

The Idea of Architecture Stage

by Yuke Ardhiati

Submission date: 27-Sep-2018 01:32PM (UTC+0700)

Submission ID: 1009301356

File name: Yuke_2013-FINAL_PROOF-The_Idea_of_Architecture_Stage.doc (1.37M)

Word count: 2462

Character count: 14148



The Idea of “Architecture Stage”: A Non-Material Architecture Theory

Yuke Ardhiati

1

Department of Fine Art and Design, Trisakti University, Jakarta 11440, Indonesia

Abstract: The purpose study is to find “the new theory” in the process of having quality “form” in architecture field is usually visualized by the ruler through his ideology of his architectural work which is created by his architects. The study is about an urban design in architectural field related with space-power-knowledge. To reveal the meaning of the architecture objects are need to analyze the architectural object “form” as the culture-material, and to reveal the meaning of the objects through the hidden things related to the presence of the metaphysical data. To find “the new theory” used “grounded theory research” method is part of qualitative research which refers to Glaser and Strauss. The achievement study is finding the idea of “architecture stage” of the ruler, represented by Soekarno as the first Indonesian President. Through visual observation and spatial experiences in his several architectural works concerning the “Project’s Lighthouse” as his architectural work in Jakarta in the 1960s the idea of connectedness was found. He composes his architecture’s work by inserted the “architecture drama analogy” as metaphor for representing himself and his ideologist by exploring the Javanese Ancient’s as the basic design in the modern architecture at that time the east meet west.

Key words: “Architecture stage”, grounded theory, khora, the ruler.

1. Introduction

The ideologist is usually visualized by the ruler through his architectural work which is created by his Architects. The same phenomena of the ideas of “architecture stage” abroad was revealed in the architectural legacies of Adolf Hitler in Germany, Joseph Stalin in the Soviet Union, Kubitchek in Brazil, Mao Tze Dong in the People’s Republic of China, and Nehru in India, also in Indonesia. However, there are different types in Indonesia. Soekarno’s architecture tacitly expressed his architectural knowledge in the manner of “eastern meets western”, resulting in a combination of differences between them. Soekarno has given “color” as sense of presence in the ideas of the “architecture stage Soekamoestic” by combining the charm of the Indonesian culture by exploring Ancient Javanese form. Soekarno distinguished his architectural style

based on Ancient Javanese culture as the basic design to modern architecture. This was done at a time when Hitler was composing his architectural style is almost similar style when Stalin was composing the Stalinist Gothic. It also different when Kubitchek was designing the capital city of Brazilia, when Nehru was composing Chandigarh by Corbusier, and when Shanghai, China was declared as the “Paris of the East” by local architects. The finding ideas of “architecture stage” in Indonesia was driven by desire, intervention and a sense of art of Soekarno’s concept by exploring the Javanese Ancient’s as the basic design in the modern architecture.

2. Method

The paper is a part of architecture dissertation investigation to express the civilization created by the Ruler represented by Soekarno, the first Indonesian President.

The study based on the archival data is a part la long **1** e durée historical approach by Braudel, 1958 [2] in architectural field related space-power-knowledge, to finding “the new theory” used “grounded theory” method of Qualitative Research refers to Glaser and

Corresponding author: Yuke Ardhiati, Dr., Research fields **1** architecture: Khora as the process of having quality architecture work, building conservation, theory and creative design for architecture and design. E-mail: yuke_ardhiati@yahoo.com

The Idea of "Architecture Stage": A Non-Material Architecture Theory

1 The achievement study is finding the idea of Soekarno as the ruler when he creates the space, through visual observation and spatial experiences in his architectural works of the "Project's Lighthouse" in Jakarta in the 1960s. The data are collected and name as coding, data analysis and memoing—the step to develop the new theory [5]. The research objectives in architecture field are need into three method: (1) visual investigation; (2) phenomenology's investigation; (3) to reveal the hidden meaning through the data metaphysical.

