

The Authority of Indonesian Leader in Urban Facility and Housing Design (Sign and Symbol)

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Abstract— Nations’ leaders throughout history have left a record of that leadership in the form of architecture. That record can be a monument, building, or any other grand or not so grand gesture. This activity was designed to show the authority and power of an entire nation at a given moment in time. Indonesia has had six leaders of state in its 65 years of independence. They usually leave a symbol or sign from their period of leadership. Those representations of power, in the form of architectural space, are not only created from a pride but also a conflict in that societal period. This paper discusses the signs and symbols of architecture as seen in urban facilities and housing design. Sign and Symbol in architectur has been especially revealed in the disharmony seen in space authorization since the governance of president Soekarno through to the reformation era. The descriptive method is applied to trace the signs and symbols left by all leaders of Indonesia in the form of architecture. The semiotics theory is employed in this paper to analyze building design. The research results reveal the input of Indonesia’s leaders, the architectural signs of such leadership with their visions of sustainable environments and, where those signs inspire pride and harmony rather than conflict.

Keywords: Creative, cultural, theory, semiotic, inconsistency, space, housing

I. INTRODUCTION

An interesting problem about architecture is whether it is able to be an expression of leadership. This conundrum starts from a fundamental thought about the aesthetics of the architecture itself and will become a separate phenomenon in the future.

The development of a nation cannot be separated from its leader and its influence. A cultured nation is a nation that always wants to learn and produce works in various fields, such as technology, culture, natural resources, and architecture. Such a nation will

have thinkers with a strong desire to publish the results of their thoughts so that they can be felt by all nations, and used as learning for various parties, including the community. The leader can use the medium of architecture as a functional and aesthetic form to present the character of their leadership.

The concept of ‘modern architecture’ in architectural design in Indonesia was inspired by the development of modern American and European architectural concepts at that time. Modern American and European architecture has influenced and inspired the development of modern architectural concepts in Indonesia, as well as globally. The first president Indonesia and also an architect had a philosophy: “Let us prove that we can also build the country like the Europeans and Americans do because we are equal.”

The concept of architectural design was the foundation of Indonesian architecture formed through the appreciation of the values of ancestral heritage in the form of tradition. The application of the character of development was a reference point for the community, so the use of the concept of modern and post-modern architecture could create many breakthroughs at that time

Development policy experienced many adjustments in the reform era, which led to setbacks and delays in many fields including the development of architecture. The loss of the direction of architectural identity took place since the transition of power in 1998 to 2000. The situation was getting worse when the economic crisis and political unrest hit Indonesia. This had an impact on Indonesia's economic policies, which were informed by a mindset of ad hoc improvisation. This condition not only changed the term 'development' to become a strategy

to improve people's welfare, but also lost the ideological foundation for 'design' development programs.

A. Conflict Modern Design by Authorization on Urban Housing and Facilities

The natural disaster of the Lombok earthquake destroyed most modern buildings, such as housing and urban facilities in the Lombok region in late July to the end of September 2018. However, traditional buildings such as the village houses of Baleq still stand strong because they used traditional concepts based on and supported by local wisdom.



Figure 1. Earthquake in Lombok 2018

Social conflict increased in mid-1998 with the burning and looting of modern shopping centers in almost all major cities in Indonesia. Riots occurred following the succession of the government of President Suharto by the people's elected representatives. This conflict claimed thousands of lives throughout Indonesia. However, it is worth noting that not one of the traditional shopping centers became victims of looting.



Figure 2: Riots in Solo 1998



Figure 3. Riots in Jakarta



Figure 4. Riots in Ambon.

The results of national seminars and workshops at the Sebelas Maret University, 16-17 July, 2003 concluded that the riots, especially in the city of Solo, were caused by disparity in power, between the authorities, the architect (planner) and the community.

Rulers and architects with a command line from the central government use a design concept that is not in accordance with the concepts of tradition and culture that are owned by the

community. It is reasonable to conclude that many Indonesians feel only a minimal sense of ownership regarding these modern facilities. community. So that people feel less ownership of the existence of these modern facilities.

