

# REDESIGN MUSEUM SRI BADUGA

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## Article Info

Received: 05/06/2022

Revised: 30/06/2022

Accepted: 23/07/2022

Abstract West Java State Museum "Sri Baduga" is one of the many public museums in Indonesia under the auspices of the Ministry of Tourism and Culture. The West Java State Museum not only functions as a place for preserving objects that have scientific and cultural values, but also functions as a center for information on history, nature and culture as well as a place for cultural recreation about the province of West Java. Based on the classification in the guidelines for Standardizing Public Museums at the Provincial Level, the West Java State Museum "Sri Baduga" needs to have good infrastructure and is located in the right location, to support the three functions of the museum, namely a place for preserving information centers and places for cultural recreation related to history, nature and culture of the province of West Java. Bandung as the planning location is the capital of the province of West Java, which according to the policy of the Diparda of West Java will be made a tourist city with a development direction towards shopping tourism, arts and culture and entertainment. This is due to the lack of natural attractions in the city of Bandung. The reason for redesigning the Sri Baduga Museum is because the museum is currently considered less desirable and also requires additional site and additional space functions, which are expected to increase the interest of more visitors in the future.

Keywords: : Sri Baduga Museum, Redesign, Bandung City.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

West Java is one of the provinces in Indonesia which is rich in history, nature, culture, arts and technology. Various kinds of rich history, natural culture, arts and technology are scattered throughout the region between the province of Banten and Central Java province. The diverse wealth of West Java province has unique and distinctive characteristics, divided into two ethnic groups, namely Sundanese and Cirebon. This is a cultural heritage that must be preserved and well documented so that it can be easily traced and studied for its future development (Profile of the Republic of Indonesia Province "West Java" 1992; 107).

West Java State Museum "Sri Baduga" is one of the many public museums in Indonesia under the auspices of the Ministry of Tourism and Culture. The West Java State Museum not only functions as a place for preserving objects that have scientific and cultural values, but also functions as a center for information on history, nature and culture as well as a place for cultural recreation about the province of West Java. Based on the classification in the guidelines for Standardizing Public Museums at the Provincial Level, the West Java State Museum "Sri Baduga" needs to have good infrastructure and is located in the right location, to support the three museum functions, namely a place for preserving information centers and places for cultural recreation related to history, nature and culture of the province of West Java. Bandung as the planning location is the capital of the province of West Java which according to the policy of the Diparda of West Java will be made a tourist city with a development direction towards shopping tourism, arts and culture and entertainment. This is due to the lack of natural attractions in the city of Bandung. The various tourism potentials that are owned will be optimally developed to attract more tourists to stay longer in the city of Bandung. The West Java State Museum "Sri Baduga" as one of the cultural and educational tourism objects is expected to attract more visitors in the future.

## 2. LITERATURE REVIEW

### Definition of Theme

Theme is an idea or main ideas which are then explored to be incorporated into a building design in order to create characteristics or give meaning to a building. Furthermore, the theme is explored and



can be continued or applied to the building concept. The theme used in this design is a theme taken from the design to be made, namely: "West Java Cultural Acculturation".

### **Architectural Concept**

The concept adopted is: Neo-Vernacular Architecture is an understanding of the Post-Modern Architecture school which was born as a response and criticism of modernism which prioritizes the values of rationalism and functionalism which are influenced by the development of industrial technology. Neo-Vernacular architecture is an architecture whose concept in principle considers normative, cosmological principles, the role of local culture in people's lives and the harmony between buildings, nature, and the environment.

Neo-vernacular architecture, not only applies physical elements that are applied in a modern form but also non-physical elements such as culture, mindset, belief, layout, religion and others. The building is an artistic culture consisting in the repetition of a limited number of types and in their adaptation to the local climate, materials and customs. (according to Leon Krier (1971) in his book entitled "the city of zone").

### **Museum Classification**

According to the museum presentation concept book of the Directorate General of History and Antiquities of the Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy in 2011. The type and nature of the museum is divided into 3, namely:

1. Permanent exhibitions are exhibitions held for a period of at least three years. The theme of the exhibition is in accordance with the vision and mission of the museum. Ideally, the collection presented in the permanent exhibition room is 25 to 40 percent of the collection collected by the museum. The permanent exhibition which is five years old can be renovated, with the aim of improving the way the collection is presented with a presentation systematic that is more adapted to the development and progress of the times, and which provides more information to visitors.
2. Special exhibitions or temporary exhibitions are exhibitions held for a period of one week to three months, taking a special theme, with the aim of inviting more visitors, and to recognize and appreciate the types of collections presented.
3. A traveling exhibition, is an exhibition held outside the museum of the owner of the collection for a certain period of time with a special theme, and aims to introduce one regional cultural treasure to another, so as to obtain inter-ethnic or cultural relations.

