

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 MUSEUM

According to Big Indonesian Dictionary (1990: 601) Museum / building is used as a place for a permanent exhibition of objects that deserves public attention, such as heritage history, art and science, a place to store antiquarian.

Caleb Setiawan (Devi, 1996: 7) says that the Museum is building to put collection of objects to be studied, learned and enjoyed. The Museum collects a wide range of materials from different places and different times into a building. Besides, the Museum is an institution which remains to preserve, investigate, teach, exhibit and demonstrate things to the general public for the purpose of publicity, information, education and recreation.

International Council of Museums (ICOM): Guidelines for Museum Indonesia in 2008 states that Museum is a permanent institution which is non-profit, serving the society and its development, open to the public. Museum also acquires, maintains, connects and showcases artifacts concerning the identity of people and the environment for the purposes of study, education and recreation.

Sultan Mahmud Badaruddin II: handbook Museum, 2008 says that Museum is not just to save ancient objects, but also an institution to care for things, communicate to the public through exhibitions, as well as other activities such as seminars, discussions, lectures for educational purposes, and can also be enable to support recreation and tourism for the area where the Museum is located

Based on the four above opinions it can be concluded that the Museum is a place or premises for the purpose of storing historical objects caring for and exhibiting objects or collections inside, not for profit, and serves the community.

2.2 THE TYPES OF MUSEUM

Based on studies, the Museum can be clustering into 8 parts:

1. The Archaeological Museum is a Museum dedicated itself to display archaeological artifacts.
2. The art Museum is known as an art gallery, an exhibition space for art objects.
3. Biography Museum is a Museum dedicated to the objects related to the life of a person or group of people.
4. The Children's Museum is an institution that presents exhibitions and programs to stimulate informal experience of children.
5. The Universal Museum is to provide information to visitors about the wide variety of local and world themes. The Museum is important because it improves the taste-year wishes to the world.
6. The Ethnology Museum is a Museum that studies, collect, maintain, and exhibit artifacts and objects related to ethnology and antropologi.
7. The history Museum is covering knowledge of history and its relation to the present and the future. Some of the Museum has a collection of objects that are very diverse, ranging from documents and artifacts in various forms, objects related to the history of the historical event.
8. The maritime Museum is a Museum dedicated themselves to present a historical, cultural or maritime archeology.

2.3 REQUIREMENTS OF THE MUSEUM

Based on the *Pedoman Pendirian Museum* (1999/2000), there are several requirements that must be considered in planning a Museum, among others:

A. Location Museum

1. The strategic location

The location was chosen not for the benefit of its founder, but for the general public, students, scientists, tourists and the general public.

2. Location to be healthy

Healthy location is not located in an industrial area that a lot of air pollution, not a swampy area or sandy soil, climate elements that affect the site include: humidity must be controlled at least achieve a neutral, ie 55-65%.

B. Requirements of Building

1. General requirements governing the shape space Museum that can be described as follows

a. Buildings are grouped and separated based on:

- Functions and activities
- The serenity and the hustle
- Security

b. Entrance (main entrance) primary reserved for visitors.

c. Special entrance (main service) for service parts, offices, guard houses and spaces in a special building.

d. Semi-public area consists of administrative buildings including a library and meeting rooms.

e. Private area consists of:

- Conservation Laboratory

- Studio Preparation

- Storage

f. Area public / general consists of:

- The main building includes a permanent exhibition, temporary exhibitions, and demonstrations.
- Auditorium, security, gift shop, cafeteria, ticket box, storage of goods, lobby / rest room, and a parking lot.

2. Specific Requirements

a. Main Building, which facilitate the activities of permanent and temporary exhibitions, should be able to:

- Loadable a collection of objects to be exhibited.
- Easy to achievement either from outside or inside.
- It is a building which the recipient has to have appeal as the main building visited by Museum visitors.
- Have a good security system, both in terms of construction, specification space to prevent damage to objects naturally or because of theft.

b. Building Auditorium should be:

- With easily accessible by the public.
- Be used for meeting rooms, discussions, and lectures.

c. Special building, should:

- Be located in a dry place.
- Have the entrance especially have good security system (against damage, fire, and theft).

d. Administration building, should:

