

Existential Content and Meaning Interior Architecture of The Ministerial Site House in the Residence Area of KIPP IKN

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Abstract. The residence of the ministers, which is also called the Special State Building, carries the mass cluster concept by optimizing land conditions. The typology of the cluster concept includes a dynamic arrangement with good connectivity with nature and the presence of vehicle-free green spaces. A total of 36 ministry offices were built by the Directorate General of Housing of the PUPR Ministry in the IKN Central Government Core Area (KIPP), complete with infrastructure, facilities, and utilities. The construction process began on December 7, 2022, and is expected to be completed in June 2024. When novelty and aesthetic discovery have become the norm in the interior architecture of this minister's landed house, it will be explained how nuanced, expressive, refined, and valuable it is. Achieving existential functions and qualities in a house requires: 'Realizing the essence of the archipelago' as a meaningful value.

Keywords: Interior Architecture; existential content and meaning; The Ministeris' residence

1 Introduction

With the development of East Kalimantan Province as the New National Capital and in conjunction with the placement of the Minister's Office Site House (RTJM) at KIPP IKN, supporting facilities are needed for employees serving in the KIPP IKN area. The provision of the Minister's Office Landing House facility is one embodiment of this facility and is intended for employees at KIPP IKN East Kalimantan Province.

The interior architectural concept design method is based on several stages of assessment and site survey. In the survey, the data taken is the basis for design considerations in the form of area image, examination of road width and area traffic patterns, drainage routes, electricity routes (PLN), clean water routes (PDAM), dirty water disposal systems, and waste disposal management, vegetation maps, rainfall and other environmental data, topographic mapping, soil investigations, as well as coordination of relevant agencies regarding building permits, permits for additional power, and related matters.

The information and problems obtained from the survey results are then studied analyzed and compiled into an integrated concept from various disciplines, namely Architecture, Interior, Structure, MEP, and landscape related aspects. The design was created contextually both from land and environmental conditions as well as from local elements that reflect the culture of North Kalimantan itself while still paying attention to aspects of comfort and quality of life for prospective residents and referring to the Ministerial Landed House Design Standards at KIPP IKN East Kalimantan Province.

Preparation of design concepts in the form of drawings/illustrations and descriptions that include: (1) Site plan concept that reflects locality aspects and green aspects of the area as well as environmental conditions in the IKN area by the results of field surveys and facility needs listed in the RKS and Basic Design of Landed Houses for Ministerial Positions at KIPP IKN. (2) The circulation concept within the site outside and inside the area which describes the needs and movement of activities in the Minister's Office House complex at KIPP IKN as well as the surrounding environment. (3) The building façade concept which refers to the Basic Ministerial Office Site House at KIPP IKN displays the locality and materiality aspects of East Kalimantan which are adapted to these standards. (4) The concept of a space program that the space needs of RTJM residents by the Downslope and Upslope types in the Basic Design of Landed Houses for the Minister's Office at KIPP IKN regarding space program, space area as well as the facilities provided. (5) The interior concept refers to the Basic design of the Minister's Landed House and the Furniture Provision Standards at RTJM KIPP IKN. (6) The design concept for mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems, including sprinklers, smoke detectors, ceiling speakers, diffusers, lighting, sound system, visual system, air conditioning system, and electronic security system.

The National Capital City (IKN) is planned with three planning scales, namely: (1) National Capital Expansion Area (KPIKN) on a macro planning scale with a planning area of $\pm 256,000$ ha, (2) National Capital Region (KIKN) on a city scale a polycentric city with a planning area of $\pm 56,000$ ha, (3) Central Government Core Area (KIPP) on a central government city scale with a planning area of $\pm 6,500$ ha, (4) The "Smart" concept in Smart Water Management (SWM) is intended to make the use of natural resources managed effectively and efficiently including providing water with good quality standards by spending very minimal funds (Djaksana, et al. 2021. [1] (5) SWM optimizes the use of IoT technology and can provide real-time automatic data about the status and environment of natural resources, as well as natural resources implemented based on natural resource management.