### **Museum Facilities**

Based on the Indonesian Museum Manual published by the Directorate of Museums, Directorate General of History and Antiquities, Ministry of Culture and Tourism in 2008, the museum building consists of at least two elements, namely the main building and supporting buildings.

- |                                     |                                      |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. The main room of the Museum:     | c. Lobby room                        |
| a. Permanent exhibition hall        | d. toilet room                       |
| b. Temporary exhibition hall        | e. Parking space and garden          |
| c. auditorium room                  | f. Guard post room                   |
| d. Office/administrative space      | Museum Room Requirements             |
| e. Library room                     | Museum Room Requirements include the |
| f. Laboratory room                  | following:                           |
| g. Collection storage space         | 1. Showroom                          |
| h. Education room                   | 2. Audio Visual Room                 |
| i. Collection transit room          | 3. Library                           |
| j. Repair workshop                  | 4. Labs. Collection Research         |
| 2. Museum support rooms:            | 5. Office Space                      |
| a. Gift room and cafeteria          | 6. Parking lot                       |
| b. Ticket sales and luggage storage | 7. Archive Room                      |

### **History of Sri Baduga Museum**

The Sri Baduga Bandung Museum was established in 1974 and is designated as one of the cultural heritage buildings in the city of Bandung. Sri Baduga Museum Bandung is one of the recommended



places for historical and cultural tourism destinations. This tourist spot gives tourists insight into various things and the history of cultural development in West Java. This museum was founded in a former building that was used as the office of Kawedanan Tegallega.

On June 5, 1980 this museum was inaugurated by the Minister of Education and Culture, which was then held by Dr. Daud Yusuf and is known by the name of the West Java Province State Museum. In 1990, the name of the Museum was changed to the State Museum of the West Java Province of Sri Baduga. The change in the name of the museum is in accordance with what is written in the Batutulis Inscription, where Sri Baduga is the name of a king of the Sunda Kingdom who is also known as Sang Ratu Jayadewata. The king who reigned from 1482 - 1521 was known as a great king who brought the Sunda Kingdom to prosperity and glory. The greatness of the name of King Sri Baduga is what later became the basis for his immortalization as the name of the museum.

Sri Baduga Museum Bandung stores various collections of historical objects with n several categories in it. Starting from the collection of geography, archeology, fine arts and other collections that will make visitors' insights increase. The museum, which was built on an area of 8,500 m<sup>2</sup>, consists of several sections according to the categories of collections on display. There are at least about 6,720 collections of ancient objects and several types of ancient games that are still preserved.

### **Sri Baduga Museum Data Analysis**

The data analysis of the Sri Baduga museum includes the following:

1. Existing condition of the 1st floor
2. Existing Condition of 2nd Floor & 2nd Floor Analysis
3. Existing Condition of Floor 3 & Analysis of Floor 3

### **3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

Observations are carried out to find out the real or original problems of museum buildings, both physical and non-physical, as an effort to obtain accurate and valid data sources that can later be used as sources for design. The results obtained from these observations and what can be achieved are as follows:

- a. The existing physical condition of the site includes: site size, site boundaries, site potential, supporting facilities, site accessibility, market zone and market space program.
- b. Physical condition of the environment around the site, which includes: various public facilities around the site, accessibility to the site, transportation facilities, physical condition of the road to the site.

#### **A. Theme Elaboration**

The theme created is acculturation "Western Javanese culture"

#### **Definition of Acculturation**

Acculturation comes from observer Suyuno quoted in the book Rumondor (1995:208) who says that acculturation is a process of transferring participants from various cultural elements who meet and cooperate with each other and foster a process of cultural interaction without leaving their original culture.

#### **Understanding Culture**

According to David Kaplan and Robert A. Manners in their book *The Theory of Culture* (2002), culture is something that cannot be separated from humans, because culture is always influenced by human dynamics from creativity, taste, and intention.

#### **Understanding West Java**

West Java is a province located on the island of Java. This province is located next to DKI Jakarta so that many migrants live in this province. The capital city is Bandung. (id.wikipedia.com).

