

Application of Independence Land Use with Contemporary Architecture Approach in Human Rights History Museum

Miftakhul Maulidyah Ulfatah^{1a*}, Wiwik Widyo Widjajanti^{2a}, Randy Pratama Salisnanda^{3a}

^aDepartment of Architecture, Faculty of Civil Engineering and Planning, Institut Teknologi Adhi Tama Surabaya

*Email: lidya1666@gmail.com

Abstract. Indonesia is a state of law that has a recognition to protect the rights of every citizen, every human being has the right to live, grow and develop without discrimination. Surabaya is a city that has a lot of history as well as being the capital of East Java Province and the second largest city in Indonesia. The design location is on Dr. Ir. Soekarno (Merr) street, Surabaya City. Human rights are owned by all human beings from birth and are valid for life, but human rights currently tend to be ignored, so that many people do not get their rights fairly, there is no mutual respect, are oppressed and treated inhumanely in violation of existing norms. Using descriptive and qualitative methods to determine case studies. The selection of the theme of Contemporary Architecture with the macro concept of Independence which means free or independent, so that the design of the Human Rights history Museum design applies freedom of work but still adheres to existing norms. The design result of the transformation of the land concept results in a micro-landscape that is extensive and has a wide-reaching nature. With the existence of the Museum of Human Rights History, it is hoped that it can become a means of education and knowledge for all groups, both for the public, students, and students so that they can respect each other regardless of differences in any aspect to raise awareness of the importance of Human Rights as a message of peace to be free in accordance with the norms of Pancasila.

Keywords: Surabaya, History Museum, Human Rights, Contemporary

1. Introduction

Surabaya City is a city that has the second largest population in Indonesia so that it has good potential to be the location of the Museum of Human Rights History, the rampant behavior of human rights violations that occur in Indonesia increasingly makes the noble values of Pancasila as the Idiil Foundation fade, not only occurs in adult society, but now penetrates into adolescents and children. The occurrence of discrimination and bullying cases that cause victims to feel isolated and even commit suicide is a serious matter to be given more attention. With the existence of the Museum of Human Rights History, it is hoped that it can be the first step to reduce discrimination and bullying in Indonesia because this museum is able to become a means of education and knowledge for all groups to understand, maintain, and respect each other by adhering to the noble values of Pancasila.

2. Theoretical Review

2.1 Contemporary Architecture

In general, contemporary architecture is a building style that can be realized from the past, present and future, contemporary cannot be grouped into one architectural style because there are many schools in it so it does not have restrictions on the design that will be used, [1]. According to Ludwig Hilberseimer (1964), contemporary architecture uses a certain architectural style that is adapted to the era or era that reflects the freedom of work so that it can display a form that is different from other buildings, and is a new architectural style or a combination of several other architectural styles. [2]

- According to Schirmbeck, Principles of Contemporary Architecture:
 - Have a transparent facade of the building
 - Relying more on convenience
 - Blends in with the outdoor aspect of the space
 - Has a space concept that looks more open
 - Has an attractive and complex shape to the design [3]

- The characteristics of contemporary architectural style are:
 - Has a different shape from other buildings
 - The materials used are easily available and seem more modern
 - Buildings utilize more natural lighting
 - There is a combination of various other architectures
 - No restrictions on design
 - Building shapes that don't look monotonous [4]

2.2 Human Rights History Museum

Museum is a building that accommodates objects that have a history that serves to preserve, maintain, research and care for historical objects so that they can be exhibited with the aim of developing science and education. [5]

The museum is a place that is used as a place to collect, research, exhibit, and convert various historical items that are permanent in nature to serve as a means of education that is able to communicate to the public about what things have happened before that can be used as learning and experience of previous events, [6]

Human rights history is a past life experience of someone who fights for human rights or who has been a victim of human rights injustices from various groups and events that still occur throughout time that can be used as learning, inspiration and motivation for future life.