2 Method

This study uses a qualitative method with an interior design approach as an analytical tool. This research is a qualitative study with analytical descriptive presentation. The data collected by purposive sampling through observation and literature study methods. Data were analyzed using data reduction, presentation, drawing, and verification. According to Cresswell (2008), The qualitative method allows for an in-depth understanding of social reality. Analyzing issues within society or social conditions cannot be limited to what is observed by the five senses; it requires careful listening and investigation through interpretation and comprehension (Cresswell, 2008). [2]

3 Result and Discussion

The results and discussion in this study explore various insights into the potential interior design concepts that could fulfill the housing needs of ministers at KIPP IKN. This exploration includes Architectural Typology, Interior and Architecture Concepts, mood and ambiance, and interior Space Program. According to Kilmer (2014), the interior is a space that must be well designed so that it can make a major contribution to our well-being, not only functioning as a

place of refuge but providing a positive influence on socialization, learning, and appreciation of indoor life. [3]

3.1 Residential Architectural Typology of Special Country Houses

Designers, including architects, are often described as working in a solution-oriented manner, where they investigate and define problems by exploring potential solutions. For instance, architects assess whether a specific site can support a proposed building by creating an initial design outline. Throughout this process, possible solutions are assessed, adjusted, or discarded until a concept emerges that seamlessly integrates the problem with its solution (Lawson, 2010) [4].

Amid today's abundance, we have become consumers of our own lives while experiencing a growing sense of homelessness. As Aldo van Eyck emphasized: 'Architecture should facilitate Man's homecoming.'(1982).[5] This residential concept is a residential cluster layout with optimization of land conditions, namely: a) A dynamic setting with good connectivity with nature and the presence of green spaces that are free from vehicles, b) The mass of the landed house building consists of 1-2 floors, following the level height, c) Utilizing the existing level to view the plot d) Optimization of Communal Space, e) Green areas as shared open spaces connected without any interference or crossings by vehicles, f) The vehicle lanes for each cluster are separated from the Communal Space.

3.2 Interior and Architecture Concept

The fundamental role of architecture remains to protect and uphold the integrity and dignity of human life while providing a sense of belonging in the world. An architect's primary duty is to respect and respond to the existing landscape or urban environment. A meaningful building should enrich its surroundings, offering new interpretations and aesthetic value. Thoughtful architecture enhances its setting and elevates the quality of neighboring structures rather than diminishing them. It engages in a dialogue with its environment rather than standing as an isolated statement. Buildings convey rich cultural, spatial, and temporal narratives, making architecture inherently an epic art form. Whether through a simple house, a minimalist painting, or a concise poem, all artistic expressions serve as metaphors for the human experience within the world. [6]



Fig. 1. Architecture of the material and color scheme The Ministerial Site House in The Residence Area of KIPP IKN

To meet the interior needs of the Minister's Office Site House located at KIPP IKN, Sepaku District, North Panajam Paser Regency, East Kalimantan Province, Indonesia, which refers to the terms and basic interior design of the Minister's Office Site House, an interior arrangement was carried out to arrange the positions of space and furniture requirements within the scope of that area. This arrangement considers and responds to the needs and activities that have been obtained at TOR, including interior types Downslope, Upslope, Club House 104 & 105, and Office 104 & 105. This interior processing can determine the response of activities and furniture needs to its location, which refers to the basic design and requirements - conditions for fulfilling the given space program.

In designing each Downslope and Upslope interior, the concept of an Indonesian house which also includes natural and modern elements is applied to the room composition and works of art. This concept is combined with the basic interior of RTJM IKPP IKN, where the interior appearance must still reflect principles that are in line with the image and authority of *Rumah Nusantara*. This is presented with a modern, geometric building interior style and has a clear hierarchy. The concept of a natural and modern house is applied to maximize indoor air ventilation, and also provide a connection between the interior space and the surrounding environment. This is realized by providing an open area in the form of a wider terrace or balcony so that each residence has a breathable space that residents can use as a relaxation area - an area to unwind after a day of activities.

3.3. Mood and Ambiance

The general concept of the room which is the main reference is taken from the flora, fauna, and culture of the archipelago. The big theme in the interior design of RTJM IKPP IKN – East Kalimantan is to display the modern natural essence and characteristics of Indonesian materials. These characteristics include using wood and natural stone elements adapted to the choice of material type, color, and wall accents such as artwork and design motifs. The colors chosen are neutral which still gives an elegant and modern impression, but are still related to culture and the archipelago. Other neutral colors are used to provide balance to the atmosphere of the room. The dominant colors chosen are neutral colors such as light brown and gray, which are also related to an elegant concept. The material accent colors used vary from bright colors to give a playful impression to a room that is a social space, and also additional metallic colors such as gold and bronze such as Indonesian gold.

