



**UTILIZATION OF HISTORICAL HOUSE INGGIT GARNASIH AS AN
EFFORT IN IMPROVING HISTORICAL LITERACY**

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ABSTRACT

This research seeks to explain the use of Inggit Garnasih's historic house in Astana Anyar, Bandung City, to improve historical literacy skills. Inggit Garnasih's historic house contains local and national elements in Indonesian historiography (historical writing). This research indeed uses a participatory approach and uses a descriptive-analytical system. This research is expected to introduce one of the historical tourist destinations in the city of Bandung.

Keywords: Utilization, Historical House, Destinations, History

INTRODUCTION

The city of Bandung has always been famous for its natural and cultural tourism (Supriyanto, 2021a). Bandung is likened to a magnet for tourists. Since the Colonial Government founded it in the early 19th century, many people have come to the city. Some even live and settle in the town. The main tourist attraction of Bandung, which is located in the highlands, is also surrounded by stunning mountains, culinary, clothing, and historical buildings—talking about historical buildings in Bandung, which are actually very much and still maintain their original form. Starting from Gedung Merdeka, Gedung Sate, Hotel Savoy

Homaan. Together with other structures with the same architect and Bandung's cultural heritage in the first half of the 20th century, Art Deco architecture became the hallmark of the colonial city of Bandung. In the 21st century, Bandung is listed as the 9th city out of 10 cities with Art Deco architects globally (the Globe Trotter, 2001) (in Patria, Amor. 2014. P. Viii).

However, of the many historical buildings in Bandung, a historic house was the beginning of the love story between an ITB student named Koesno and a woman named Inggit Garnasih. Along with the development of the National Movement in Bandung. The

house is the reason for the author to study more deeply about the Historic House left by Inggit Garnasih because it has historical value that cannot be replaced by anything. Located on Jalan Astana Anyar (formerly Jalan Ciateul) and becomes a learning tool for people who want to know the history of Inggit Garnasih's Mother Building and the story of Inggit Garnasih's life journey with Sukarno (Supriyanto, 2021b).

In this study, the author also tries to reveal the daily activities of Ibu Inggit Garnasih with Sukarno and her son Ratna Djuami when they both lived in the house. Sukarno also used Inggit Garnasih's History House as the beginning of an association of movement figures and the beginning of Sukarno's struggle to achieve an independent Indonesia.

METHOD

According to Daliman (2012: 27) said, the method is a way, procedure, or goal to achieve specific goals effectively and efficiently. Strictly speaking, when talking about the historical process, it can be interpreted as a method of historical research and writing by using systematic methods, procedures, or techniques following the principles and rules of historical science. In this study, the authors tried to examine the house of Inggit Garnasih's mother by using

interview techniques. In his practice, the author uses Mr Jajang as a resource person because, since 2008, he has been guarding Inggit Garnasih's historic house. Even though he is not a living witness, Mr Jajang knows very well how Mrs Inggit Garnasih's house started when Inggit-Sukarno bought a house on land that has now become a historic site house. The interview is one way to collect sources regarding events by involving oneself as a participant, then having a dialogue with the resource person and then being presented with a written list of questions (in Sjamsudin, Helius. 2012. P. 82). So the interview technique can provide answers about the Inggit Garnasih Historic House. The author also uses some literature as reinforcement in this study.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. The History of the Development of the Garnasih Inggit House

In 1926 after three years, Sukarno married Inggit Garnasih bought a house located in the Astana Anyar area, precisely on Jalan Ciateul (currently Jalan Inggit Garnasih) No. 8. Before purchasing the home Sukarno and Inggit often moved from place to place. First, they settled in Gang Attorney, not far from Jalan Javaveem, Bandung. Then, they moved to Jalan Pangkur No. 6 (West of Kebon Kalapa Terminal. Then,

moved to Jalan Regentsweg (Jalan Dewi Sartika). Sukarno and Inggit Garnasih remained until the end of their divorce in 1938. In that house, Sukarno and his friends formed PARTINDO on April 29, 1931. Inggit Garnasih had an affectionate call to Sukarno at the beginning of their marriage with the nickname "Engkus". Regarding the shape of the house, at first, it was still in the form of a stage with typical Sundanese buildings in general; also, some of the house buildings were lined with granite (interview with Mr Jajang, July 16 2018, at 15.00). His marriage also adopted a beautiful baby girl just like his mother (Inggit Garnasih), initially named Arawati. When her name was still Arawati, the baby was fussy and often sickly. In Javanese tradition, the name is considered as repellent reinforcements when the name could not even get a blessing. Finally, Sukarno replaced n the baby with Ratna Jumi (or called "OMI"). The presence of Omi in the eyes of the two Sukarno-Inggit couples has added a new colour to their domestic life. Since childhood, Omi was often brought to various vital events by Sukarno (in Nuryanti, R. 2007. P. 123). After divorcing Sukarno, Inggit and Omi remained in the house. However, during the Dutch Military

Aggression I and II (1946-1949), the house was abandoned by Inggit Garnasih and then fled to Banjaran (where he was born) and then fled back to Leles, Garut. In 1951, after Inggit Garnasih left the house, Sugiri renovated it again with Dutch-style architecture until he settled back until the end of his life.