2.3 Green Open Space Land Use

Green Open Space has a very important function for the land order, especially in big cities like Surabaya, the existence of green open space is very influential not only as an aesthetic element but also to reduce air pollution with the many trees and plants arranged on each existing land, so that it can provide comfort for the community because the environment becomes clean, healthy, and green for the lives of Surabaya residents. [7]

Public space is a facility that functions for various types of activities that are general in nature, public space has two types, including closed and open. Closed public spaces are usually found inside buildings while open public spaces are outside buildings. Public space is needed to support the activities of users or the general public in order to increase the comfort of the facilities provided. [8]

Open space is needed for various activities and people's lives because it has a huge impact, open space can be used to socialize, communicate, gather, as a link with buildings or other areas, a place to play, a barrier between buildings, add beauty to the environment, harmony between buildings and the surrounding environment, and a place to get fresh air, [9]

2.4 Extensive

The definition of Extensive according to the Big Indonesian Dictionary is to reach widely. So that the application of extensive land use planning that is applied to the design of the land use planning of the human rights history museum aims to allow all visitors to reach the land area freely so that they can enjoy the various facilities that have been provided in the design site location.

2.5 Macro Concept of Independence

The concept of independence in architecture is a broad term that can be applied to various fields, including economics, politics, and social sciences. However, in the context of architecture, independence is often associated with the freedom of design and creativity in the field. Architects are expected to have the freedom to design buildings that are functional, aesthetically pleasing, and meet the needs of their clients¹.

In the context of Pancasila, the concept of independence is closely related to the principle of work. The fifth principle of Pancasila, "Keadilan Sosial bagi Seluruh Rakyat Indonesia" (Social Justice for All Indonesian People), emphasizes the importance of work as a means of achieving independence and prosperity for all Indonesians [10]

3. Methods

The type of research method used is a qualitative method to obtain information and analyze the needs of museum visitors. Using literature and field study methods to directly review objects that have a relationship with the design object. Literature study is carried out to find existing problems in order to get solutions to these problems. Each library study used has its own role in the design so that the land use design obtained from several selected case studies is created.

4. Design Results

4.1 Land Location Description

The location of the site to be used in this design is on Dr. Ir. Soekarno (Merr) street, Mulyorejo Village, Mulyorejo District, Surabaya City, East Java. With a land area of 1.75 Hectares. It has site boundaries to the north is CV. Wastu Asri, to the south is unicorn extension, to the east is Airlangga Convention Center (Campus C UNAIR), to the west is Dharma Husada Indah Utara VI road.



Figure 1 Site Location

The micro concept used is a concept description for the land order of the macro concept. With the macro concept of "Independence" where this concept is the meaning of free and independent and there is a connection with the land order in the Planning and Design of the Museum of Human Rights History in Surabaya City, East Java with the theme "Contemporary Architecture". So what is meant here is by applying extensive land use circulation that can be widely reached for the needs of visitors.

The design site location is the main access road connecting North Surabaya and East Surabaya with a length of 10.8 kilometers. The road condition is fairly busy with population activities and is quite strategic adjacent to:

- Kampus C Universitas Airlangga (400 meter)
- Sepuluh November Institute of Technology, Faculty of Engineering (2,8 Km)
- Campus ITATS (3,9 Km)
- Hotel Alimar (750 meter)
- Galaxy Mall (2,3 Km)
- Mother and Child Hospital, Kendangsari (1,6 Km)
- Haji General Hospital (2,6 Km)

4.2 Land Use

The location of the selected site is located on Dr. Ir. Soekarno (Merr) Mulyorejo Village, Mulyorejo District, Surabaya City, with designation as Public Service Facilities 7 and allowed to be built Socio-Cultural Public Service Facilities whose buildings include Museums, cultural studios, cultural and arts centers, public meeting halls, club houses, etc.

4.3 Design Concept

The design concept is used to determine the flow of the title, theme, and macro concept.