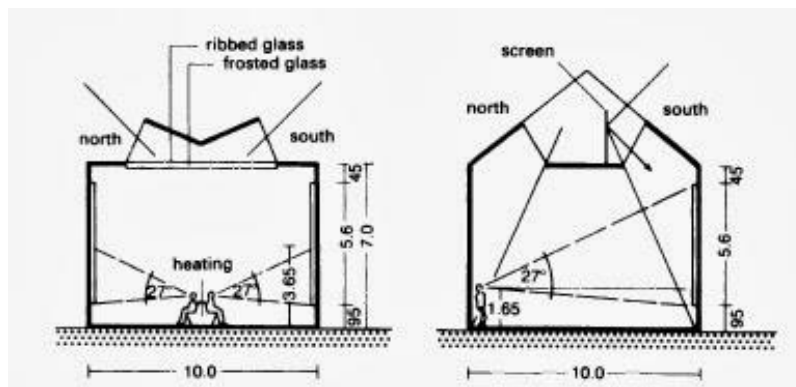
- Be located in a strategic location on the achievement of the common good as well as to other buildings.

Space Requirements

Some of the space requirements of the showroom are as follows:

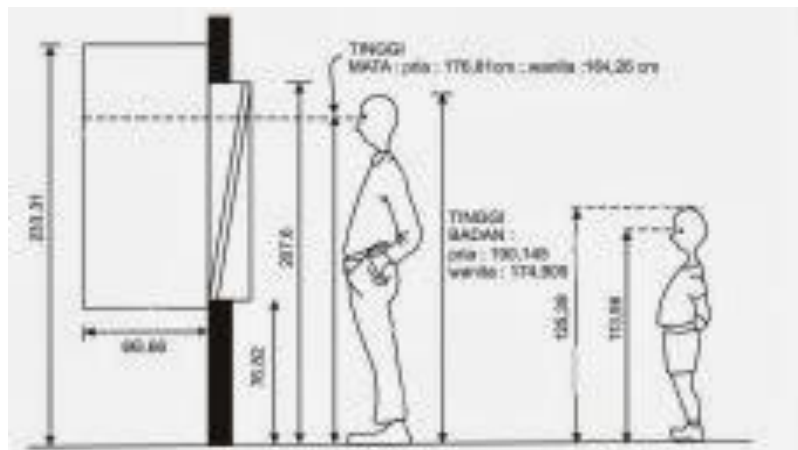
1. Lighting and Airing

Lighting and airing are the main technical aspects that need to be considered to help slow the weathering process of collection. For a Museum with a collection of major suggested humidity is 50% with a temperature of 21°C - 26°C. Recommended light intensity of 50 lux by minimizing ultraviolet radiation. Some provisions and examples of the use of natural light in the Museum as follows:



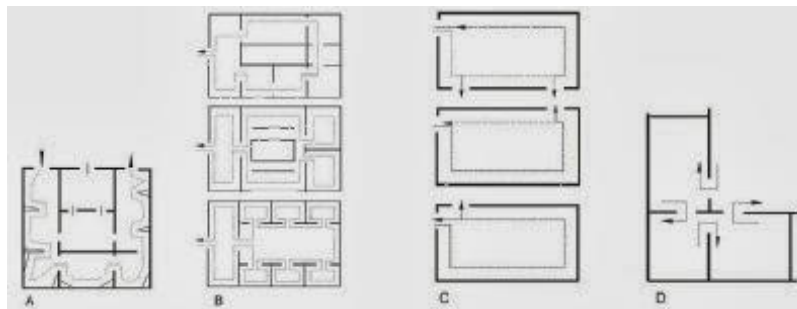
2. Ergonomics and Layout

To facilitate visitors to see, enjoy, and appreciate the collection, then the placement props or contributing to the collection. The following standards placement Museum collections are in showrooms.



3. Line Circulation in Showroom

Circulation path inside the showrooms should be able to convey information, help visitors understand the collection on display. Determination circulation path depends also on the sequence of the story to be conveyed in the exhibition.



