



Preventive Conservation Of The Weapons At The Central Museum Of The Indonesian National Army Force (TNI AD) “Dharma Wiratama” Yogyakarta

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ABSTRACT

The Central Museum of the Indonesian National Army Dharma Wiratama Army is one of the museums whose management is under the auspices of the Army and whose direction is managed by the Central Museum and Monuments of the Army History Service. The primary collection is the long-barreled weapons used by the Army during the era of independence until now. Preventive conservation is a conservation action categorized as the most essential action or category. Museum staff can carry out preventive conservation without having to study this knowledge in depth. This research was carried out to determine how preventive conservation actions or activities were carried out on the weapons collection at the Dharma Wiratama TNI AD Museum. They are using qualitative methods with a case study type. Interviews, observation, and document study are the data collection methods used in this research. The research results show that several agents of damage occur in museums, namely physical forces and theft, pollutants, humidity, ultraviolet light, and temperature. Preventive conservation actions or activities by the Dharma Wiratama TNI AD Museum. Includes security, controlling temperature, humidity, lighting, and moving or transporting collections.

Keywords: Preventive conservation, Dharma Wiratama TNI AD Museum, Long-Barreled Weapons

INTRODUCTION

According to Government Regulation Number 66 of 2015, article 1, paragraph 1 explains the definition of a museum: a museum is an institution whose function is to protect, develop, utilize collections, and communicate to the public. The Central Museum of the Indonesian Army (TNI AD) "Dharma Wiratama" Yogyakarta is one of the museums in Yogyakarta, and its management is under the agency's auspices. This museum contains the history of the Army's founding and its contribution until 2020. This museum has a total collection of 4,300 pieces with details of 1,224 weapons, 1,146 rounds of ammunition, and 1,930 non-weapon groups.

Collections presented or exhibited in a museum require maintenance activities. This activity is intended to maintain the appearance of the collection objects so that they remain clean, safe, and suitable for visitors to see. Conservation is an action that has the aim of

protecting, caring for, and maintaining collection objects from the danger of damage and disturbance. (Rozaq et al., 2019:112) The preventive measure aims to extend the life of an object or work by regularly maintaining, caring for, and preventing factors that can cause damage. (Mardiah, 2018:9).

Like most collections, this weapons collection requires attention in daily maintenance. This maintenance is carried out to maintain the condition of the collection objects. Preventive activities for weapons collections include cleaning collectables from adhering pollutants, keeping the colour of collectables so they do not fade, and ensuring that collectables are in excellent and safe condition. Preventive conservation activities for the weapons collection at the TNI AD Central Museum "Dharma Wiratama" were chosen because the weapons collection is one of the foremost collections on display at this museum.

It is also necessary to conduct further research on preventive conservation activities that have or have not been carried out by the TNI AD Museum "Dharma Wiratama" to produce a more in-depth analysis of preventive conservation activities. Based on the description above, the root of the problem that can be researched is how preventive conservation actions or activities are carried out on the weapons collection at the Central Museum of the Indonesian Army (TNI AD) "Dharma Wiratama".

METHODOLOGY

Qualitative research aims to understand a phenomenon experienced by research subjects, such as behaviour, perception, and action, in a holistic way or perspective in a certain descriptive way without human intervention by optimally utilizing various commonly used methods (Ghony & Almansur, 2017:21). A case study is a part of research activities or observations of a phenomenon that occurs when the information obtained must be carried out in detail and depth. (Wahyuningsih, 2013:3).

The case study approach was chosen so that the topic studied could be more narrow and targeted so that it did not spread to other parts of the research. The case study in this research is the TNI AD Museum "Dharma Wiratama," which focuses on barrel-type weapons conservation activities. The sample in this research was the Head of the TNI AD Museum "Dharma Wiratama" and the museum staff who were most relevant in implementing preventive conservation at the TNI AD Museum "Dharma Wiratama". Using data collection, the observations were of preventive conservation activities at the TNI Museum "Dharma Wiratama". Interview with the Head of the TNI AD Central Museum "Dharma Wiratama" and the museum staff concerned. The document study was carried out by looking at reports on the results of preventive conservation activities that had been carried out at the "Dharma Wiratama" Museum in the previous year.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Museum TNI AD Dharma Wiratama