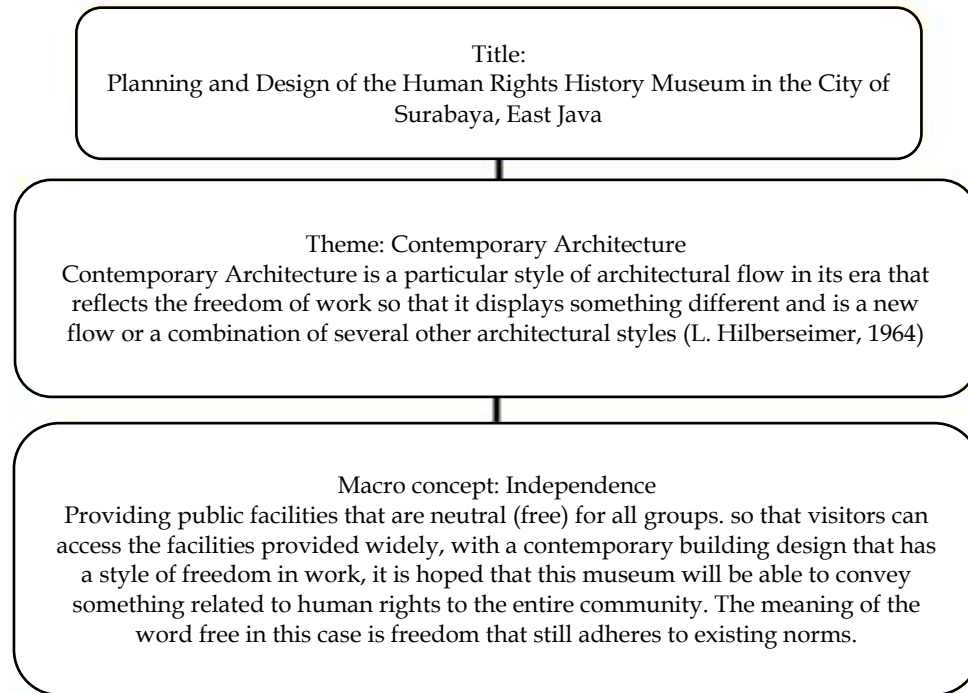


Figure 2 Design Concept Scheme

From this concept, there are several applications that will be applied to the land, among others:

- Provide public spaces in the form of parks and fountain ponds that support visitor activities.
- The public space is also an effort to make the museum less boring.
- The application of building arrangements that are interconnected with each other and centered on the middle of the site, namely the museum building to facilitate access for users according to the desired destination.
- Adding landscape design as a green open area within the site area

Land order can be obtained from the results of horizontal and vertical site analysis so that the results of land transformation are obtained as follows:

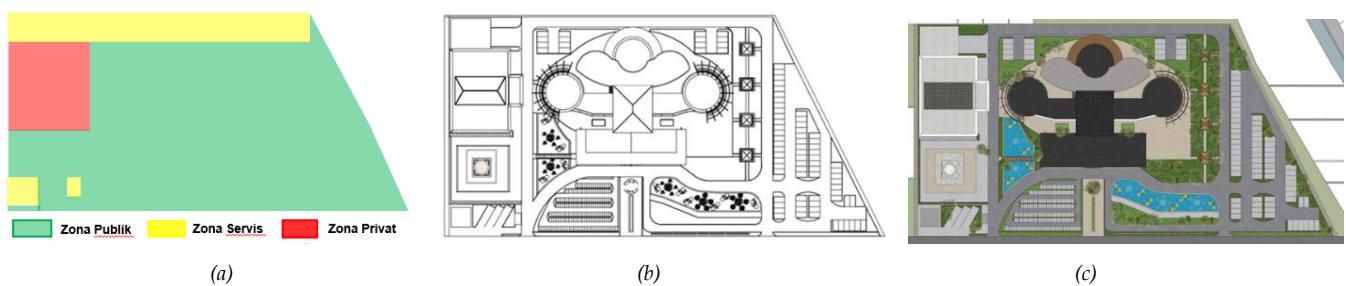


Figure 3 Land Use Transformation (a), (b) dan (c)

Macro and micro concepts play a crucial role in the transformation of land structure. Macro concepts refer to the large-scale planning and design of urban areas, while micro concepts refer to the detailed design of individual buildings and spaces. In terms of mass placement, macro concepts are responsible for the overall layout of the city, including the placement of buildings, roads, and open spaces. Mass orientation is another important aspect of land transformation. Green open space placement is also an important consideration in land transformation. Finally, circulation is a key aspect of land transformation. Macro concepts are responsible for the overall circulation patterns within the city, including the placement of roads, sidewalks, and other transportation infrastructure. Micro concepts, on the other hand, focus on the detailed design of individual streets and sidewalks, including their width, materials, and other features [11].