The rejuvenation project of housing projects in the big cities in the Soeharto era, carried out by eviction drove out the slum residents, destroyed the slums and replaced them with the construction of flats. Flats that are provided for victims of fire or disaster, are not always in accordance with the plan because ownership is transferred to newcomers.



Figure 5 & 6: Flood in Jakarta, February 2007. For about 60% Land use in Jakarta closed by floods.



Figure 7 & 8 Destruction under Earthquake in Bantul Yogyakarta (May-2006).

Another example of a natural disaster was the earthquake that struck Bantul, Yogyakarta (May, 2006). Even though the intensity of the earthquake was not great, the death toll amounted to almost 6000 people. In many of the regions the buildings were too dense; a factor which multiplied the earthquake's impact. This unfortunate outcome also shows the ill planning in the housing sector and particularly the building regulations were ignored, perhaps as a result of corruption in certain departments. There is also a need to restructure the building code, with a particular emphasis on ensuring its implementation

Therefore the questions arise: "Where are the signs and symbols which are not in harmony with policies and where are the architectural designs that cause conflict?" "Whose design can foster a creative culture that is sustainable, and environmentally friendly?"

The study sought to trace architectural signs and symbols, especially residences, evident during the reign of President Sukarno up to the reformation era. This discussion focuses on the inconsistencies in the power struggle ongoing during that period, as well as the period afterwards. Case studies were carried out in the cities of Jakarta, Bengkulu and Surakarta.

B. Concept Scheme Of Ideal Residence s And Facilities

The definition of ‘residence’, according to Law No. 2, 1992, is *a housing or group of houses that functions as a residential environment with complete environmental facilities and infrastructure or parts of the environment outside protected areas, whether cities or villages, that serve as a place to support life.*

Based on the previous foundation, elements in residences are housing, public and social facilities, and infrastructure such as roads, bridges and green systems. For all levels of community, residences are not only places to live, but they also provide service facilities for residents such as schools, clinics, places of worship, markets, stalls, pharmacies, banks and gas stations.

The ideals of residential design concepts require that each element has a sign or symbol or characteristic that is supported by environmental, social and cultural potential. Such symbols in traditional residences have regional characteristics that vary according to the socio-cultural mores in each province throughout the archipelago; symbols that their creators hope will continue to survive for centuries to come.

II. PROBLEMS IDENTIFICATION

Based on the description of the previous facts, two major problems are addressed:

1. What kind of signs and symbols are the inconsistencies in the power struggle as seen in the architectural design of urban facilities and residences that lead to conflict?
2. In whose era do the signs and symbols meet the ideal residential design concept and are therefore able to foster a creative, environmentally sound and sustainable culture?

III. RESEARCH OBJECTIVE

1. Discussing symbol and sign designs evident in residences which appeared in the Soekarno era through to the reform era in Indonesia
2. Discussing residential development regulations in the era of each president.

IV. METHOD OF RESEARCH

Descriptive methods are used to trace signs and symbols created by, or in memory of, state leaders in Indonesia in the form of architecture. This detection was achieved by taking random samples of residences and urban facilities that developed in the era of Sukarno, Soeharto and the reformation; a total of six leaders in all.

The research steps taken in this method are: i) problem identification, ii) data collection, iii) data analysis and iv) synthesis. When attempting to identify a problem it is important to emphasize the issue’s background as a basis for determining the subject matter. Data collection refers to the subject matter so that the data is sorted based on the primary characteristics obtained directly from field observations or surveys, documentation, and interviews; secondary data is obtained from

literature studies and comparative studies. The data is processed and analyzed so that it arrives ready for synthesis. Semiotic theory was employed to analyze building design and exposure to residential design elements, during each era of government.

The results of this study are expected to provide input to leaders in Indonesia, thereby enabling each leader to leave a record of their leadership in the form of architecture, in order to foster a creative, environmentally sound and sustainable culture. This can be a legacy to be proud of, because of an emphasis resulting in harmony rather than conflict.