In 1960, Sukarno met Inggit in the house they used to live together in Astana Anyar when Inggit was sickly with an ageing face and their last meeting before Sukarno's death on June 21, 1970). After Sukarno departed for good, Inggit then remained with Omi, getting older. Inggit died on April 13, 1984, after battling bronchitis. Inggit was awarded by President Suharto No. 073/Tk/Year 1997 as the "Mahaputera Utama Star" at the State Palace in Jakarta (in Situmorang, Jonar. 2015. P. 233). Not long after that, the Government of the West Java Tourism and Culture Office reconstructed Inggit Garnasih's former residence with a more modern building style. However, the house is still in the hands of his family as heirs of the house.

In 2005, the house was finally officially purchased by the Government of the West Java Tourism and Culture Office. At the beginning of

the purchase, the government intended even to reach a deal with the family as heirs to purchase all of Inggit's house assets, including the household appliances of Mrs Inggit Garnasih. But suddenly, the government just bought the building without the granite (interview with Pak Jajang). After being purchased by the government, the family of Inggit Garnasih, together with the head of the local RT, helped provide information about the welfare of Ibu Inggit Garnasih's house. In 2008 the government reorganized Inggit Garnasih's house by pasting photographs on each side of the house. Until finally, the historical house of Mrs. Inggit Garnasih was actually inaugurated by the Governor of West Java and the Department of Tourism and Culture to be used as a historic house and a cultural heritage in 2010. Currently, Inggit Garnasih Historic House is used to learn history for students, students, and the general public. To learn about the house's account to the figures of Ibu Inggit Garnasih and Bung Karno.

B. Sukarno's Footsteps While Living in Bandung

The young Sukarno, still named Koesno Susrodihardjo, studied at the Technische Hooge School (now the Bandung Institute of Technology).

While still a student, Sukarno married Inggit Garnasih in 1923; at that time, Inggit Garnasih was still the wife of Haji Sanusi, who happened to be Haji Sanusi, a member of the Bandung Branch of the Sarekat Islam Party. Sukarno founded the PNI (Indonesian National Party) because the party formed by Sukarno was considered dangerous by the Colonial Government. Sukarno was finally thrown into Banceuy Prison.

"During his stay in Banceuy Prison, Sukarno lived in an el room which only measured 1.5 x 2.5 meters. Half of it is used for toilets and beds. There is no window from which to a lookout. The door was made of solid black iron, with a small metal outside. The place is very dark, damp, and relaxing. Soekarno recalled, "Only lizards were my friends while at Banceuy". "(in Situmorang, Jonar. 2015. Pg. 217).

The Colonial Government used Banceuy Prison located in Bantjeujweg to imprison National Movement figures such as Sukarno, Gatot Mangkoepraja, Maskoen Sumadiredja, and Soepriadinata. In Banceuy Prison, during Sukarno's stay in the cell, he composed a defence speech to read before the Dutch East Indies Court, which was held at the Landraad Building Jalan

Landraadweg (now Jalan Perintis Kemerdekaan). The title of his defence speech is known as Indonesia Menggugat (in Kartodiwirio. 2006. P. 414). Sukarno was then thrown back into the Sukamiskin Prison, a dark cloud in Sukarno's life. The reason was that Sukarno was kept away from Inggit Garnasih and Omi as their adopted son. Sukarno stayed in cell number 233 Blok Timur 2nd floor and served a year in prison. Finally, Sukarno was released from jail on December 31, 1931. Inggit Garnasih as Sukarno's loving wife, always delivered clothes and even Sukarno's reading books, including the Koran, to be reminded and read by Sukarno during his imprisonment. (Putri, 2015).

C. Inggit's Mother's Activities at Inggit Garnasih's Historic House

Ibu Inggit Garnasih, when she was still with Haji Sanusi, was known as an entrepreneur with her income. Inggit makes a health product in herbs and powder whose ingredients come from natural ingredients such as rice and other components. The processing is carried out utilizing pebbles. The products are then sold to the surrounding community, and the retailers also name the products "Kansai and Ningrum".

Inggit's expertise in making various health products does not necessarily come from her ability. Still, Inggit learns from Sukarno's adoptive father, Soemosoewojo. Inggit is given a book by Tholasa, which contains guidelines on making medicine, written directly by Soemosoewojo. The book is still well preserved at the Inggit Garnasih History House. In addition, Inggit Garnasih also makes cigarettes made from tobacco to be sold to the middle and upper-middle class under the name "Ratna Djuami" after the name of his adopted son. Mrs Inggit Garnasih also made other products, namely a women's underwear known as Kawai at that time and a kebaya that was stitched (interview with Pak Jajang).