#### **B. Design Concept**

##### **Site Zoning Concept**

The grouping of space based on activities on the site is grouping the space into private, semi-private, public and service areas. The following is the zoning of the museum on the site:



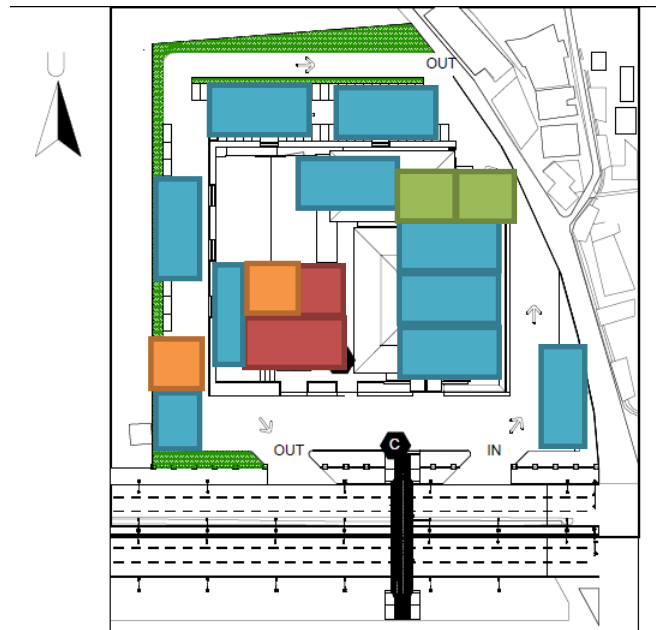
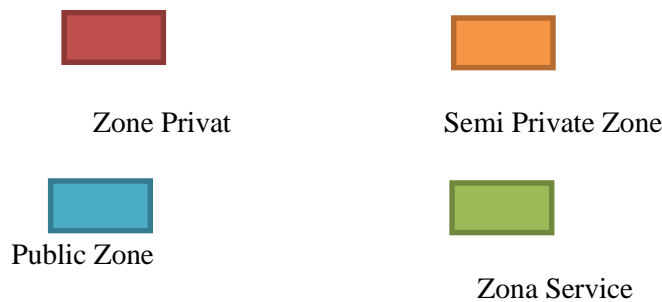


Figure1. site zoning Source: personal data (year 2021)

Information :



The zoning of the building masses on the site of the museum building is divided into several zoning, including:

The Private Zone consists of the management building, namely the head manager's office, management office, and meeting rooms. The Public Zone consists of an auditorium, common room, cafe, prayer room, visitor car parking area and visitor motorbike parking area, and visitor toilets. Semi-private zone, consisting of the manager's parking area, manager's locker, manager's toilet, pantry/kitchen manager. The Service Zone consists of the Service Zone utility area, sound system control room, ME room, and warehouse.

### Space Organization

The site plan of this museum building uses a linear and centralized spatial organization pattern

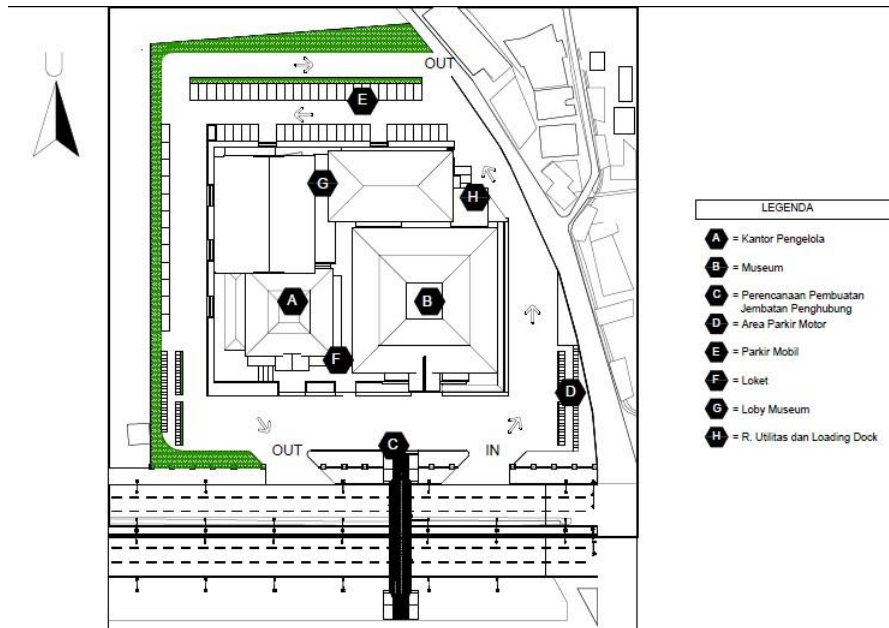


Figure 5.2 building layout Source: personal data (year 2021)

The layout of the building mass will be adjusted to the shape of the existing site so that the existing land and views can be maximized as much as possible, which is then applied through basic geometric shapes such as squares, triangles, circles and others. The planning for the future building must:

1. Appreciate the environmental landscape.
2. Adjusting the shape of the site and also the design of the use of the shape of the floor plan, the axes of the road and the hierarchy of space.
3. Pay attention to the orientation of the building to the orbit of the sun in relation to solving the tropical climate.
4. Utilization of green areas to improve the micro-climate around the building and to protect against heat in pedestrian and field areas