3. Results

1 After investigated in the general Soekarno's work the "Project's Lighthouse" in Jakarta in the 1960s, e.g., (1) The Jakarta City Planning; (2) the Gedung Pola Building; (3) the Main Stadium Complex of Gelora Bung Karno; (4) the Hotel Indonesia; (5) the Istiqlal Mosque; (6) the National Monument; (7) the Wisma Nusantara building; (8) the Sarinah Department Store building; (9) the Planetarium building; (10) the Conefo's Venue Building, and a number of the city scale sculpture's was found:

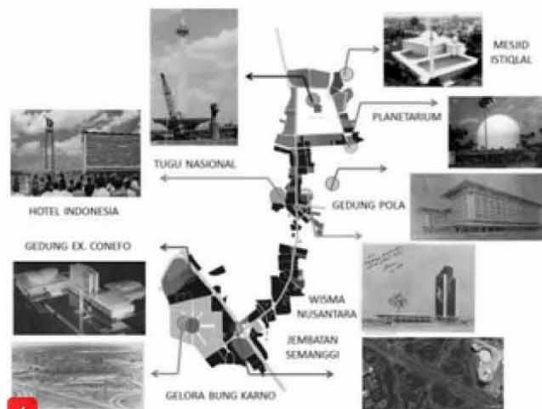
1 First, Soekarno's were inserting his ideologist as his architectural communication when he was creating the space of the "Lighthouse Project" in order to establishment his power. His works reflect the idea of "architecture stage" toward the architectural form is similar to characteristic of khora [1]. Khora or Chora is a Greek term to express a "concept of space" designated by Plato in Timaeus [7, 4, 1];

1 Secondly, the "lighthouse project" looks like "the abstract space" (Lefebvre), it's role to strengthen the social homogeneity through the architecture work with characterized: spectacularly, geometrically and phallic, it is shown to the tenth of the architecture works to authentication of Jakarta Capitol City. The heritage buildings are contained with a monad is the immortality "immaterial principle of life" from the Old Javanese of

Indonesian ancient as the basic idea to create the modern architecture;

3.1 The Jakarta City Planning

1 The Hotel Indonesia built as the pilot tourism as the Indonesian's Face during the Jakarta City Planning projects. Soekarno emphasized the culturization to teams Jakarta City equivalent to the International city: Jakarta as a beacon that leads directly participated pushing development projects! The main idea of the Jakarta City Planning are composed the eight lines of Kebayoran Baru-Thamrin road inspired the Brazilia City Plan. The Jembatan Semanggi or Semanggi Brigde is a clover bridge devided the four sections of the Jakarta. The corridors of Kebayoran—Thamrin looks like a "stage" resembled a catwalk on architectural work. Fig. 1 shows the location of the "Project's Lighthouse" in Jakarta in the 1960s in the main corridor of Jakarta.



1 Fig. 1 The location of the "Project's Lighthouse" in Jakarta in the 1960's in the main corridor of Jakarta.

3.2 The "Gedung Pola" Building

1 The Gedung Pola building located in the heritage of Rumah Proklamasi, the House of Proclamation Jl. Pegangsaan Timur 56 Jakarta. In this place, Soekarno read the Declaration of Independence of Indonesia on August 17, 1945. Now, the heritage's is already ruins of buried foundation and replaced by a

1 The Idea of "Architecture Stage": A Non-Material Architecture Theory

1 statue as the landmark of Soekarno's position when his reading the text of proclamation. The open space building to facilitated the permanent exhibition 1 the development project of Semesta Berentjana Project years 1961-1969 designed by Silaban. Fig. 2 shows the "Gedung Pola" building proposed by Silaban.



1 3.3 The Main Stadium Gelora Bung Karno

1 Soekarno's desire as the host of the Asian Games 1 on 1962 and must prepare the international venue standard with capacity around 110,000 people by steel 1 structure change from concretes named: Temu Gelang 1 structure of Soekarno's idea as the structure designed to follow 1 the athletic activities pattern to continuously 1 back by the oval geometric shape. Soekarno is also put the ornaments of a realist sculpture of mythical 1 puppet Sri Rama still archery as the symbol of precision, agility, honesty. The Gelora Bung Karno resembles a "architecture stage" of Indonesia of Soekarno's politician will. The Main Stadium Gelora Bung Karno Gedung Pola" building proposed Russian Architect (Fig. 3).