The income from Inggit Garnasih's creative hands was solely used for Suharto's struggle, especially in delivering food and reading materials to Sukarno. Even when Sukarno was imprisoned in Ende Inggit Garnasih went with him. What was done only for his loyalty to Sukarno?

D. Layout or Layout of Inggit Garnasih's Historical House

Based on information from Mr Jajang as the caretaker of the Inggit Garnasih Historic House, the

house has the same floor plan as the original, only that the shape of the house has been completely remodelled. As for the floor plan of the house, two rooms were formerly Inggit Garnasih's room and Omi's room. One study room as well as Sukarno's private room. Sukarno also used the room to make his orator's works. One living room or hall and kitchen, which currently holds the remains of Ibu Inggit Garnasih's house in the form of stone pee, are used by Inggit Garnasih in concocting medicine and the Book of Tholasa, which is still well preserved (Samosir et al., 2019). There is also one classic lamp that still functions well today (interview with Pak Jajang.). However, it is still regrettable that there are no other household appliances such as mattresses or cupboards. After being remodelled and turned into a museum, Ibu Inggit Garnasih's house added a piece of land to serve as a bathroom, a prayer room, as well as a resting place for the officers guarding Inggit Garnasih's house. As mentioned earlier that Inggit Garnasih's historic home is only in the form of photos. This was emphasized by Mr Jajang, who said:

"Although the shape of the building is still almost the same, Mrs Inggit's belongings

are not here because her heirs have brought them, and the house has been sold to the government". (interview with Mr Jajang).

Even so, Ibu Inggit's house often holds activities such as discussions, seminars, or student visits. To enter the house, you do not need to pay an entrance ticket like at places or museums in general because the government already covers it.

E. Utilization of Inggit Garnasih House as an Effort for Historical Literacy Awareness

The development that can be done at the Inggit Garnasih Historic House is based on the theory of tourist attractions from Oka A. Yoeti and Soekadijo (Kastolani, 2016). The interests owned by the Inggit Garnasih Historic House were identified by researchers as follows:

1. The historical value in the Inggit Garnasih Historic House is one of the attractions presented by the house apart from the building itself. To make it easier for visitors to understand the historical value, an arrangement and flow of visits were made to the Inggit Garnasih Historic House. Inggit Garnasih Historic

House The agreement made on the house is based on Inggit Garnasih's history by dividing it into 3 (three) aspects, namely the life of Mrs Inggit before knowing Ir. Sukarno, Ibu Inggit's life when she was with Ir. Sukarno, and the life of Ibu Inggit after her divorce with Ir. Sukarno.

2. In addition, to complete the plot, Mrs Inggit Garnasih's collection objects are needed to complete the house (Samosir et al., 2019). The things required include a study table for Ir. Sukarno, study hours, guest chairs and tables, pebbles, beds, certificates of appreciation, marriage certificates and divorce papers for Mrs Inggit Garnasih and Ir. Sukarno.
3. The supporting facilities not owned by the Inggit Garnasih Historic House, such as souvenir shops, places to eat and other facilities, are further developments that can be carried out at the Inggit Garnasih Historic House.

CONCLUSION

It seems that Mrs Inggit Garnasih has occupied Inggit Garnasih's house for a long time. The house has become the

life story of Inggit Garnasih's journey with Sukarno while still living in Bandung. The two fighting couples initially bought land on Jalan Ciateul and its construction. So, they built a house in the Jalan Ciatelk area, not from the start, but bought a house to later serve as a place to live. In that house, Inggit Garnasih's adopted son was raised, named Ratna Djuami. Ratna Dkuami continued to accompany Inggit Garnasih daily when Sukarno left him while he was in detention at Banceuy and Sukamiskin.

Located on Jalan Ciateul No. 8 Bandung (now Inggit Garnasih Street). This is a form of respect and appreciation for one of the female figures who also contributed to pioneering Indonesian independence, namely Inggit Garnasih. The change in the name of the street coincided with the awarding of the "Mahaputera Utama Star" to the figure of Mrs Inggit Garnasih, based on the Decree of the President of the Republic of Indonesia No. 073/TK/1997 dated 1977, which was handed over to National Heroes Day November 10, 1977, ago. Inggit Garnasih's historic house is located in the RT 02 RW 07 area, which is included in the Nyengseret Village area, Astana Anyar District, Bandung City. This historic house is located about 3 km from

the Great Mosque of Bandung and Bandung Regency Pendopo or 500 Meters to the Bandung Ocean of Fire Monument (Tegallega Field). This simple house is the shelter for Soekarno and his wife, Inggit Garnasih. Maybe many are unfamiliar with the name of this one woman. This woman from Bandung is Soekarno's second wife. During the National Movement, the house was used as the site when Sukarno founded the Indonesian National Party (PNI). Inggit Garnasih's house is now under the Department of Tourism and Culture of the West Java Regional Cultural Management Unit.

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