, but for some people do want to feel a different atmosphere in the bathroom. What is desired to be a part of your taste and lifestyle.
The house, as a center of activity, must be seen from all its influencing factors; one of its factors is the human inhabitant. In other words, the conception of a house should refer back to the central vision of the inhabitants and putting into consideration all of their values and norms (Budiharjo, 1998). As well with activity in secondary areas such as bathrooms.

The changes in habit and lifestyle of the people also influence the existence of objects that support their activities. Modernity also seeps into the Indonesian people’s lives. Chaney said that lifestyle is a modern feature of the world, or so-called modernity, so that we can understand what people are doing, doing, and for others (Chaney, 1996).

That social change is part of cultural change. This term, ‘social change’, includes changes in age difference, natality rate, and the decline of friendliness towards one member of the society to another, as a result of modernization and urbanization. Cultural change has a wider effect than social change; cultural change involves changes in many different aspects, such as arts, science, technology, rules of organized life, and philosophy. Social and cultural change that happens within a society is related to one another; there is no society that has no culture, and vice versa, no culture without society (Martono, 2011).

Social change is not a process that happens suddenly on its own. Generally, there are
several factors that contribute to social change. These factors can be classified as internal and external societal factors (Soekanto, 1999). Changes in social life and lifestyle, could be due to rapid development of product design. They see the lifestyle opportunities of urban middle class and above towards the presence of design products such as bathroom products. The bathroom design is made according to the needs of the class in society, what they need an able to be adapted to bathroom sanitary products. There is no uniform bathroom interior design in the 21st century, to get a comfortable, safe and healthy bathroom design can be done by a variety of people, and all depends on their tastes and lifestyles.

The functional design of the 21st century looks to be expressed in the design of the bathroom which makes sense of the life of the space in the house. People who able to do it are driven and pulled by the functional forces of a product and interior design to satisfy the mind as part of the life of urban society.

CONCLUSION

The interior design is now clearly the strength of product design and technology, as well as the production of sanitary ware bathroom design. The design was designed based on the needs of socialist changes in Indonesian society and fast-paced lifestyle and practical. Humans wants to create a new design for sanitary products and bathroom facilities to support innovative, with the aim to make people feel safe and comfortable when using it.

People's desire to rest when they get home one of them is resolved through interior design and sanitary products as a facility to support bathroom design. The bathroom design resulted in a new lifestyle of upper middle-class society. The bathroom becomes a showcase homeowner socialize separately show their status in society. The concept of the theme specified in the design, influences human bathing habits, which usually take a bath using a dipper to change to soak and or use a shower. Design solutions can be produced from human activities, in the morning when time is pursued to work humans take a bath using a shower, when they went back home they want to relax while taking a bath can use a bathtub to soak while listening to music and aromatherapy in the bathroom. All these activities have one goal get the human body to be healthy and recovered from the routine life. Design with modern technology can change people's lives.

Every man's work was born when a particular historical and social conditions. But we will never understand the special conditions without arresting principles common structure that is behind these works. (Cassirer: 1990)

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