4.4 Blockplan, Siteplan and Layout Plan Design

The design of the land layout is made extensively so that visitors can reach the site widely. Existing buildings within the site include:

1. Museum
2. Secretariat building
3. Mosque
4. Guard Post
5. Gazebo
6. Generator

The application of this land layout design is inseparable from how to maximize the land so that visitors can explore the land by providing green open areas as supporting facilities within the site so that visitors not only visit the museum but can also be a place to vacation and gather with friends and family.

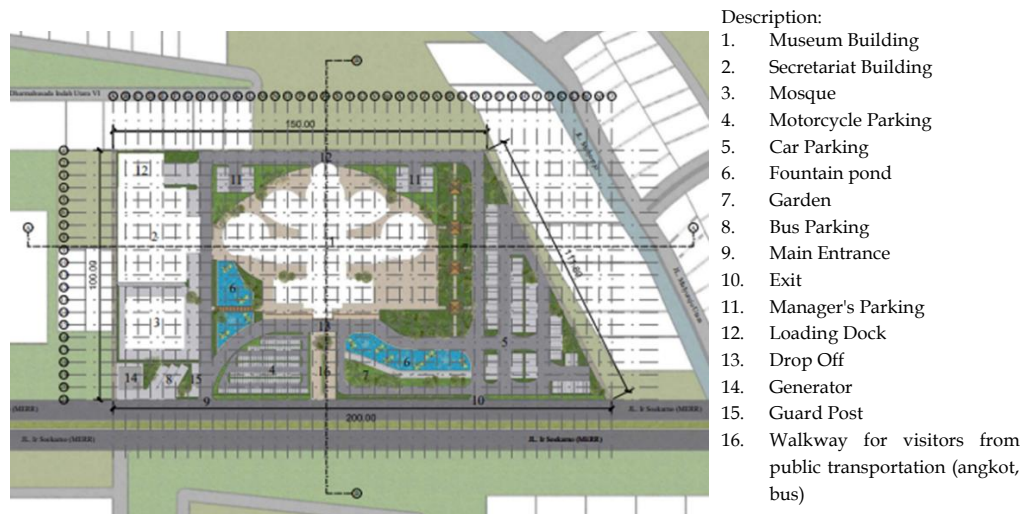


Figure 4 Blockplan

The location of the museum building as the main building is in the center of the site, equipped with other supporting buildings such as the secretariat building for managers, mosques, and green open spaces that have gazebos, fountain ponds and parks to support the needs of visitor activities.