V. THEORETICAL ANALYSIS OF SEMIOTIC

Semiotic studies, according to Dr. Agus Saeheri, have two important aspects: a) indices and b) signs, icons and symbols. An index is a sign that has a relationship of existential dependence between the sign that marks it or it has a causal bond with what it represents. While the sign is the basic element in semiotics, communication is everything that contains meaning that has two categories: i) the marker (basic form, icon, symbol, notation) and ii) a sign (meaning).

Study of semiotic building design, informed by the philosophy of semiotic theory, will analyze design element forms relating to the residences that emerged from the time of Soekarno through to the era of reform..

A. Theoretical Analysis of Semiotic Element Design Soekarno Era



Figure 9: Monas (National Monument)



Figure 10 : Istiqla Mosque



Figure 11 : Sarinah, Hotel Indonesia, DPR/MPR



Figure 12 : Housing in Jakarta, Bali and Bengkulu

Table 1 : Urban Facilities on Soekarno Era

INDEX	ICON	SIGN AND SYMBOL
Form	Geometric basic form and advance	Form: Qwning identity Assess : standardization, mechanism, egoistical, universal, homogeneous Method : rational, quantitative, systematic, mathematical Style : <i>funksionalisme</i> , Rationalism, Formalism, International syle, Streamline, High Tech, Pop
	Mathematics consideration	
	simple	
	Constructive (sturdy, structure) and rational (measured)	
	Machine Language(precision, produce mass, standard, logic, manufacturer, uniform, Stiff)	
Ornam entt	Modern Ornamentt	
Colour	colour standard	
	colour Natural (downright, original colour [of] material, according to function)	
	manufacturer colour (synthetic, silver, metallic, glass}	
	colour research into market	

B. Theoretical Analysis of Semiotic Element Design Soeharto Era



Figure 13 : Building of Health



Figure 14 : Office Building



Figure 15 and 16 : Apartment



Figure 17 and 18 : Housing

Table 2 : Housing Facilities on Soekarno Era

INDEX	ICON	SIGN AND SYMBOL
Form	equilateral	Owning identity according to local tradition and culture
	Mount	
	Trapeze	
	Pendopo House	
	veranda of ancient palace House	
Ornam ent	Ornament with plant element, being live, abstraction have, pattern (batik)	
Colour	ground colour/ tree (brown)	
	black colour	
	white colour	
	gold colour	



Figure 19 and 20 : Housing Facilities



Figure 21 and 22 : Housing facilities

Table 3: Analysis of Urban Facilities Soeharto era

Index	Icon	Sign and Symbol
Form	Geometric basic form and advance	Form : owning identity Assess : standardization, mechanism, egoistical, universal, homogeneous Method : rational, quantitative, systematic, mathematical Style : fungsionalism, Rationalism, Formalism, Style International, Streamline, High Tech, Pop
	Mathematics consideration simple	
	Constructive (sturdy, structure) and rational (measured)	
	Machine Language (precision, produce mass, standard, logic, manufacturer, uniform, Stiff)	
Ornament	less Ornament	
Colour	A colour standard	
	Colour Natural (downright, original a colour of material, according to function)	
	manufacturer colour (synthetic, silver, metallic, glass} colour research into market	

Table 4 : Analysis of Housing Facilities Soeharto Era

Index	Icon	Sign and Symbol
Form	Form free eclectic	The style and multifarious of image Stilasi, historical, nostalgia local global Form free eclectic
	Ornament according to local culture and tradition	
	old style And tradition in spanning the free time	
	Form to have motif	
	free colour	
Colour	soft colour	
	avoiding colour standard	
	form, motif and colour become expression medium	
Ornament	classic - ethnic	