The Central Museum of the Indonesian National Army "Dharma Wiratama" is a museum under the auspices of the Army History Service and is managed by the Central Army Monument Museum section. This museum was formerly the Military Resort Command Headquarters (Makorem) 072/Pamungkas Military Regional Command (Kodam) VII/Diponegoro. (Disjarahad, 2019:2). This museum is a heritage building from the Dutch era, built in 1904. This building was previously used as a residence for Dutch plantation

administrators who supervised the Central Java and Yogyakarta regions. During the Japanese occupation in 1942, this building changed its function as a resting place for Yogyakarta residents or what was known as Syucokan Yogyakarta. (Dinas Kebudayaan Yogyakarta, 2014:28)

This museum was founded based on Kasad's Decree No.Skep/547/VI/1982 contained an order for the Korem 072/Pamungkas Headquarters building to be used as the new TNI AD central museum. The collections owned by this museum include items that have a historical connection with the founding of the Indonesian National Army, namely weapons used, clothing or uniforms, and other related relics. This museum has a total collection of 4,300 pieces with details of 1,224 weapons, 1,146 rounds of ammunition, and 1,930 non-weapons collections. (Balakmusmonpus, 2021:35).

Discussion

Conservation is an action intended to preserve collection objects by maintaining and keeping existing collection objects using traditional and modern methods. This is done to prevent damage to collection objects (Kemendikbud, 2018:14). In practice, conservation can be classified into three categories: preventive conservation, remedial conservation, and restoration. Several actions constitute preventive conservation activities: 1. Check and document the collection condition during registration, 2. Check and verify the collection state in the storage and exhibition rooms; 3. Management museum environment, 4. Security measures, 5. Preventing damage from moving or transporting collections (handling, packing, and transportation process), 6. Disaster management, 7. It provides training and education for museum staff regarding collection management (Mahirta & Pramujo, 2018:2).

Collections in a museum usually consist of different materials depending on the type of collection, some of which are metal, cloth, wax, plastic, iron, and earth. Each of these collections has different weaknesses. These weaknesses are then known as damage agents. The agents of damage or causes of damage consist of several reasons, including physical force, theft/vandalism, fire, water, pests, pollutants, ultraviolet/infrared light, inappropriate temperature, inappropriate relative humidity, and disassociation (carelessness by officers which causes damage (Darwis, 2021:74).

In maintaining the security and longevity of collection objects. The TNI AD Museum "Dharma Wiratama" carries out two types of conservation: preventive and remedial. Museum staff carry out Preventive conservation every week, while remedial

preservation is carried out according to the circumstances or needs of the collection objects. This vital conservation activity is carried out by adjusting the budget obtained each fiscal year. Remedial conservation activities are carried out by museum staff and accompanied by a technical team deliberately brought in to carry out these conservation activities.

In determining the type of conservation activity, the museum will carry out several activities or stages, including a. Observation or identification stage b. Determination of activities and c. Reporting. Conservation actions must be adjusted to the condition and condition of the collection object, and this is done so that errors do not occur, which will later worsen the state of the collection object. Training is carried out regarding collection management to improve the competency of human resources (museum conservation staff). This training is carried out at the Army Historical Service, and the time is adjusted to the budget that has been mapped.

Preventive conservation activities by the museum are carried out once a week every month. This aims to ensure that collection objects can be maintained and have a long lifespan. The TNI AD Museum "Dharma Wiratama" actively and passively uses preventive conservation methods. Active preventive conservation is an action or process that comes into direct contact with collection objects; one example of this activity is spraying gun oil on collection objects. Passive preventive conservation is an action or process that does not come into direct contact with collection objects, one of which is maintaining cleanliness around the collection objects.

Several preventive conservation measures carried out by the TNI AD Museum "Dharma Wiratama" include:

1. Collection Security

Includes a security post with one door for exit and entry and 14 CCTV cameras on for 24 hours spread across several points inside and outside the museum. The registration book is a form of museum security regarding collection objects. From this book, you can review information regarding collection objects, the number of collections, documents, and types of collection objects. Fire prevention with 24 APAR cylinders. As well as the use of vitrines, which are used to store collections and protect collections from dust and rodents and prevent damage to collection objects due to vibration, shock, or human carelessness.