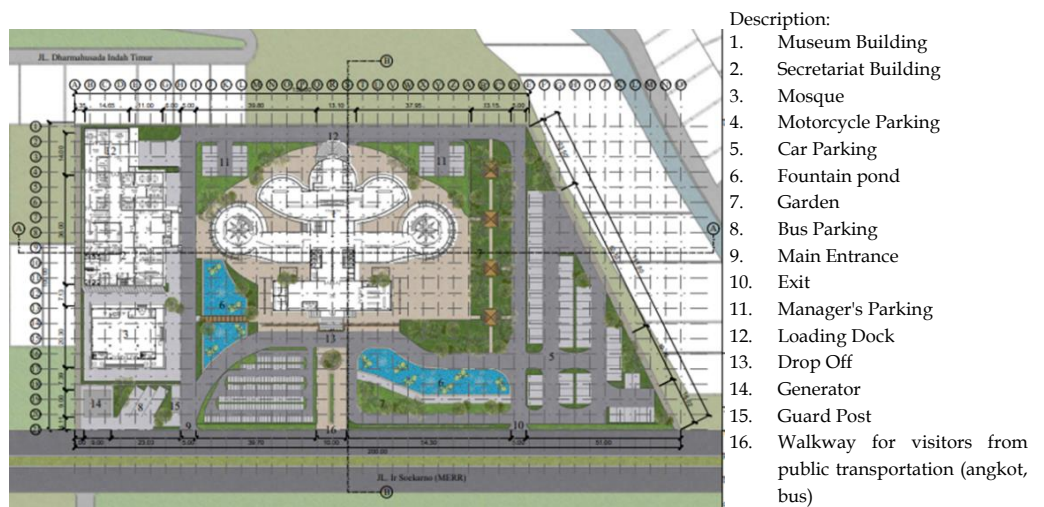
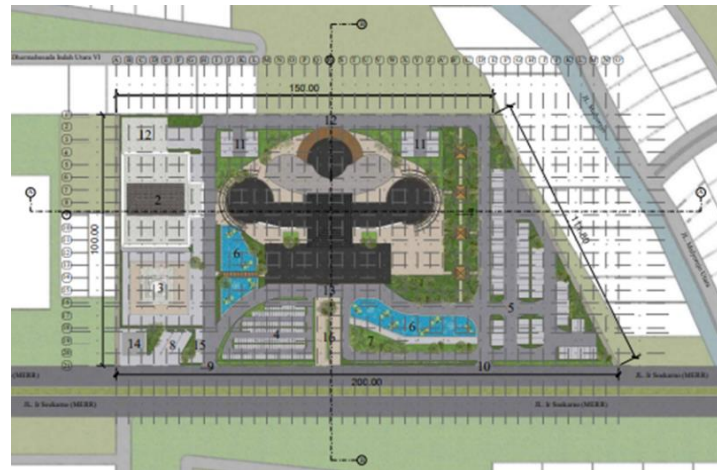


Figure 5 Layout Plan



- Description:
1. Museum Building
 2. Secretariat Building
 3. Mosque
 4. Motorcycle Parking
 5. Car Parking
 6. Fountain pond
 7. Garden
 8. Bus Parking
 9. Main Entrance
 10. Exit
 11. Manager's Parking
 12. Loading Dock
 13. Drop Off
 14. Generator
 15. Guard Post
 16. Walkway for visitors from public transportation (angkot, bus)

Figure 6 Site Plan

For the direction of circulation within the site, the main entrance is at number 9, then the drop off to the museum is at number 13 and number 10 is the direction out of the site. There are public, service and private areas within the site, including:

- Public : Museums, mosques, parks, motorcycle, car, and bus parking areas
- Service : Generator area, museum loading dock, management building loading dock
- Private : Management building (secretariat)