1 Fig. 3 The main stadium Gelora Bung Karno.

1 3.4 The Hotel Indonesia Building

1 In the front of hotel is located of statues and a pool covered with a red lotus pond named Henk Ngantung 1 fountain, and the welcoming to the young men and women statue carrying a bouquet of flowers, known as the Welcoming Statue as Edhi Soenarso's work to visualize Soekarno's idea to give the friendliness impression of Indonesian to the foreign guests. Soekarno asked Abel and Windy Sorenson, a couple architect to express his desire and adopted all of the name of the islands and the dance's name in Indonesia as the room's name. Soekarno ordered a variety of Indonesian 1 artists to beautify the building façade. Along andesite rock created by Harijadi's entitled 1 the party in Bali" opposite the statue of Goddess Sri created by Trubus. Under the Ramayana's big dome found the reliefs cover "the Indonesian Women in 1 floating in Space" created by Soerono. Behind the 1 interior of the walls of dome filled the mosaic-art created by Darta's name "A Dance of Indonesia". There are also found the realist painting of Indonesia, Lie Man Fong in "the Indonesia Flora and Fauna". The diversities artworks displayed at the Hotel Indonesia 1 is resembles the "Stage of Indonesian Fine Art". Fig. 4 shows Hotel Indonesia building proposed by Abel Sorenson.



1 Fig. 4 Hotel Indonesia building proposed by Abel Sorenson.

1 3.5 The Istiqlal Mosque

1 The Istiqlal Mosque is the largest mosque in Indonesia is the Soekarno's idea in 17 years before the

The Idea of "Architecture Stage": A Non-Material Architecture Theory

1 first pole in 1961, built as the victory symbol of the Indonesian independence. The visual images of 1 mosque dominated by the prime marble and stained less steel, reinforced concrete structure with the square 1 bars rhythmically across the facades. The building with the giant dome as a marker of the grandeur to the Moslem's with a tall minarets in the corner's building as a symbol of the immaterial at least for 1,000 years. The Istiqlal Mosque designed to express the modern architecture style with the solid structure and rely on the natural ventilation. Fig. 5 shows the Istiqlal Mosque building proposed Silaban.



Fig. 5 The Istiqlal Mosque building proposed Silaban.

3.6 The National Monument

1 The National Monument or Tugu Nasional located on the center of the Medan Merdeka square. Yet, it is known as the Champ de Mars or Koniengsplain. It was built to express the "new soul of Indonesian" as the dynamic nation in the modern age. The monument design by National Competition held in twice, in 1955 and 1960, and the both competitions did not find the ultimate winner, because of its ordered to Silaban and Soedarsono to develop the idea from the first and second contest participants as a Final Design Project. Finally, the Soedarsono's design is accepted by Soekarno. He design the monument with a pair of the giant cup and phallic as the monument's form as the ancient artifact of Indonesia: lumpang and alu.. Refers to Lobell's theory of Spatial Archetype, the National Monument shows the symbol rays of Radiant Axes

civilization as the unconscious of the Soekarno Ruler marked is reflected "the world of emperor" linked with civilization, space and, psyche of the man who have the power. Fig. 6 shows the national monument proposed by Soekarno himself visualized by Soedarsono.



Fig. 6 The national monument proposed by Soekarno himself visualized by Soedarsono.

3.7 The Wisma Nusantara Building

The Wisma Nusantara is 29 levels high building to facilitate the economic relations, trade and international tourism in Jakarta. The building is designed by Ciputra, as the first skyscraper in Indonesia role as the building Trade and 1 Level Centre. The presence of the Wisma Nusantara provided the quality space at the Hotel Indonesia, 1 resembles the Modern Architecture's style, funding by the Japanese government. At that time the first skyscraper in Jakarta is also projected as the tallest building in Asia. Fig. 7 shows Wisma Nusantara Building.



Fig. 7 The Wisma Nusantara Building proposed by Ciputra.