C. Theoretical Analysis of Semiotic Element Design Reform Era



Figure 23 & 24 : Housings in Tangerang



Figure 25 & 26 : Housings in Tangerang



Figure 27: Mall Beteng Solo Figure 28 : Bengkulu Mall

Table 5 : Analysis of Urban Facilities Reform Era

Indeks	Icon	Sign and Symbol
Form	Geometric basic form and advance	Form : modern identity Assess: standardization, mechanism, egoistical, universal, homogeneous Methode: fabrication rational, quantitative, systematic, mathematical
	Mathematics consideration	
	High technology	
	Constructive (sturdy, structure) and rational (measured)	
	Machine Language (precision, produce mass, standard, logic, manufacturer, uniform, Stiff)	
Ornament	less Ornament	
Colour	colour standard	
	Milenial colour (downright, original colour [of] material, according to function)	
	manufacturer colour (synthetic, silver, metallic, glass}	
	colour research into market	

Table 6 : Analysis of Housing Facilities Reform Era

Indeks	Icon	Sign and Symbol
Form	Geometric basic form and advance	Form : modern identity Assess : standardization, mechanism, egoistical, universal, homogeneous Method : rational, quantitative, systematic, mathematical
	Mathematics consideration, simple	
	Constructive (sturdy, structure) and rational measured)	
	Machine Language (precision, produce mass, standard, logic, manufacturer, uniform,, Stiff)	
colour	Full colour	
	electric colour	
	avoiding colour standard	
	form, motif and colour become expression medium	
Ornament	local global	
	the style and multifarious of image	
	Pluralist	

VI. DISCUSSION

A The Era of Soekarno

The misalignment of design occurs in urban facilities with residences. City facilities further emphasized the use of the concepts of modern architecture, while housing and residential facilities are still culturally ‘thick’ (do you need to explain?) and traditional in character, although some have begun to mix with modern elements.

Housing still uses a lot of semi-permanent walls (60%) according to climate and tradition. Most construction materials are made from wood in almost all the islands in Indonesia.

As a leader, Soekarno wanted Indonesia to become like Europe; he wanted Indonesia to be one of the world’s the largest, strongest and bravest countries. This type of leader is a charismatic and strong leader, but untouchable

But the national situation and the natural resources were unable to leave behind the "trace" of the architecture that Soekarno wanted.

B. The Era of Soeharto

Suharto’s leadership model is more down to earth, meaning that his leadership style is better able to lead groups, determine directions, develop teams, lift the spirit of commitment and optimize the talents within the group. This style is focused on strategic capability.

The design of the Soeharto-era city facilities still used the concept of modern architecture, while the housing design and settlement facilities have used a combination of modern and traditional elements. Nevertheless, modern design element in housing were most dominant in metropolitan and urban areas.

Cultural elements were quite thick with modern elements, especially in urban facilities such as government offices and hotels in big cities like Jogjakarta and Bali from 1988 to 1995. Different regulations were made in Bali to require the use of local design concepts in physical developments in all fields of building.

Housing using permanent wall in this era progressively mount (50% in 1995th to become 60% in 2000th). The gap between the design of urban facilities and settlements is not too significantly.

Many modern-style shopping centers and malls sprung up during this period. The development of residential facilities such as shopping centers and malls is a modern concept, both the form and service had become the object of riots in 1998. It seems that the people did not easily accept these modern facilities as a way to meet their needs.

A. The Reform Era

The leadership model in the Reformation era tends to be Free, leaders are only symbols, cannot control subordinates, there is almost no supervision on the performance of subordinates.

The conditions of economic, social and political policies are not in accordance with the philosophy of change as the foundation of the Reformation era. The concept of building urban facilities, housing and facilities actually has harmony or harmony with the use of modern and postmodern architectural concepts. City facilities design adopts the type of International Style architecture. Housing design and settlement facilities show more massive and sturdy (80% using massive wall construction), a little ornamentation, but mixing with a few local characters. Development and growth is slowly increasing in shopping centers, restaurants, and other entertainment venues.

Inconsistency among reform era philosophy, with its sign and the symbol designs emerged at that moment. It seems there was no new concept in the design and development of town and residential facilities.

VII.CONCLUSION

Signs and symbols that causes conflict are forms which are modern architectural identities: standardized, egotistical, universal and homogeneous

However, this acceptance of modern design almost always departs from the concept of traditional culture. This raises concerns about the design of modern architecture for society because it creates new customs and cultures at all levels of Indonesian society.

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