Figure 7 Bird's Eye Perspective

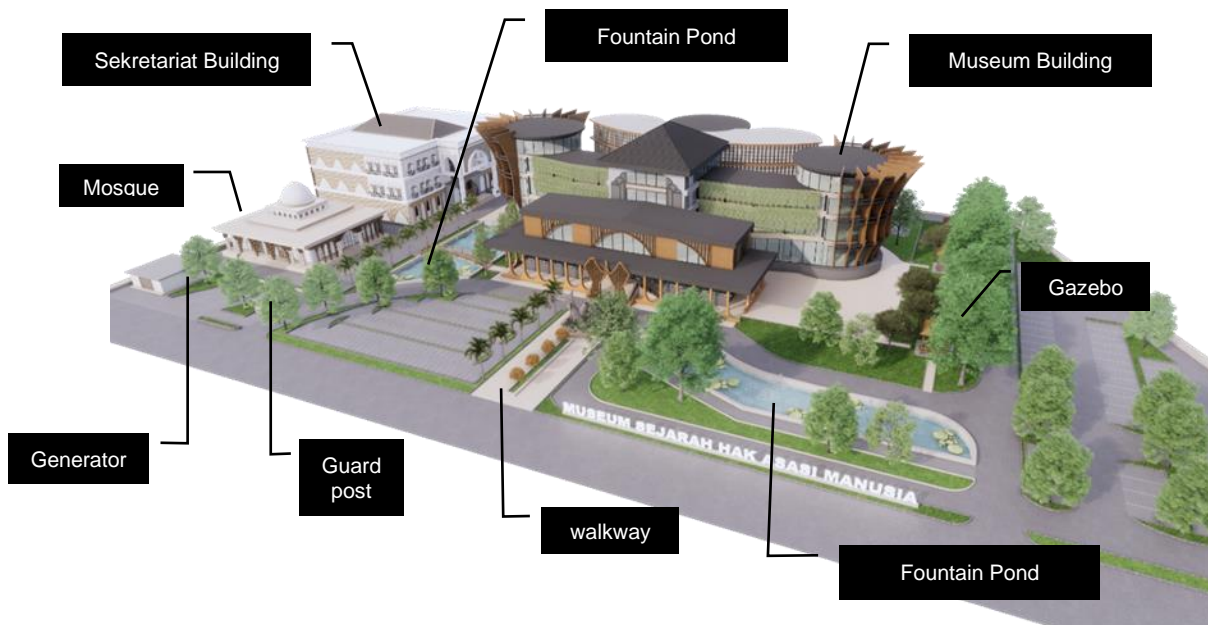


Figure 8 Bird's Eye Perspective Detail of Land Use



(a)



(b)

Figure 9 (a) (b) Details of Gazebo Park

The location of this gazebo garden is on the left side of the museum, the gazebo garden functions as a public open space that can be used as a gathering place for family, friends, and groups of students or students who are visiting this museum.



Figure 10 Walkway details

The path in the middle of the site serves for pedestrian circulation for those who come using public transportation such as buses and angkot. It can also be used as a gathering place because beside the path there is a fountain that can be used as a photo object.

5. Conclusion

The design of this human rights history museum is designed to accommodate community activities, especially for educational facilities that discuss the importance of human rights which are rights obtained from birth to the end of their lives, and to make people aware of how to respect each other, tolerance, and help each other.

With a contemporary architectural approach that uses the concept of extensive micro landscaping that gives visitors the freedom to enjoy or visit the entire site area, as well as providing green open areas equipped with gazebos, parks, and fountain pools on each side of the building to support visitor needs.

Reference

- [1] J. Tietz, "The story of architecture of the 20th century," p. 119, 1999.
- [2] L. Hilberseimer, *Contemporary architecture : its roots and trends*. Paul Theobald, 1964.
- [3] E. Schirmbeck, *Idea, form, and architecture : design principles in contemporary architecture*. Van Nostrand Reinhold, 1987.
- [4] K. Aji, L. Sakti, W. W. Widjajanti, H. Hendra, J. Arsitektur, and F. Teknik, "Langgam Kontemporer Di Surabaya."
- [5] B. Herlly, "Perancangan Interior Museum B.J Habibie Di Bandung," pp. 1–23, 2020.
- [6] Y. Laberge, "International Council of Museums (icom), Répertoire," *J. Soc. Ocean.*, vol. 2017, no. 116, pp. 114–115, 2003, doi: 10.4000/jso.1216.
- [7] W. W. Widjajanti, "Keberadaan dan Optimasi Ruang Terbuka Hijau Bagi Kehidupan Kota," *J. ITATS*, pp. 1–7, 2013.
- [8] F. A. Atika and E. Poedjioetami, "Creative Placemaking Pada Ruang Terbuka Publik Wisata Bangunan Cagar Budaya, Untuk Memperkuat Karakter Dan Identitas Tempat," *Pawon J. Arsit.*, vol. 6, no. 1, pp. 133–148, 2022, doi: 10.36040/pawon.v6i1.3810.
- [9] W. W. Widjajanti, Antariksa, A. S. Leksono, and A. T. Subadyo, "Socio-cultural studies to open space in fisherman settlement in Prigi, Trenggalek, East Java," *AIP Conf. Proc.*, vol. 1977, 2018, doi: 10.1063/1.5042975.
- [10] Chelsea Ross, "The architecture of independence? Or colonialism?," *The Architect's Newspaper*, 2016. <https://www.archpaper.com/2016/04/review-architecture-of-independence-graham-foundation/> (accessed Dec. 26, 2023).
- [11] B. Şenik and O. Uzun, "A process approach to the open green space system planning," *Landsc. Ecol. Eng.*, vol. 18, no. 2, pp. 203–219, 2022, doi: 10.1007/s11355-021-00492-5.