The Idea of "Architecture Stage": A Non-Material Architecture Theory

3.8 The Sarinah Department Store

The Sarinah Department Store now, has undergone changed all the facades. Sarinah building is Soekarno's idea triggered the establishment of economic growth as shopping, exhibitions, and office building has an important meaning as the price stabilizer. The building is calculated by Roosseno's engineer, covered by ceramic materials, and flooring by marble and framing door and windows by aluminum. The building is used the vertical transport escalators as the first in Indonesia, reflected the new of life style during in 1960s, and it is resembled the Indonesian merchandise selection, ranging from food and clothing as the modernities of Indonesia. Fig. 8 shows the Sarinah Department Store Building.



Fig. 8 The Sarinah department store building.

3.9 The Planetarium Building

The planetarium designed as the largest in the world, within 500 people seats as an educational building to understand the aerospace science, to eliminating the superstitions of Indonesians by activities with observatory of the astronomy is the progressive symbol when it was still overwhelmed with superstition regarding astrology. The building shows the atmosphere of space to watching the stars and the solar motion through a comfortable room. Fig. 9 shows the Planetarium proposed by Ismail Sofyan and Ciputra



Fig. 9 The Planetarium proposed by Ismail Sofyan and Ciputra.

3.10 The Conefo's Political Venue Building

The Soekamo's ideas to the "New World Order" concept visualized by the venue's design to the Conference Building of Conefo on August 1966 (but nevertheless done). The Conefo's competition held in November 1964, won by Soejoedi Wirjoatmodjo and supported by Sutami. He present a full scale of architecture model in the unique simetrical dome as the aircraft wing's as a unique magnificent work. Fig. 10 shows the Conefo's Building proposed by Soejoedi



Fig. 10 The Conefo's Building proposed by Soejoedi.

4. Conclusions

Soekamo's architecture tacitly expressed his architectural knowledge in the manner of "eastern meets western" and he has given "color" as sense of presence in the ideas of the "architecture stage" by exploring Ancient Javanese form as the basic design of Modern Architecture, and refers to Lobell's theory, the national monument's symbol rays reveal the

The Idea of "Architecture Stage": A Non-Material Architecture Theory

Soekarno's unconscious of the produce the civilization and space linked with his psyche. The hidden meaning of the Soekarno's concepts of space was found: The national monument not merely a physical immortality of architecture landmark, but also reflected the "timeless of the immortal immateriality" Soekarno's voice recording at the Amphitheater Room and also reveal the ide "architecture stage"

References

- [1] Y. Ardhiati, The stage of Indonesia: Khorra charm works of "Architect" Soekamo in the 1960s, Dissertation Thesis, Department Architecture of Faculty, University of Indonesia, 2013.
- [2] P. Burke, The French Historical Revolution: The Annales Scholl 1929-1989, Polity Press, Cambridge, 1990.
- [3] G. Deleuze, D. Lapoujade, Hodges, Ames, and Taormina, Mike, Two Regimes of Madness, Texts and Interviews 1975-1995, The MIT Press, Cambridge, 2007.
- [4] J. Derrida, On the Name, Stanford University Press, California, 1995.
- [5] B.G. Glaser, A.L. Strauss, The Discovery of Grounded Theory: Strategies for Qualitative Research, Adline Transaction, London, 2010.
- [6] L. Groat, D. Wang, Architectural Research Methods, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., Canada, 2002.
- [7] J. Perez, S. Parcell, Chora1.2.3: Intervals in the Philosophy of Architecture, Mc Gill Queen's University Press, London, 1994.
- [8] P. Ricouer, J.B. Thompson, Hermeneutics and the Human Sciences: Essays on Language, Action and Interpretation, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 1983.
- [9] A.L. Strauss, Qualitative Analysis for Social Scientists, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 1987.
- [10] A.L. Strauss, Basics of Qualitative Research: Grounded Theory Procedures and Techniques, Sage Publications, California, 1990.
- [11] The Speeches of President Soekamo 1958-1966, ANRI-Arsip Nasional Republik Indonesia, 1959.

The Idea of Architecture Stage

ORIGINALITY REPORT

78%
SIMILARITY INDEX

78%
INTERNET SOURCES

1%
PUBLICATIONS

1%
STUDENT PAPERS

PRIMARY SOURCES

1 **issuu.com**
Internet Source

78%

Exclude quotes On

Exclude bibliography On

Exclude matches < 10 words