2.4 MUSEUM TYPES

Museum located in Indonesia can be distinguished through some kind of classification (Come We Know Museum; 2009), which is as follows:

a. Types of collections owned by the Museum, that there are two types:

- Public Museum, Museum collection consists of a collection of human and material evidence or the environment related to various branches of art, science and technology disciplines.
- Special Museum, Museum collection consists of a collection of material evidence of man or the environment related to one branch of art, a branch of science or the technology branch.

b. Type Museum based on its position, there are three types:

- The National Museum, the Museum collection consists of a collection of objects derived, represent and material evidence related to humans or the environment from all parts of Indonesia that national worth.
- Provincial Museum, the Museum collection consists of a collection of objects derived, represent and material evidence related to humans and the environment of the region or province in which the Museum is located.
- Local Museum, the Museum collection consists of a collection of objects derived, represent and material evidence related to humans or the environment of the district or municipality where the Museum is located.

2.5 FUNCTIONS OF MUSEUM

According to Yoeti (2014: 14) Museum has some function such as :

1. Centre for Documentation and Scientific Research
2. Central distribution of science to the public.
3. Central enjoyment of works of art.

4. Center of cultural introductions between regions and between nations.
5. Travel places.
6. Media education fostering the arts and sciences.
7. *Suaka alam* and reserves culture.
8. Mirror human history, nature, and culture.
9. Means for devoted and grateful to God Almighty.

2.6 DEFINITION OF FACILITIES

According to Big Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI), the facility is anything that can be used as a tool in achieving the purpose or purposes and is a main supporting the implementation of a process (business development).

Moreover, Moenir (1992: 119) argues that the facilities are all the tools, equipment and facilities that serve as a major tool / helpers in the execution of the work, and also to the interests that are related to the organization of work.

From both these opinions can be concluded that facilities are anything that can be used as the main tool / helpers in the execution of the work, and also to be the interests that are related to the organization of work.

2.7 MAIN FUNCTION OF FACILITIES

Based on the above understanding, the facility basically has the primary function of facilities and infrastructure they are as follow:

1. Accelerate the implementation process of work so as to save time.
2. Increase the productivity of both goods and services.
3. Repair the work of higher quality and guaranteed.
4. Make it easier / simpler in motion the users / actors.

5. Make the composition of labor stability is more assured.
6. Potential sense of comfort for those who are interested.
7. Create a sense of satisfaction to people who use them interested.

2.8 TERMS OF FACILITIES IN THE MUSEUM

The terms of facilities are as follows:

1. The Museum must have working space for conservatory, staff, administration, and library.
2. The Museum must have a collection chamber, for the settlement in the system of certain methods.
3. The Museum must have permanent showrooms and temporary exhibition space (temporary).
4. Museum must have studio shooting and audiovisual studio.
5. Museum must have information and education space.
6. Museum must facilitate the enjoyment of the arts and recreation.
7. Museum should provide toilets, café cafeteria, souvenir shop, prayer rooms and restrooms.

2.9 THE HISTORY OF SULTAN MAHMUD BADARUDDIN II MUSEUM

Museum Sultan Mahmud Badaruddin II which is located in the tourist area of the castle Kuto Besak. Is once a fort buildings Kuto Lamo founded by Sultan Sultan Mahmud Badaruddin Jayo Wikromo or Sultan Mahmud Baddarudin I and as a bulwark. Then in 1825 the building was demolished depleted by the government of the Dutch East Indies it becomes resident offices. In 1949 the building was used as offices Sriwijaya territory II and in the period 1960-1974 utilized as a parent regiment IV Sriwijaya.

Along the time and historical dynamics that occur in the city of Palembang. The function of the building is late after another, starting from the headquarters of the Japanese during the occupation. Territory II Kodam Sriwijaya at the start of independence that later migrated to the management of Palembang city government before becoming a Museum.

Procurement of Museum collections Sultan Mahmud Badaruddin II begins around 1984, simultaneously with the transfer of the Bari house Museum to Balaputra Dewa Museum. But the movement is not it's collection, the Museum houses collections of nautical heritage was the one who became the forerunner of the Museum collection of Sultan Mahmud Badaruddin II, in addition to a collection of Buddhist statues Siguntang the first was in the Museum yard Sultan Mahmud Badaruddin II. In detail, the number of the Museum collection of Sultan Mahmud Badaruddin II up to now number 669 collection consisting of a collection etnografika, arkeologika, biology, keramalogika, art, and numismatic.