2. Periodic checking or monitoring

This activity is carried out every day before and after museum visiting hours. The aim is to see whether the collection objects are in good condition. In this monitoring activity, the activities carried out include ensuring that collection objects are clean. This museum

is located on the side of an active highway which is passed by many motorized vehicles every day, so there is a fear that dirt particles in the air will be carried into the exhibition space and stick to the collection objects, which will later cause damage to the collection objects, namely corrosion and discolouration of the collection objects. Maintenance activities on weapons collection items are carried out or scheduled once a week, or you can see or refer to the monitoring results.

If the results of monitoring or checking show that the collection is dirty, maintenance activities can be advanced from the predetermined schedule. Maintenance activities on weapons collection items are carried out using weapons oil. This weapon oil is obtained from the Army Equipment section every month. This lubrication is done once a week, and the weapon is sprayed on and then spread evenly using a microfiber cloth. This lubrication removes dust that sticks to the gun and makes the spear slightly shiny when exposed to reflected light.

3. Temperature, Humidity and Lighting Settings

In a museum, the temperature in an exhibition room can be maximized as best as possible. Apart from maintaining the condition of the collection objects, room temperature also influences the comfort of visitors who come. Generally, the air temperature in a room is around 20° to 24° Celsius. This aims to produce humidity from 45% to 60%. (Wahono, 2007:96). One form of the museum's attention to moisture in the exhibition room is the presence of a thermohygrometer, which always shows 60%. Apart from providing a thermohygrometer, the museum also uses 1 Pk air conditioning in each room. The temperature in each exhibition room in this museum is around 19° to 22° Celsius. This can be said to be the museum's effort to produce a temperature that suits the needs of both collection objects and visitors.

Talking about the TNI AD Museum "Dharma Wiratama" lighting, it uses LED lights or light bulbs, which are installed at the top (ceiling) of the building in almost the entire museum. Spotlights or spotlights are used only at a few points in the collection. The use of spotlights is minimal because the museum building has become a cultural heritage object, so the installation of spotlight lights is limited, so lighting for collection objects uses LED lights or light bulbs for lighting. The lighting in this museum uses artificial lighting; natural lighting that comes from sunlight almost does not enter the museum. This happens because the museum's architecture does not allow natural light to enter.

CONCLUSION

The TNI AD Museum "Dharma Wiratama" is in the Special Region of Yogyakarta. This museum is a

museum with a particular category. This museum has a collection of weapons and non-weapons. In this research, the collection object of study is a collection of long-barreled weapons. This collection is the leading and most significant collection of things in the TNI AD Museum "Dharma Wiratama".

Based on the research results conducted at the "Dharma Wiratama" TNI AD Museum, several damage agents were found on the collection objects. Damage agents can occur due to human and natural factors. Damage agents encountered in the museum are pollution or pollutants, temperature, lighting, security, and damage due to human factors (visitors) touching works directly and moving or transporting collection objects.

Before carrying out conservation activities, staff or the TNI AD Museum "Dharma Wiratama" will carry out stages of determining the type of conservation. The steps of determining the type of conservation include 1) Observation or identification, 2) Determining the type of conservation activity, and 3) Preparing a report. At this stage, you will know the type of conservation that will be carried out, including preventive preservation or remedial conservation.

The museum staff carries out preventive conservation at the TNI AD Museum "Dharma Wiratama". Preventive conservation measures include:

- Security.
- Control of temperature, lighting, and humidity.
- Removal and transportation of collection objects.

Security measures are an effort made by the TNI AD Museum "Dharma Wiratama" to secure collection objects or the museum environment, including installing CCTV cameras both inside and outside the museum; there is a security guard post with officers on duty 24 hours in shifts according to the picket schedule, have a registration book that records all collection objects, the availability of fire extinguishers at points that are easily accessible and visible and there are vitrines on collection objects that are considered rare and have a strong history.

Measures to control temperature, humidity, and lighting. Temperature and humidity control in the exhibition space in this museum has been regulated, and its function is by the provisions where the air temperature in the exhibition space ranges from 19° to 20° Celsius with humidity around 60%, which can be proven by the display of the air conditioner and thermohygrometer. The museum uses artificial lighting, namely LED and spotlight lights, on the collection objects.

Moving and transporting collection objects occurs when a collection object is to be borrowed or transferred. The museum will ask for a loan request letter. Borrowing

of collection objects is carried out with clear aims and objectives, and not all applicants will be approved. Only government agencies and museums can borrow the collection. Apart from that, not all collectables, such as weapons collections, can be loaned. This is for mutual security and comfort. During the trip and location of the event, the collection objects are the responsibility of the organizer or applicant.

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