**Circulation Pattern In Tread**

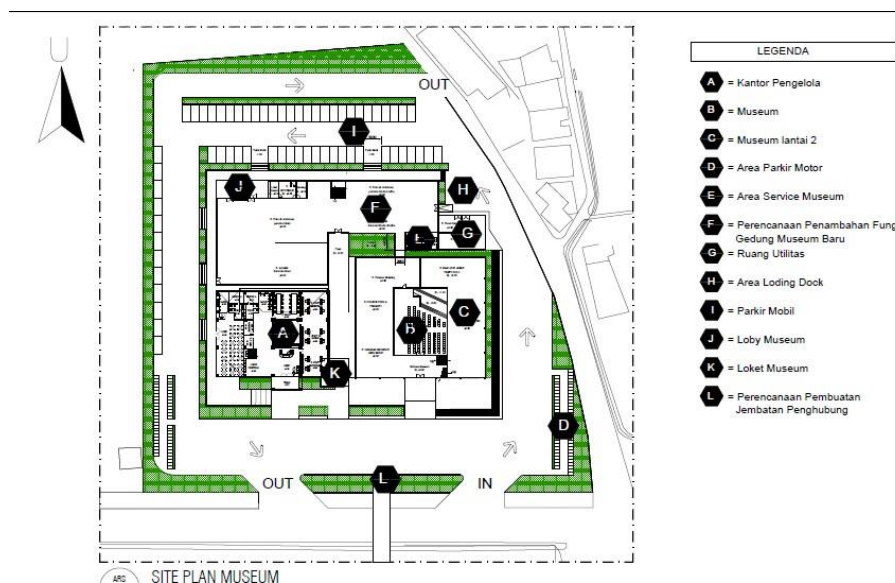


Figure 3. circulation pattern Source: personal data (year 2021)

**Building Facade**



Figure 4. front view Source: personal data (year 2021)

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Figure 5. Rear view Source: personal data (year 2021)

**Building Interior**



Figure 6. building interior Source: personal data (year 2021)

### Building Exterior



Figure 7. building perspective Source: personal data (year 2021)

### Structural Design

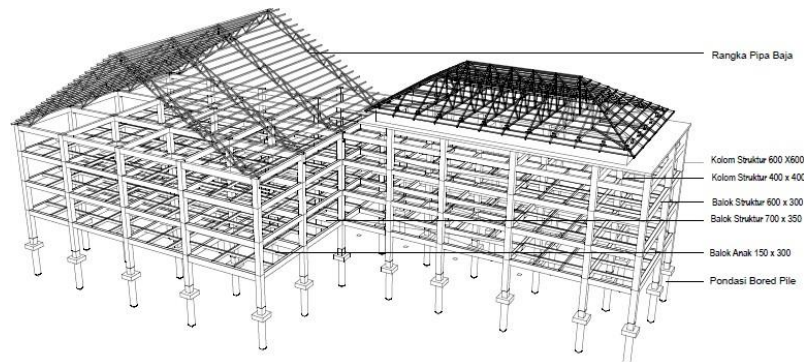


Figure 8. structural isometry Source: personal data (year 2021)

The floor plate uses reinforced concrete material with the cast in site method. The dimensions of the floor slab use the standard dimensions of 15 cm, with the largest module that can be supported by 16 m<sup>2</sup>.

### Build Method

The Building Method is a process of steps - steps to build a building.

#### 1. Preparatory Work

In the preparation process, there are several works that must be done, starting with the investigation of the soil and then continuing with land clearing and then fenced off to prevent unwanted things from happening. After that, building barracks, providing water and electricity, measuring and making bouwplank to complete the preparatory work process.

#### 2. Sub-structure work

Sub-structure work is basically work that is at ground level such as laying foundations, making retaining walls, dewatering and so on. This work demands attention to existing land and water boundaries.

#### 3. Work Up- Structure

Work Up – Structure emphasizes systems and typical task cycles and is performed at a height.

#### 4. Mechanical Electrical Works

Work carried out after Up – This structure is carried out to complete the building which will later be



useful for meeting the building's utility needs.

#### 5. Wall and Ceiling Works

This work is carried out after the installation of mechanical and electrical installations has been completed, wall work is carried out as a building cover or separates the inside from the outside of a building, after which the ceiling is installed to cover the electrical and plumbing installations installed on the ceiling of the building.

#### 6. Building Finishing Works

The finishing of the building is carried out at the last stage in order to complete all stages of the construction work.

### 4. CONCLUSION

Sri Baduga Museum is a West Java cultural museum at the provincial level which is a cultural heritage building that needs to be preserved. Therefore, the author redesigned with the addition of building functions and site expansion, so that this museum building becomes a better building, both in terms of circulation and facade and also the function of the building.

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