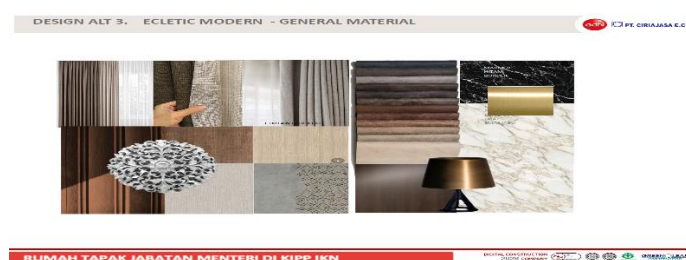


Fig. 2. Interior Color and Material Scheme, The Ministerial Site House in The Residence of KIPP IKN

The materials used in designing this room are materials that are adapted to RTJM's basic design which has a sturdy, dignified, and modern image. with a touch of the proposed concept. The use of materials is dominated by materials that have a tough and sturdy appearance and give an elegant impression, such as marble, granite, and wood. This material is used in public areas and important areas that want to give a formal impression, such as the living room, work room,

etc. The type of material used is easy to maintain periodically and is adapted to the type of room. The use of materials that are more difficult to clean are placed in rooms with limited access and are more private.

Lighting functions as room lighting, forming nuances and psychological aspects for the user. Lighting sources are prioritized using natural lighting and additional lighting in the form of artificial lighting and applying technological elements, namely motion sensors or light sensors for energy efficiency. The choice of type of artificial lighting (lamp) is a lamp (LED), and all types of lamps in the picture are illustrations of the type of lamp, while the quantity and lux can be adjusted to the size of the room at the time of implementation.

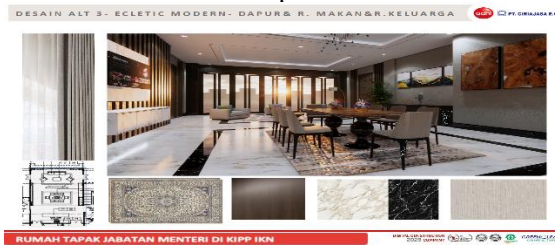


Fig. 3. Interior ambiance The Ministerial Site House in The Residence Area of KIPP IK

3.4. Interior Space Program

The interior of this building will be adjusted according to standard space requirements according to occupant activities, facilities, and infrastructure to increase the effectiveness of the room in terms of circulation and comfort. The planned RTJM will be built in the form of a house, so the standard reference used is the basic design of an Indonesian house. RTJM downslope and upslope consist of 2 floors and a semi-basement, with space requirements based on basic RTJM. The interior is oriented lengthwise in a west-east direction with openings in the following room and furniture arrangement: (1) Basement: Kitchen, pantry, dining room, bedroom, terrace, generator room, toilet, (2) 1st floor: airport, terrace, foyer, pantry, dining room, lounge, working room, (3) 2nd floor: Bedroom, lounge, guestroom, balcony, toilet.



Fig.4. Lay out Interior the Ministerial Site House in The Residence Area of KIPP IKN

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5 Conclusion

The development of the interior architectural concept was applied to the site of the minister's office at KIPP IKN to accommodate the needs and image of the ministers, as part of the Nusantara design concept. The findings show that interior architecture approaches the expected solution if accompanied by the selection of mood and ambiance as well as supporting interior elements. Material factors become important when obtaining approval from regulatory actors. These findings also reveal the factors that encourage a designer to provide additional meaning to support the image of the minister's residence and the influence of the room's atmosphere on the values that support the Existential Content and Meaning of the interior and its architecture.

This study contributes to the design thinking literature by demonstrating the importance of interior architectural designers in creating meaning and expansion of residences. Specifically, showing how the residential design is a representation of its occupants. This research raises questions about the complexity of approaches that focus on meaning, in particular the difficulty in assessing the image of space itself. Based on these findings, the author developed a proposition to determine the architectural and interior style and theme that suits the image of the ministers at IKN. Many things can still be done in this "space" more optimally, both in the process of realization and in the process of enjoyment, of course leading to a better life orientation.

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